

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October, 1890.

From the 8th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. ₹	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

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For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement, 4 as.

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Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th February, 1891.

No. 834.—Major St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th March, 1891.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

No. 1885.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first seven months of the year 1890-91, as compared with the corresponding period of 1889-90.*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into rupee pounds (Rx.) at Rs. 15 the pound, omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	Revenue.	Estimates, 1890-91.	April 1889 to October 1889.	April 1890 to October 1890.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Comparison of two years. Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I	Land Revenue*	24,562,500	9,096,000	9,162,100	66,100	...
II	Opium	8,203,300	5,197,600	4,605,000	...	592,600
III	Salt	8,233,500	4,660,700	4,911,500	250,800	...
IV	Stamps	4,034,900	2,303,500	2,389,700	86,200	...
V	Excise	4,844,500	2,809,500	2,825,400	15,900	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,349,400	1,436,100	1,512,200	76,100	...
VII	Customs	1,501,100	788,700	929,900	141,200	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,558,700	1,023,400	1,034,200	10,800	...
IX	Forest	1,414,400	646,200	665,400	19,200	...
X	Registration	345,500	211,800	223,700	11,900	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	776,200	268,600	274,400	5,800	...
XII	Interest	700,000	424,700	406,000	...	18,100
XIII	Post Office	1,380,200	778,900	821,200	42,300	...
XIV	Telegraph	760,700	388,300	398,700	10,400	...
XV	Mint	244,000	101,900	103,600	61,700	...
XVI	Law and Justice (Courts of Law	341,800	207,300	204,800	...	2,500
	Law and Justice (Jails	289,300	143,300	124,800	...	18,500
XVII	Police	358,100	209,600	192,100	...	17,500
XVIII	Marine	192,400	82,800	89,000	6,200	...
XIX	Education	204,400	111,200	107,300	...	3,900
XX	Medical	57,700	24,300	25,300	1,000	...
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	73,600	40,700	41,500	800	...
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	219,800	105,500	110,000	4,500	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	72,800	36,900	33,900	...	3,000
XXIV	Exchange	443,500	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	360,200	178,300	135,600	...	42,700
		64,597,500	31,275,800	31,387,900	112,100	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)	13,777,000	7,357,100	7,135,400	...	221,700
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,342,000	1,858,600	1,972,800	114,200	...
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	32,100	26,200	19,600	...	6,600
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,173,900	583,100	690,600	107,500	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	173,000	84,600	89,300	4,700	...
XXXI	Military Works	38,000	21,800	24,700	2,900	...
XXXII	Civil Works	516,600	405,700	263,200	...	142,500
XXXIII	Army: Effective	865,200	480,100	395,500	...	84,600
	,, Non-effective	60,800	29,500	27,200	...	2,300
		84,576,100	42,122,500	42,006,200	...	116,300
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	245,500	147,500	185,300	37,800	...
	Exchange added to Revenue	110,500	70,300	56,800	...	13,500
	GRAND TOTAL	84,932,100	42,340,300	42,248,300	...	92,000

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 19th February, 1891.

	Expenditure.	Estimates, 1890-91.	April 1889 to October 1889.	April 1890 to October 1890.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Comparison of two years. Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	219,600	133,300	143,300	10,000	...
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,513,000	611,000	586,000	...	25,000
3	Land Revenue	3,712,200	1,987,400	2,005,100	17,700	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,303,900	1,406,000	1,952,400	546,400	...
5	Salt (do. do.)	452,900	255,400	271,200	15,800	...
6	Stamps	85,500	49,000	49,000	...	...
7	Excise	172,500	63,500	72,200	8,700	...
8	Provincial Rates	43,500	35,300	29,600	...	5,700
9	Customs	138,300	77,700	77,300	...	400
10	Assessed Taxes	31,200	15,600	16,700	1,100	...
11	Forest	844,100	356,500	362,900	6,400	...
12	Registration	194,800	114,100	116,300	2,200	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,196,200	2,545,700	2,586,700	41,000	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	455,200	50,400	56,500	6,100	...
15	Post Office	1,297,100	726,500	741,500	15,000	...
16	Telegraph	586,500	317,000	328,400	11,400	...
17	Mint	98,200	55,700	62,400	6,700	...
18	General Administration	1,417,600	795,400	790,400	...	5,000
19	Law and Justice (Courts of Law	2,756,000	1,543,500	1,584,600	41,100	...
	Law and Justice (Jails	887,900	494,600	503,400	8,800	...
20	Police	3,949,200	2,213,700	2,170,000	...	43,700
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	462,900	236,900	217,300	...	19,600
22	Education	1,393,300	672,800	684,200	11,400	...
23	Ecclesiastical	166,800	91,000	93,500	2,500	...
24	Medical	800,200	437,300	451,000	13,700	...
25	Political	697,300	308,200	448,200	140,000	...
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	469,400	252,100	279,400	27,300	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	511,100	306,800	302,000	...	4,800
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,600	1,500	1,800	300	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	799,100	443,900	473,500	29,600	...
30	Stationery and Printing	538,100	268,800	283,600	14,800	...
32	Miscellaneous	263,400	154,400	139,800	...	14,600
33	Famine Relief	10,500	56,400	3,700	...	52,700
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	34,800	43,300	8,500	...
36	Reduction of Debt	524,500	...	...	...	...
		32,058,600	17,112,200	17,927,200	815,000	...
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	4,800	4,900	—17,400	...	22,300
38	State Railways (Working Expenses)	7,096,000	3,784,500	3,646,500	...	138,000
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	4,800	4,900	100	...
39	Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	569,000	398,400	424,900	26,500	...
	Interest	8,600	7,300	1,600	...	5,700
40	Subsidized Companies (Land, &c.)	52,000	41,900	24,700	...	17,200
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	111,300	54,000	63,800	9,800	...
42	Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	728,800	402,500	425,800	23,300	...
43	,, Minor Works and Navigation	922,800	450,400	441,100	...	9,300
44	Military Works	1,126,200	501,600	549,100	47,500	...
45	Civil Works	4,406,400	1,905,200	1,974,300	69,100	...
46	Army: Effective	13,911,500	7,639,000	7,735,700	96,700	...
	,, Non-effective	894,500	551,500	615,300	63,800	...
47	Special Defence Works	425,800	171,500	123,700	...	47,800
		62,335,700	33,029,700	33,941,200	911,500	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	15,919,800	8,940,300	9,204,700	264,400	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	7,163,900	4,262,200	2,820,400	...	1,441,809
		85,419,400	46,232,200	45,966,300	...	265,900
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,960,200	895,700	980,600	84,900	...
49	Irrigation Works	545,900	182,300	174,800	...	7,500
	In England—					
48	State Railways	855,000	577,200	661,800	84,600	...
49	Irrigation Works	2,800	400	3,200	2,800	...
50	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	4,695,000	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	386,100	275,400	203,800	...	71,600
		8,445,000	1,931,000	2,024,200	93,200	...
	GRAND TOTAL	93,864,400	48,163,200	47,990,500	...	172,700

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

R. N. RAY,
Offg. Dy. Comptroller-General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February, 1891.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans										Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	Grand Total.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of £	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.		
Balance of 31st January, 1891 .	54,700	11,76,747	24,54,500	3,80,75,900	5,50,90,200	5,25,66,600	1,99,82,100	16,93,46,047	36,000	63,40,700	8,40,45,600	9,04,22,300	1,33,800	25,99,89,047
Add—														
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February, 1891 .	...	...	...	...	11,000	7,500	...	18,500	...	5,000	25,000	30,000	...	48,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February, 1891 .	...	...	1,600	21,600	18,500	67,200	9,700	1,18,000	...	...	70,000	70,000	...	1,88,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February, 1891 .	...	...	...	1,82,500	14,400	5,57,700	2,000	7,56,600	...	200	1,82,900	1,83,100	...	9,39,700
	54,700	11,76,747	24,54,500	3,80,75,900	6,16,74,000	5,26,46,600	2,00,34,600	17,60,62,347	39,500	63,40,700	8,41,45,600	9,05,25,800	1,33,800	26,68,08,847
Deduct—														
Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	...	...	...	65,83,800	80,000	52,500	67,16,300	3,500	...	1,00,000	1,03,500	...	68,19,800
Balance on 15th February, 1891 .	54,700	11,76,747	24,54,500	3,80,75,900	5,50,90,200	5,25,66,600	1,99,82,100	16,93,46,047	36,000	63,40,700	8,40,45,600	9,04,22,300	1,33,800	25,99,89,047

Note.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Dec., 1890, enfaced from India 7.01 lakhs; re-transferred from London 5.837 lakhs.
" 16th Dec., 1890, " 31st " " " 37 " "
" 1st Jan., 1891, " 15th Jan., 1891, " " 15 " "
" 16th " " 31st " " " 2 " "
" 1st Feb. " 15th Feb. " " " 68 " "
5.9 lakhs.
Balance against India 7.811 lakhs.
" 5.959 "
" 1.122 lakhs.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 16th February, 1891.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th February, 1891.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	90,92,839	8	7			
Public Deposits at Branches	94,41,329	0	7	1,85,34,168	9	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				6,03,36,816	10	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.				2,82,643	6	3
Sundries				24,12,568	1	10
RUPEES				10,62,66,196	12	2

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities				93,00,445	0	0
Other authorized Investments				79,41,716	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				78,35,089	12	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				61,06,582	13	4
Bills discounted and purchased				2,05,08,554	1	10
Balances with other Banks				9,86,449	9	1
Bullion				10,35,463	8	11
Dead Stock				12,09,095	13	4
Stamps				12,828	4	3
Sundries				10,46,342	13	6
				5,60,82,568	4	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	3,02,37,747	2	6	5,01,83,628	7	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,99,45,881	5	3			
RUPEES				10,62,66,196	12	2

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th February, 1891.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 61·5.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 18th February, 1891.

	₹	₹
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 11th February, 1891	26,14,001	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	21,93,572	48,07,573
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	235	
Ditto ditto Government	2,91,097	2,91,932
		50,99,505
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	10,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	10,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 18th February, 1891	...	40,99,505
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	17,46,501	
Ditto ditto Government	23,53,004	40,99,505
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	1,85,600	
Ditto ditto Government	...	1,85,600

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th February, 1891.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 9th February, 1891.

No. 5.—Mr. O. Hœrnle, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, permanently transferred to Baluchistan, reported his arrival at Quetta, on forenoon of 9th instant, and is posted to the Office of Superintending Engineer, Civil Works Circle, as a temporary arrangement.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Secy. to Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 6th February, 1891.

No. 558-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 66-G., dated 14th January, 1891, it is hereby notified that Surgeon-Major T. F. Mullen, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Civil Surgeon at Bikanir from Surgeon P. D. Pank, I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 22nd idem.

No. 562-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 66-G., dated 14th January, 1891, it is hereby notified that Surgeon P. D. Pank, I.M.S. (Bengal), assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Residency Surgeon at

Jeypore from Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., on the afternoon of the 26th idem.

The 11th February, 1891.

No. 640-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 110-G., dated the 22nd January, 1891, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant A. R. Barwell, B.S.C., joined the Deoli Irregular Force, on the 2nd February, 1891.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Rajputana.*

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 16th February, 1891.

The following Rules for regulating first appointments to the Upper grades of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department have been approved by the Government of India, and are published for the information of the candidates for employment in the Department :—

Rules.

I.—A candidate for appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, on R150 per mensem in the Northern India Salt Department must forward an application to the Commissioner, and furnish such evidence as the Commissioner may require—

(1) That he will not be over 25 years of age on the date fixed for commencement of the Examination under Rule IV at which he desires to appear ;

(2) that he is of sound health, good physique, and active habits ; and

(3) that he is of good character.

II.—A candidate who has satisfactorily complied with the requirements specified in Rule I will ordinarily receive from the Commissioner permission in writing to present himself for examination under Rule IV. Should permission to appear at the examination be refused, no reason for such refusal will be given to the candidate.

III.—Intimation will be given by letter and by notice in the *Gazette of India* to the candidates, who have obtained permission under the preceding Rule, of the time and place fixed for holding the examination, and of the number of appointments to be competed for. The number of vacancies announced will be filled up as they become available by candidates in the order of merit in which they pass the examination, provided that they are considered by the Examiners to have shown themselves sufficiently well educated for employment in the Department.

IV.—The Examination will be held in the following subjects :—

1. English, including composition and précis-writing ;
2. Arithmetic ;
3. Urdu ;

and will be conducted by written papers, and by such *vivâ voce* examination as may be deemed necessary.

V.—A candidate appointed to a vacancy under Rule III will be considered on probation for one year, on the expiration of which time he will if favourably reported on by the Assistant Commissioner of the Division in which he has been employed, be called on to undergo the Departmental Examination prescribed by the Standing Orders of the Department. If the candidate passes this Examination, he will be confirmed in the post of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade ; if he does not, his services may be dispensed with.

VI.—Nothing in these rules shall prevent the Commissioner from promoting at his discretion subordinates of proved merit to the rank of Assistant Superintendent, without requiring them to appear at the Competitive Examination under Rule IV, but subject to their passing the Departmental Examination referred to in Rule V.

A. D. CAREY,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th February, 1891.

No. 15-A.—Lieutenant E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter ii, paragraph 14, on the 5th February, 1891.

G. WILLIAMS, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 14th February, 1891.

No. 3.—Mr. Frederick Reilly, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, was, under Article 366 of the Civil Service Regulations, on extraordinary leave for ten days from 19th to 28th December, 1890, in extension of that granted to him by the Secretary of State for India.

G. F WILSON, *Major, R.E.*,
for *Manager, N.-W. Railway.*

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 13th February, 1891.

No. 2.—Mr. C. L. Sim, Executive Engineer, is granted, under Chapter XIV, Articles 371 and 373 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for eight months out of India, with effect from 16th March, 1891, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Manager, Oudh & Rohilkhand Ry.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 17th February, 1891.

Bergain & Co.
Burnett & Co.
Chandler, Miss.
Cohen, A. M.
Doras, L.
Emplige, Mrs. A.
Gregory, F. A.
Jordon, Revd. L. H.
Oakes, Mrs. A. W. D.
Filipp & Moras.
Manager, Historical Publishing Company.
Rey, H. M.
Robarts, H.
Steel, Leon C. J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aitchison, William.
Ancel, F.
Anderson, Mrs. F.
Anderson, Mrs. F. M.
Barbey, Augusti.
Barrett, Mrs. E. C.
Batti, P. H.
Bec, F. R.
Bingham, Major C.T.
Boddam, R. W.
Boyd, Miss J.
Brownlow, E. O.
Brown, Mrs.
Browne, R. T.
Burne, K. G.
Butler, G. F.
Campbell, W. K.
Clery, Leon.
Craster, Mrs.
Crove, W.
Cow, A.
Currie, John.
D'Padua, J. L.
Daniell, A. A.
Diss, J. F.
Dolman, S.
Doughty, F. E.
Edwards, Lt.-Col. Sir F. J.
Elliott, A.
Evan, J. B.
Ferry, Charles.
Flynn, Esquire.
Fox, R. S.
Fraiser, H. C.
Fraiser, William.
Frantz, Mrs.
Foreman, John.
Frost, Joseph.
Galbraith, John.
Gilmore, D. C.
Grogan, M.
Grundermann, Revd. R.
Grun, Otto.
Harris, C. S.
Harris, J.
Hall, R. W.
Hearsey, Capt. A. W.
Hewitt, F. T.
Hill, Mrs. M.
Hoare, Miss.
Hohson, J. C.
Ingram, Jack.
Ingram, John.
Ireland, W. DeCourcy.
Jacob, A. M.
James, John.
Jamie, D. M.
Keisler, Dr. S. L.
Klein, L
Ladig, Julius.
Lamb, G.
Leslie, Mrs. B.
Lees, Geo.
Livermore, E.
Longurs, A.
Lowell, Percival.
Mackenzie, A.
Maclean, J. G.
Mansier, J. B.
Markham, Capt.
Marsden, C. W.
Marsden, H. W.
Martin, James.
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Scott, Sidney.
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Sherman, J.
Sherman, J.
Shipley, Mrs. A.
Sieberg, Otto.
Smith, G.
Stanton, B. P.
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Stevenson, Mrs.
Stratford, F. W.
Tamras, Rossie.
Taylor, C. E.
Thomson, L. A.
Tremble, S.
Wallace, Mrs. C. W.
Warder, K. W.
Williams, A.

Registered Letters.

Faremba, F. de.
Garlo, E.
Guthrie, J.
Livermore E.
Quiros, M. L.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 16th February, 1891.

Rydquist, C. F.
Seivwright, D.
Tritton, S. B.
Walker, H.
Wilson, J. L.
Wright, D. S.
Yates, L. E. H.

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The 21st February, 1891.

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Revenue Officers' Manual, 1888. R1 (3*a.*)

Certificate Procedure Manual, 1888. 8*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Waste Lands Manual, 1888. 12*a.* (2*a.*)

Settlement Manual, 1888. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Stamp Manual, 1890. R1 8 (4*a.*)

Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3*a.*)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in English. 2*a.* (½*a.*)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for 1889-90. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3*a.*)

Ditto ditto Fishes. Volume I. R15 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto ditto. Volume II. R15 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto Birds. Volume I. R15 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6*a.*)

The Fauna will be complete in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. (1*a.*) per copy.

Ditto in Kaithi. (1*a.*) per copy.

☞ ***The List of Books available for sale at the Secretariat Press will in future be published once only in each month.***

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March, 1891.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. ₹	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in aavance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. ₹	Name of Claimant.
1885.			
W 50	P 42—13598	100	Babu Chandra Kant Basu, Pleader, Bogra.
	P 44—75297	100	
	,, —72225	100	
	O 88—28919	100	
	P 44—09450	100	

H. KEENE,
Asst. Comptroller Genl., in charge Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th May, 1891.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th May, 1891.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS										4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER-CENT LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.				Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 30th April, 1891 .	54,700	11,76,747	24,52,200	3,97,78,200	6,06,48,300	5,56,79,800	2,03,01,000	18,00,36,247				36,000	62,82,000	8,26,85,800	8,90,03,800	1,33,800	32,200	26,92,60,747
Add—																		
Amount of 4 per cent. 1835-36 Notes transferred to 4 per cent. Stock in London . .	...	...	...	...	40,100	...	...	40,100				...	...	...	...	...	...	40,100
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th May, 1891 . .	...	...	...	11,900	500	6,000	...	18,400				...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	28,400
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th May, 1891 . .	...	...	5,500	13,37,000	5,16,000	3,45,000	85,000	22,88,500				...	...	...	...	...	...	22,88,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th May, 1891 . .	...	...	500	8,000	5,04,500	2,47,000	26,300	7,86,300				...	...	2,21,500	2,47,400	...	...	10,33,700
	54,700	11,76,747	24,58,200	4,11,35,100	6,17,09,400	5,62,77,800	2,04,12,300	18,31,69,347				36,000	63,07,900	8,29,17,300	8,92,61,200	1,33,800	32,200	27,26,51,447
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	51,100	1,70,900	1,87,500	8,43,500	65,000	13,17,100				...	26,900	1,58,500	1,85,400	...	...	15,02,500
Balance on 15th May, 1891 . . .	54,700	11,76,747	24,07,100	4,09,65,100	6,15,21,900	5,54,34,300	2,03,47,300	18,18,52,447				36,000	62,81,000	8,27,58,800	8,90,75,800	1,33,800	32,200	27,11,48,947

Notes.—From 9th June, 1857, to 15th Mar., 1891, enfaced from India 7,236 lakhs; re-transferred from London 5,989 lakhs. 7
" 16th Mar., 1891, " 31st " " 25 " " 12 "
" 1st Apl. " 15th Apl. " " 16 " " 3 "
" 16th " 30th " " 17 " " 3 "
" 1st May " 15th May " " 33 " " 14 "
7,327 lakhs. 6,025 " 1,302 lakhs. Balance against India

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, 18th May, 1891.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th May, 1891.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . ₹ 1,02,44,188 10 7			
Public Deposits at Branches . 1,33,25,473 14 1	2,35,69,662	8	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,38,94,871	6	10
Bank Post Bills, &c. . . .	2,80,963	6	1
Sundries	27,32,760	8	3
RUPEES .	11,51,78,257	13	10

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .	1,12,17,685	8	0
Other authorized Investments . .	76,11,035	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .	89,78,741	2	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .	61,85,431	4	1
Bills discounted and purchased .	2,59,87,335	1	7
Balances with other Banks . .	5,97,369	12	6
Bullion	10,44,232	8	8
Dead Stock	12,22,048	9	7
Stamps	11,956	10	3
Sundries	12,34,119	8	10
	6,40,90,555	6	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . ₹ 3,07,77,241 12 1			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 2,03,10,460 11 5	5,10,87,702	7	6
RUPEES .	11,51,78,257	13	10

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 21st May, 1891.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 56·4.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 20th May, 1891.

	₹	₹
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 13th May, 1891 . .	14,86,865	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	3,10,004	17,96,869
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	1,44,555	
Ditto ditto Government	211	1,44,766
		19,41,635
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	2,50,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	2,50,000
Balance on the evening of the 20th May, 1891 . . .	...	16,91,635
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	14,82,501	
Ditto ditto Government	2,09,134	16,91,635
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . .	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st May, 1891.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed in the month of August, 1892, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year, to commence on the 1st of November, 1892.

The salary of the Professorship is ₹10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects :—

(1) The law of estoppel in British India.

(2) The law relating to joint property and partition in British India.

(3) The law relating to fraud, misrepresentation. and mistake in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1892, stating on which of the above named three subjects they **are prepared to lecture. Each candidate** will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief synopsis of his proposed lectures, and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his introductory lecture.

The Professor will be expected to commence his lectures in November, 1892. and to complete the delivery thereof in the following January. He will be further required to send to the Registrar a complete manuscript copies of his lectures within five months from the commencement of the delivery thereof.

A. M. NASH,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 18th May, 1891.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th May, 1891.

No. 3.—The following reversions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates noted against each :—

Names.	From	To	Date.
R. T. Gibbs	Asst. Supdt., class V, 2nd grade, temporary.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	14th to 16th Nov., 1890, inclusive, and from 20th to 27th Nov., 1890, inclusive.
H. C. A. Goodall.	Asst. Supdt., class V, 2nd grade, temporary.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	17th to 19th Nov., 1890, inclusive.

No. 4.—The following temporary promotions and reversions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Names.	From	To	Date.
M. G. Simpson.	Asst. Supdt., class V, 2nd grade, temporary.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	11th Apl., 1891.
M. G. Simpson.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., class V, 2nd grade, temporary.	26th Apl., 1891.
G. Mahon .	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., class V, 2nd grade, temporary.	2nd May, 1891.
E. J. B. Hudson	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class V, 2nd grade, temporary.	12th May, 1891.

No. 5.—The following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Names.	From	To	Date.
J. Hensley .	Asst. Supdt., class V, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class V, 1st grade.	8th Mar., 1891.
A. P. Hill .	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., class V, 2nd grade.	25th Dec., 1890.
I. C. Thomas .	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., class V, 2nd grade.	8th Mar., 1891.
G. Mahon .	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	25th Dec., 1890.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

Simla, the 14th May, 1891.

No. 6.—Offices reported opened and closed during April, 1891 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1891.	
Adesar . .	Cutch . .	17th Apl.	Opened.
Akalgarh . .	Punjab . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Anjar . .	Cutch . .	14th ,,	Ditto.
*Bakrai . .	.....	25th Mar.	Ditto.
*Ditto. . .	.....	20th Apl.	Closed.
*Bandi . .	.....	25th ,,	Opened.
*Bela . .	.....	15th ,,	Closed.
Daska . .	Punjab . .	1st ,,	Opened.
*Derband . .	.....	23rd ,,	Closed
*Diliari . .	.....	20th ,,	Opened.
†Hangu . .	.....	17th ,,	Ditto.
‡Kairong . .	.....	24th ,,	Ditto.
Khank . .	Punjab . .	9th ,,	Ditto.
†Khushalgarh .	.....	13th ,,	Ditto.
‡Khuzama . .	.....	9th ,,	Ditto.
*Kirplian . .	.....	17th ,,	Ditto.
‡Khogwana . .	.....	20th ,,	Ditto.
‡Ditto. . .	.....	21st ,,	Closed.
†Kohala . .	Punjab . .	26th ,,	Opened.
§Koladyne . .	.....	10th ,,	Closed.
*Kotkai . .	.....	14th ,,	Ditto.
*Lashora . .	.....	4th ,,	Opened.
*Ditto. . .	.....	18th ,,	Closed.
*Maira . .	.....	19th ,,	Opened.
*Ditto. . .	.....	22nd ,,	Closed.
‡Maitiphum . .	.....	22nd ,,	Opened.
‡Ditto. . .	.....	23rd ,,	Closed.
Mandvi . .	Cutch . .	11th ,,	Opened.
*Palosi . .	.....	8th ,,	Closed.
*Phagara . .	.....	20th ,,	Opened.
*Ditto. . .	.....	24th ,,	Closed.
Ramnagar .	Punjab . .	24th ,,	Opened.
Rawalpindi, West Ridge.	Ditto . .	15th ,,	Closed.
*Ril . . .	.....	6th ,,	Opened.
*Ditto. . .	.....	30th ,,	Closed.
†Sangar . .	.....	23rd ,,	Opened.
*Seri . . .	.....	11th ,,	Ditto.
Simla, Boileauganj.	Punjab . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Twinnge . .	Upper Burma .	25th ,,	Ditto.
Wazirabad .	Punjab . .	9th ,,	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1891.	
Agaram Sibbandi.	Villapuram-Nellore Section of S. I. Ry.	19th Mar.	Opened.
Chandragiri. .			
Chittoor . .			
Kalambur . .			
Kaniyambadi .			
Kannamangalam.			
Katpoidi . .			
Pakala Junction .			
Panapakam. .			
Pulur . . .			
Putalapattu .			
Ramapuram .			
Vellore . .			
Chenab, West Bank.	Sind-Sagar State Ry.	10th Apl.	Closed.
Choki . .	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbander State Ry.	31st Mar.	Ditto.
Dandote . .	Sind-Sagar State Ry.	25th Apl.	Opened.
Merta Road. .	Jodhpur Ry. .	8th ,,	Ditto.
Mianwala . .	Sind-Sagar State Ry.	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Oodgaum . .	Kolhapur St te Ry.	20th ,,	Ditto.
Hathkalaugda .			
Kolhapur . .			
Rookree . .			
Revelgunj . .	Bengal & North-Western Ry.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Revelgunj Ghat .			
Seramow . .	Rohilkhand-Kumaun Ry.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Puranpur . .			

NOTE.—The names of the following Offices have been changed :—

Bhogoan, Assam-Behar Railway, changed to Sonali, Assam-Behar Railway.

Kasichuck, Assam-Behar Railway, changed to Manihari Ghat, Assam-Behar Railway.

No. 5 Stockade changed to Fort White.

* Field Office, Hazara Expedition.
† Field Office, Miranzai Expedition.
‡ Field Office, Manipur Expedition.
§ Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.

The 14th May, 1891.

CORRIGENDA.—In Telegraph Department Notification No. 2, dated the 18th April, 1891 —

For "Karali" *read* "Kavali."

" "Tirumalairasal" *read* "Tirumalaivasal."

W. F. MELHUISH,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director-General of Telegraphs.*

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th May, 1891.

No. 847.—Colonel J. Waterhouse, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 6th instant, preparatory to availing himself of the special leave granted in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 671—49—10-S., dated 7th April, 1891, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 7th May, 1891 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Rogers, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. E. J. Jackson, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. Eccles, Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant R. T. Crichton, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

The 18th May, 1891.

No. 848.—The following promotions are made, with effect from 1st April, 1891, *vice* Mr. G. P. Tate, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, seconded on deputation to the Kalat State :—

Mr. A. Ewing, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

Rai, Hira Sing, Bahadur, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 13th May, 1891.

No. 2340-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 689-G, dated the 7th May, 1891, it is hereby notified that Colonel H. B. Abbott, Staff Corps, assumed charge of the Jeypore Residency from Colonel H. P. Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, on the afternoon of the 7th May, 1891.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,*
for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 14th May, 1891.

No. 550—328-V.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 666-G, dated 2nd May, 1891, Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, is, under Section 12 of Act X of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882), invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the Merwara District.

The 15th May, 1891.

No. 554—331.—Under Section 12 of Act X of 1882 (Code of Criminal Procedure), Pundit Murlidhar is invested, from date of assuming charge of the office of Tehsildar of Ajmere, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the Ajmere District.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,*
for *First Asst. to the Agent. Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th April, 1891.

No. 2569.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of Act III of 1867 (The Gambling Act) as applied to British Baluchistan, the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan is pleased to extend the following Sections of the Gambling Act (III of 1867) to the Bazars in the Khojak Pass :—

Sections 3 4. 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, and 16.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Lieut.,*
Secy. to the Chief Commr. in British Baluchistan.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 12th May, 1891.

No. 1446—224—5-A.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department. No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August, 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 7 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Reverend Ira. A. Richards, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as Marriage Registrar for the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*b*) to license the said Reverend Ira. A. Richards to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of Her Majesty.

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Captain*,
Asst. Resident.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th May, 1891.

No. 26-A.—The following temporary promotions and reversion are ordered in the Engineer Establishment, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Ewbank, Lt. W., R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade.	Exe. Engr., 4th grade.	13th Dec., 1890.
Stokes-Roberts, Lt. E. R. B., R.E.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	28th Dec., 1890.
Atkinson, Lt. E. deV., R.E.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	8th Feb., 1891.
Atkinson, Lt. E. deV., R.E.	Exe. Engr., 4th grade.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade.	20th Feb., 1891.
Atkinson, Lt. E. deV., R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade.	Exe. Engr., 4th grade.	12th Mar., 1891.
Paul, Lt. E. M., R.E.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	1st Apl., 1891.
Kingscote, Lt. R. A. F., R.E.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	22nd Apl., 1891.

No. 27-A.—The temporary promotions and reversion of Lieutenant W. Ewbank, R.E., notified in Director General's Notification No. 16-A., dated 26th March, 1891, are hereby cancelled.

J. DAY, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that whereas certain treasure consisting of ₹26 of old coin has been discovered by Pandharinath Vithu Yade, Patil of Miri, taluka Newasa, in the Ahmednagar District, in an open place belonging to him,

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear, either in person or by agent, at the office of the Mamlatdar of Newasa, on the 5th October, 1891, at 11 A.M. and to assert their claims, if any, to the said treasure, so that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Mamlatdar in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

G. WADDINGTON,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 13th May, 1891.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SEEBPORE.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 25th May, 1891. The session begins on Monday, the 1st June, 1891. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

(1)—The Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and in English and Mathematics must have obtained at least 40 and 50 per cent., respectively, of the marks allotted to those subjects. The candidate's age must be under 19 years.

(2)—The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(3)—The B. A. Examination in the B. Course. The candidate's age must be under 23 years.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SEEBPORE,
The 29th April, 1891.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th May, 1891.

No. 1357.—Mr. C. Lawder, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the 9th May, 1891.

Mr. A. D. Gibson is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr. Lawder, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 23rd May, 1891.

Commencing from Friday, the 29th May, 1891, and until further notice, the Foreign Mail Steamer will leave Bombay every Friday, the Mails closing in Calcutta every Tuesday. The last Wednesday Mail will be closed at the General Post Office on the 20th May current, and the first Tuesday Mail on the 26th May, 1891.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 19th May, 1891.

Alexander, H. & Co.
Averberg, T. & Co.
Arnold & Co.
Bell, L. C.
Cohen, A. M.
Doran, H. J.
D'Ascola, Rosina G.
Davis, W. A.
Ebro and Sons.
Hutchinson & Co.
Lloyd, C.
Manager, Continental Import Company.
Mawd, Robert.
Meadows, Charley.
Morgan & Co.
Moore, Cambray & Co.
Murray, Tom.
Penheiro and Co.
Peddington, H.
Platts, W. & Co.
Raymond, J. H.
Townsend, B. J.
Watkins & Co.
Winter, William.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Andrews, H. M.
Armstrong, Lieut.-Col. M.
Atkinson, Mrs.
Attwood, Miss N.
Bartlett, Mrs.
Barrett, Capt. E. M.
Barstow, Miss.
Barwell, L.
Brink, F.
Browning, Mrs.
Buchanan, W. G.
Bulkeley, Mrs.
Burnett, C. R.
Campbell, W. K.
Chidell, C. F.
Clery, Leon.
Clisenstark, Leo.
Collins, H.
Cox, Capt.
Cumming, H.
Dampier, L.
DeSouza, M.
Dix Chester.
Dolby, J. R.
Edwards, Lt.-Col. Sir F. J.
Evan, J. B.
Evans, B.
Ezra, E.
Falk, H. E.
Ferry, Charles.
Fraimann, D. M.
Francis, Jas.
Fraser, J. C., Mr.
Freedman, J. J.
Frost, A.
Good, Mrs.
Grahame, H.
Gunning, Major.
Halliday, W.
Harris, C. S.
Harris, J.
Harris, Mrs. C.
Harris, T. L. M.
Hewett, F. T.
Hill, McCalmont S.
Hoare, Miss.
Hobson, J. C.
Hough, A.
Hotson, J. C.
Howard, H. S., Capt.
Howard, H. T., Mr.
Hutton, A. R.
Irina, Auguste.
Jamie, D. M.
James, John.
Jenkinson, J.
Kelly, B.
Koffman, S.
Lackett, L. B., Mr.
Lacey, A. A.
Lambert, J. T.
Leonard, Capt. C. B.
Leslie, B., Mrs.
Livermore, E.
Luff, J. M.
MacDonald, Mrs. M.
Madge, C. R. L.
Martin, James.
Marot, Madame.
Marster, G. H.
Masetti, Nina.
Mathews, C. A. F.
Meares, H. P.
Melde, C.
Meldram, J. T.
Mouradian, J.
Newcome, J. T.
Partridge, W. L.
Pickford, C. E.
Pirag, Jacob.
Plunkett, Sidney, Esq.
Praser, L. A. De., Mr.
Ranken, Mrs W.
Ryan, Harry.
Rosenstein, E.
Rowland, F. C.
Roznie, Madame.
Ruthenborg, Carl.
Sander, Angela, Signora.
Sanderson, Mrs.
Sasson, Sir Edward.
Saunders, J. H.
Shakespear, Capt. J.
Shepherd, E. P.
Shipley, G., Mrs.
Sieberg, Otto.
Smith, R. B.
Sladen, H.
Stevenson, Mrs.
Stevenson, Francis.
Strangman, L. G.
Stratford, F. W.
Taylor, Mrs. S.
Taylor, Rev. J. H.
Terry, Miss E.
Thomson, Capt.
Thomson, Mrs. J.
Toogood, F. A.
Walter, F.
Ward, A. E.
Warren, Monsieur.
Webster, Capt. F.
Wellby, Lieut. M. S.
Welsh, F. E.
White, E. J., Mr.
White, C. W.
Williams, A.
Williams, C. C.
Wood, H. E.
Zesmon, L.

Registered Letters.

Fraimann, M.
Girond, A.
Griffiths, Norris.
Guthrie, J.
Livermore, E.
Manager, Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.
Waller, Martin.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Ashton, H.
Armfield, F. J.
Aitchison, W.
Andie.
Anderson, G., Rev.
Bell, A., Mrs.
Bateman, H. B. J., Mrs.
Boord, Mrs.
Buckle, Mrs.
Brenan, M.
Bain, G.
Benson, A. N.
Barton, R.
Bethune, F. J.
Brooks, R.
Bolton, H. J., Capt.
Butts, H. H.
Bennett, E.
Brereton, W., Col.
Beveridge, H. E.
Balmer, Corporal.
Bowen, W., Dr.
Berghins, J. M. C., Mrs.
Barwell, L.
Budd, C., Mrs.
Baker, R. W.
Coulson, W.
Curhite, T.
Colbuk, J. A., Revd.
Cooke, M., Miss.
Carpenter, E.
Clark, W. O., Mrs.
Cox, C.
Curtes, R. W.
Cruden, E.
Caldecott, J.
D'Cunha, J. T.
Dennett, C., Miss.
Doran, J.
Daderian, G. M.
Dodero, G. B.
Dukens, W. A., Revd.
Durant, H., Mrs.
D'Ivoy, P.
Duncan, J.
Dashwood, Capt.
Duggan, H. J.
Doveton, Lt.-Col. H.
Ellis & Co.
Ewington, Lord.
Edwards, Mrs.
Ellis, J. H.
Evans, Miss.
Emmy, P. M. C.
Franklin, R.
Foggi, E.
Fetherston, B. T.
Fegerwarg, S., Baron.
Fisher, F., Mrs.
Fromme, K.
Frost, J.
Godsal, H.
Ghertner, L.
Grant, W. H.
Grinberg, D.
Gorman, W. H.
Goodfellow, G. R., Col.
Gungah Tookaran, Mrs.
Griffiths, W. A.
Godfrey, S., Col.
Ground, A.
Halliday, Miss.
Harrison, H. A.
Hallett, Mrs.
Harris, H. J.
Hennell, Major.
Han, A. K.
Hinchey, T.
Hobhouse, C.
Hood, C., Col.
Holz, J.
Harrison, Capt.
Hillier, R., Capt.
Hill, C. H. A.
Israel, M.
Jones, E.
jones, C. W.
John, A.
Kennedy, H., Major.
Kemmerling, T.
Kuller, M., Madam.
Kenedy, Mrs. G.
Lewis, S. A., Mrs.
Leray, Madam.
Leomda, R.
Laycock, W. F.
Lawday, L., Miss.
Magnum, A. E.
Man, E.
Moore, P. J.
Macausland, Capt.
Mitsud, G.
Miller, F.
Muir, F., Mrs.
McKenzie, A. R.
Mantzaris, G.
Marindin, C. R.
Morrison, C., Miss.
Macaulay, R. C.
McCarthy, A. F.
Nichols, H. J.
Nathabhai Amtabai.
Nairne, A. K.
Newton, C. B., Revd.
Oswald, F., Lt.
Oates, W. C.
O'Meara, C.
Oliver, E. G., Mrs.
Proby, D. G.
Paul, H.
Pinhey, A.
Page, G. E.
Perry, H. R. P.
Pettit, M. H.
Patience, J.
Pereira, Miss.
Poulet, Monsieur.
Pestonji Framji.
Rochelle, W.
Ruketts, P. E.
Roberts, J.
Rosen, A.
Rogers, C. S.
Robinson, A.
Rice, H.
Ross, D.
Rus, R. T.
Rao, C. H.
Sinclair, Mrs.
Scott, Mrs.
Smith, R. M.
Summers, Mrs.
Spinner, Revd.
Seevajee, V., Sadaseva.
Sparks, J. B., Capt.
Seymour, E., Mrs.
Scott, S.
Schwarz, H. H.
Sutt, B. C.
Stranack, Mrs.
Schoheid, Miss.
Steinberg, M.
S. M. Mohidin Hodgee.
Stebbing, A. E., Capt.
Shaw, R.
Taylor, G. F.
Tuback, R., Mrs.
Thomson, K., Miss.
Trovis, A. C.
Vita, A.
Warwick & Co.
Wilson, W.
Williamson, Miss.
Woodcock, C. D., Mrs.
West, H. F.
Woodhouse, Mrs.
Welch, F. H., Brig.-Surgn.
West, R.
Watcha, N. J. M., Mrs.
Webster, W.
Zech, C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 18th May, 1891.

Marston, Miss E. G.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 23rd May, 1891.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1891	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	26th May	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	25th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	26th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	1st June	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	6th ,,	Per French Str. *Niemen.*
Colombo	3rd ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Ganges.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	29th May	Per Steamer *Wingsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	26th ,,	Per Steamer *Chanda.*
Ditto ditto . .	29th ,,	Per Steamer *Palamcotta.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	27th ,,	Per Steamer *Pachumba.*
Port Blair	4th June	Per Steamer *Maharani.*
Colombo and Mauritius . .	26th May	Per Steamer *Fultala.*
Singapore, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney.	1st June	Per Steamer *Bancoora.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *₹2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *₹5*; one pound tin, *₹10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *₹3*; per eight-ounce tin, *₹6*; per pound tin, *₹12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডণের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1 pound tin, ₹16, or post free, ₹16-12.
½ „ ₹ 8, „ ₹ 8-8.
¼ „ ₹ 4, „ ₹ 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৷৹
॥ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥৹
শিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥৹

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

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The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
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For one issue . . .	₹ 20	₹ 14	₹ 9
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„ six „ . . .	„100	„ 68	„ 45
„ nine „ . . .	„145	„ 96	„ 64
„ twelve „ . . .	„180	„120	„ 80

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at ₹375 a set.

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To all Officers employed in Government Departments who are in receipt of salaries under ₹500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. ₹3 (8*a*.)

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☞ *The amounts within parenthesis are for packing and postage.*

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[These books (except the General Acts for 1877-84, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Codes, 1886, of which no copies remain in stock) may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

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Bengal Administration Report for 1889-90. R6 (R1.)

Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883—

In English. R1-8 (4a.)
In Kaithi. R1 (4a.)
In Nagri. R1 (4a.)
In Bengali. R1 (4a.)

Rules under the Inland Emigration Act, I of 1882. 8a. (3a.)

Instructions for the guidance of Magistrates and Officers registering emigrants under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. 8a. (2a.)

MEDICAL.

Dispensary Manual, 1881. 12a. (3a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 31st December 1890. 8a. (2a.)

Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta, for 1889-90. R6 (8a.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute. R8 (7a.)

JUDICIAL.

Manual of Notifications and Orders having the force of Law. R5 (8a.)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations for the years 1883—90. 8a. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra. By A. G. BREMNER, Assistant Engineer. R3 (4a.)

Schedule of contract rates for work of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December 1888. R5 (9a.)

Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways, 1890. 9a. (1a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 1st April 1891. 6a. (1a. 6p.)

Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals. R2-8 (2a.)

MARINE.

The River Hooghly: Calcutta to Saugor Island, with Charts and Diagrams. By S. R. ELSON. R2-8 (2a.)

Sailing Directions, by Commander L. S. Dawson, R.N. 8a. (1a.)

Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments, and Machinery of seagoing Steam-ships carrying passengers, and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st April 1891. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat 8a. (2a.)

Butwarra Manual, 1889. R1-8 (4a.)

Land Registration Manual, 1889. R1-8 (4a.)

Wards' Manual, 1888. R2 (4a.)

Cess Manual, 1888. R1-8 (4a.)

Records' Manual, 1888. 12a. (1a. 6p.)

Mis. Vol. of Board's Rules, 1888. R2 (4a.)

Revenue Officers' Manual, 1888. R1 (3a.)

Certificate Procedure Manual, 1888. 8a. (1a. 6p.)

Waste Lands Manual, 1888. 12a. (2a.)

Settlement Manual, 1888. 8a. (2a.)

Stamp Manual, 1890. R1-8 (4a.)

Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in English. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for 1889-90. 8a. (2a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)

Ditto ditto Fishes. Volume I. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto. Volume II. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto Birds. Volume I. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)

The Fauna will be complete in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. (1a.) per copy.
Ditto in Kaithi. (1a.) per copy.

☞ ***The List of Books available for sale at the Secretariat Press will in future be published once only in each month.***

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.

PRINTING WORKS
16 OCT 91

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March, 1891.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th October, 1891.

LIABILITIES.				R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				47,00,000	0	0
	R	a.	p.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	95,31,236	8	6			
Public Deposits at Branches	86,21,556	15	8	1,81,52,793	8	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,92,20,793	10	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4,37,037	3	10
Sundries				29,38,133	15	9
RUPEES				10,54,48,758	6	5

ASSETS.				R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,11,56,621	8	0
Other authorized Investments				65,50,903	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				82,63,335	0	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				56,10,301	10	8
Bills discounted and purchased				2,15,67,997	9	9
Balances with other Banks				8,20,298	3	10
Bullion				14,48,694	9	11
Dead Stock				12,08,925	3	6
Stamps				11,065	2	11
Sundries				18,17,049	11	0
				5,84,55,192	0	5
	R	a.	p.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,97,86,556	3	11	4,69,93,566	6	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,72,07,010	2	1			
RUPEES				10,54,48,758	6	5

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 15th October, 1891.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3½ per cent.
Percentage 58·1.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th October, 1891.

CORRIGENDA.—In Telegraph Department Notification No. 10, dated 15th June, 1891, against Kuldana under date *for* "14th May" *read* "15th May."

In Telegraph Department Notification No. 18, dated 18th September, 1891, against Boeraqnia and Righa under date *for* "29th August" *read* "1st September."

W. F. MELHUISH,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director-General of Telegraphs.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 9th October, 1891.

No. 5323.—Lieutenant J. H. Pollard, Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Bhopal Battalion, is granted privilege leave for fourteen days, with effect from the 20th October, 1891, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

A. F. BRUCE, *Lieutenant,*
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 7th October, 1891.

No. 4989-G.—Surgeon-Major J. Crofts, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhallawar Agencies, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 24th September, 1891, of the privilege leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 1388-G., dated the 25th idem.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,*
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 6th October, 1891.

No. 6382.—Mr. S. H. King, Treasury Officer and Senior Munsiff, Quetta, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th October, 1891, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 6383.—Mr. A. M. Anscomb, Superintendent of the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as Treasury Officer and Senior Munsiff at Quetta, during the absence of Mr. S. H. King on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 9th October, 1891.

No. 6465.—Whereas it appears to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for Defence works, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870—

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Tahsil.	Village.	Area.	Direction.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Quetta and Peshin.	Quetta.	Baleli and Karingas.	3 roods 4 poles.		Office of the Sub-divisional Officer, Military Works, Baleli.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Lieut.,*
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmere, the 9th October, 1891.

No. 100-C.—Under Section 37, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), Lieutenant H. L. Showers, Magistrate of the 1st class, is invested with power to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the said Code, to be exercised within the Ajmere-Merwara Districts.

The 12th October, 1891.

No. 1177—190-II.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1401-G., dated the 26th ultimo, Munshi Balmakand Dass received charge of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, and Treasury Officer, Ajmere, from Mr. Govind Rao Khandekar, on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,*
First Asst. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

The 10th October, 1891.

No. 30-C.-S.—Whereas land is required in the Ajmere District for a public purpose, *viz.*, for construction of a direct road from Branch School to join the Imperial Road near Government Telegraph Office at Ajmere: this declaration is made in accordance with the provision of Section 6 of Act X of 1870.

DISTRICT.	Perganna.	Village.	AMOUNT REQUIRED. For occupation. Permanent.	For occupation. Temporary.	TOTAL.	Purpose for which required.	REMARKS.
Ajmere	Ajmere	Ajmere	A. R. P. 0 0 32	A. R. P. ...	A. R. P. 0 0 32	Road work	Plan can be seen at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

By Order,
J. CRAIG,
Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 7th October, 1891.

No. 3047—350-9.—Under the provisions of Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Resident in Mysore hereby appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special (Honorary) Magistrates for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

Mr. Appoo Chetty, *vice* Mr. Drummond, deceased.

Mr. B. T. Ramalingum, *vice* Mr. Esaac Cassim Sait, removed.

Mr. V. Sundaralinga Chetty, *vice* Mr. A. Narrainsawmy Moodeliar, resigned.

Mr. S. Ramasawmy Iyengar, *vice* Mr. Pedroza, resigned.

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Captain*,
First Asst. to the Resident.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 13th October, 1891.

Davis, C. T.	Messrs. J. P. Platt & Co.	Pogose, A. N.
Geo. Haldar, Mr.		Runge, F. G.
Haldar, Geo., Mr.	Messrs. Putz & Co.	Sander, Angela Sig.
Lister, Esq.	Messrs. Tovey & Co.	Secheran, Von. E.
Lucas, T.	Messrs. Wetherall & Co.	Schmidt.
McMullen, Mr. W.		Sig. Bennertz & Co.
Messrs. Charles Doyle & Co.	Messrs. Welimner & Co., Type Founder.	Sprogle, J. L., Mrs.
Messrs. D. Lowrie & Co.		Staunton, Mrs. R. S.
	Nawalkar, Mr.	Stemme, John, Mrs.
		Williams, A. A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, Mrs. M.	Freedman, J. J.	Pollard, T. H. W.
Alderson, A.	Gallaway, A.	Powell, J. F.
Alexander, Capt. W. S.	Garrean, E.	Prentice, Dr.
	Gowan, J. D.	Pryer, F.
Allott, G. H. N.	Grunberg, Miss Lina.	Riviere, de la.
Anderson, J. E.	Haldsworth, J.	Rankin, Mrs. W.
Armstrong, Miss C.	Hanter, Ch. R.	Remmington, Capt. F. A.
Bennet, J. J. T.	Heker, Mr.	
Bertant, Paul.	Home, Walter D.	Robertson, Col.
Boyle, Valencia.	Horne, A. E. C.	Rose, Jack.
Breck, Alex.	Hunter, Mrs. N.	Rosselet, H.
Browne, W. D.	Jenkins, F. L. V.	Rozme, Madame.
Browning, H.	King, C.	Sandberg, Mrs. G.
Clement, Ben.	Klayman, L.	Sayer, John.
Cohen, Adolphe.	Knyvett, Col. W. L.	Sharp, Miss M.
Cox, W. R.	Leonard, Capt. C. B.	Simpson, E. C.
Challiyer, J.	Lewis, O. H.	Stebbing, Arther E., Capt.
Christie, S., Miss.	Lewis, Mrs. H.	
Coote, F.	Liddeard, James E.	Steward, W.
Crowdy, C. H.	Livermore, E.	Stretton, W. G.
Crouch, Thomas.	Lola, Miss A.	Stuart, C. M.
Crow, W. R., & Co.	Macdonald, W.	Superintendent of Police, Manipur.
Currie, John.	Mazaraki, Isidor.	
Daniel, E. R.	McDermott, Mrs.	Tennant, Geo. W.
David, N. E.	Munro, A.	Thomas, R.
Davies, Mrs. H.	Murtuza, Professor.	Turner, S. M. Stuart.
Davis, E., Mrs.	Neilson, Miss.	Walter, F.
Douglas, Kate, Miss.	Pakenham, J. A.	White, Dr. J. M. P.
Erb, H.	Parr, H. O.	Williams, A.
Farrell, Mrs. M.	Passant, F. Ed. J.	Wilson, J.
Fennell, C.	Paterson, M. L.	Wollen, Mrs. A.
Ford, M.	Potoski, Conte.	Youngbraig, J. S. N.

Registered Letters.

Cox, W. R.	Manager, North-brooke Hotel.	Stephen, Miss Catherine.
Dass, Messrs., & Co.	Marko, A. B.	Wher, Berti.
Gange, A. J.	Moos, W. Von.	
Jones, F. H.	Pogson, A. W.	
Lewis, Harold.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allott, G. H. N.	Gentler, W.	Oshea, J. R. M.
Amarsingji.	Griffiths, Dr.	Pinto, J. S.
Albuquerque, E., Mrs.	Graham, E.	Perie, P., Mrs.
	Green, C. M., Mrs.	Pilloy, K. V.
Bateson, J. H., Revd.	Gopalrao, A.	Pinto, J.
Buckley, J.	Gebson, E. W.	Parkurt, T.
Bourdillon, J. A.	Gordon, A.	Prinz, F. C.
Blank, J., Mrs.	Grove, P. S., Revd.	Peyton, W. H.
Boolch, F.	Harris, H. T.	Roberts, J.
Barnett, H.	Hersch, M.	Rayner, G. W.
Box, E.	Hardcastle, F. E. B., Capt.	Reeve, C. F.
Brandon, H.		Rendell, W.
Chrestel, L.	Hasumatulla Khan.	Smith, S. C. D., Capt.
Charles, L. M.	Habib Brahim.	
Crettell, J.	Harischunder.	Semeaton, J.
Colvelle, H. S.	Hudson, T.	Sullivan Mrs.
Castensea, J.	Hargert, Pastor.	Sharp, W. H.
Cooke, E. J.	Harvey, W., Mrs.	Stone, Mrs.
Carralt, P.	Harding, A. L.	Sault, N.
Collin, C.	Jackson, J.	Sayed Ohmed.
Crawford, R. L.	Jacob, H. P.	Smith, W. M.
Casuno, R.	Johnston, E., Mrs.	Sparks, C. S., Surg.
Cabral, T.	Jacob, Meses.	Segfreed, E., Miss.
Cook, Collis, Capt.	Kennedy, A. C. E., Mrs.	Schtern, W.
Cain, W.		Street, T.
Cama, D. S.	Kane, M. N. G., Major.	Seymour, L. K., Miss.
Clarke, J.		
Durund, L., Mrs.	Kruyn, F., Revd.	Tudekechi, S.
Dovies, L. W.	Knyveth, A. P.	Chittor.
denumzeo, P.	Kelly, H.	Taylor, C. A., Miss.
Doves, E. W.	Kennis, P.	Tarrie, Mrs.
D'Ivoy, P.	Little, E.	Vincent, A. H.
Dora, Miss.	Lobo, D. M.	Varley, J.
Desmarais, L.	Littlewood, J. H.	Varley, H.
Dobbie, J., Revd.	Munshi, Mirza.	Wooly, J.
Damerum, L., Mrs.	Moore, H. O., Revd.	White, A.
Dielerich, M., Mrs	Mongrobi, R. S.	Warder, G. H.
Farrell, M., Mrs.	Miller and Brillan.	Wait, N. G.
Fucks, E.	McCombi, J. M., Revd.	Westland, A. B.
Foreshew, L., Mrs.		Wadmaun, N.
Ferguson J. C.	Murray, G.	Warburton, Miss.
Fletcher, F.	Mohomedally Mirza.	Wilson, D., Mrs.
Feyer, E. S.	Nathosing.	Wilson, J. A.
Frankel, A.	Noormahomed.	Watson, H., Mrs.
Fernandis, B.	New, D. J.	White, A. J.
Goodwin, J.	Naud, W. C.	Wace, H. H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 12th October, 1891.

Kennedy, T. W.	Mendes, R. J.	Patterson, Mrs.
MacGregor, G. M.	Myas, Mrs. Jane.	Thomson, Mrs.

GEO. E. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 17th October, 1891.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1891.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	21st Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	20th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	19th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	19th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China.	24th ,,	Per French Str. *Niemen.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	22nd ,,	Per Steamer *Wingsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	20th ,,	Per Steamer *Goa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *Commilla.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	21st ,,	Per Steamer *Kola.*
Port Blair	21st ,,	*Vid* Madras.
Madras, Colombo, Straits, and Hongkong.	20th ,,	Per A. H. Lloyd's Str. *Niobe.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. E. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডণের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২৷৹ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই ঐ হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ৷৹, আট ঔন্স টিনের ৷৷৹ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸৹ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st October, 1891.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th November, 1891.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	74,91,331	14	6			
Public Deposits at Branches	76,29,836	9	7	1,51,21,168	8	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				6,47,14,376	1	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,65,054	12	5
Sundries				30,19,842	6	9
RUPEES				10,79,20,441	13	2

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				98,53,500	0	0
Other authorized Investments				68,71,018	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				83,38,021	3	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				66,76,669	8	4
Bills discounted and purchased				2,10,13,547	14	6
Balances with other Banks				6,96,252	6	7
Bullion				11,02,804	0	0
Dead Stock				12,07,931	12	0
Stamps				11,381	6	0
Sundries				18,73,719	14	0
				5,76,44,846	4	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,97,49,652	5	6	5,02,75,595	8	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	3,05,25,943	2	10			
RUPEES				10,79,20,441	13	2

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, the 12th November, 1891.*

E. J. BIRCH, *Offg. Chief Accountant.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Secretary & Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 2½ per cent.

Percentage 60·4.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 5th November, 1891.

No. 6981.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 3, Chapter II of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to declare the undermentioned land to be a State Forest, with effect from 1st January, 1892 :—

No.	Name of Forest.	District.	Area.	BOUNDARIES. East.	South.	West.	North.	REMARKS.
1	Popalzai	Peshin	Acres. 203	A cleared line marked with two heaps of earth, running first in a south-easterly direction, then south-west from pillar No. VIII of the Popalzai State Forest.	A cleared line, 2,139 feet long, running east by north from pillar XI.	The cleared boundary from pillar XI to IX.	The cleared boundary from pillar IX to VIII.	An area of 203 acres joined on to the south-east corner of the Popalzai State Forest.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Lieut.*, *First Assistant.*

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 11th November, 1891.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 4th November, 1891	22,24,040	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	36,431	
		22,60,471
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	2,16,796	
Ditto ditto Government	...	2,16,796
		24,77,267
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
		...
Balance on the evening of the 11th November, 1891	...	24,77,267
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	24,40,836	
Ditto ditto Government	36,431	
		24,77,267
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	3,83,652	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		3,83,652

B. SCOTT, *Major, R.E.*, *Offg. Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 12th November, 1891.*

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th November, 1891.

No. 877.—The following candidates are appointed Assistant Surveyors, 3rd grade, on probation, in the order in which their names appear, with effect from the dates on which they join their appointments :—

Mr. W. H. Biggie.	Mr. J. A. Freeman.
Munshi Aulad Hussein.	„ O. C. Ollenbach.
„ Rahmatulla.	„ M. F. Berkeley.
Mr. O. H. Grieff.	„ H. H. B. Hanby.
Babu Nilmoni Chatterjee.	„ P. K. Vaughan.
Mr. H. B. Powell.	

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*, *Surveyor-General of India.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th November, 1891.

No. 6.—Mr. P. J. Serrao, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, has been granted privilege leave for one month and thirteen days, from the forenoon of the 19th October, 1891, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*, *Deputy Surveyor-General, In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 5th November, 1891.

No. 5371-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1541-G., dated the 28th October, 1891, Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Fraser, Staff Corps, on return from furlough, assumed charge of the Ulwar Agency from Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Staff Corps, on the forenoon of the 29th idem.

The 6th November, 1891.

No. 5392-G.—The following transfers have been made in the Establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana :—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of transfer.
1st	Sobha Ram	Rajputana Agency Hospital.	Ulwar Sudder Dispensary.	1891. 8th Oct.
1st	Guru Charan Lusker.	Sudder Dispensary, Ulwar.	Main Dispensary, Kotah.	13th Oct.

No. 5393-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Kudrut Ullah returned, on the afternoon of the 4th October, 1891, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2017-G., dated 27th April, 1891.

The 7th November, 1891.

No. 5410-G.—The following Hospital Assistants, who have passed their examination in English, are entitled to draw the usual allowance for English qualifications, with effect from the 1st October, 1891 :—

Second class Hospital Assistant Hasan Khan attached to the Tijara Dispensary.

Third class Hospital Assistant Abdool Shakoor attached to the Behror Dispensary.

Third class Hospital Assistant Mohomed Beg attached to Deolia Dispensary.

Third class Hospital Assistant Mirza Mail Husein of the Government Reserve List.

The 9th November, 1891.

No. 5434-G.—It is hereby notified that Lieutenant L. Impey, Staff Corps, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, assumed charge of the office of Superintendent of Moghia Operations in Rajputana and Central India from Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, on the forenoon of the 29th October, 1891.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*, *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd November, 1891.

No. 43.—Mr. W. J. Weightman, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transferred from the Chaman Extension to the Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys.

The 5th November, 1891.

No. 44.—Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Mushkaf Valley Railway.

No. 45.—The undermentioned Officers are transferred from the Chaman Extension to the Mushkaf Valley Railway:—

Mr. W. A. Johns, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. R. D. Perceval, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Director-General.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from No. 21 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Fort William, this 6th day of November, 1891.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 68338, Gunner George Pearce.
Age,—22 years 9 months.
Height,—5 feet 8¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light; Eyes, blue.
Trade,—Blacksmith.
Date of Enlistment,—14th August, 1888.
Place of Enlistment,—Dorchester.
Parish and County in which Born,—Portland.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—29th October, 1891.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Marks,—Part of a bracelet tattooed on back of left wrist.
Under 4 years' service.

W. P. ALEXANDER, *Lieutenant, R.A.*,
Commdg. No. 21 Company, S. D., R.A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment of Foot, dated at Nusseerabad, this 5th day of November, 1891.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2372, Private Henry James O'Neill.
Age,—30 years.
Height,—5 feet 8¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, dark brown.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—31st October, 1891.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Neemuch.
Date of Enlistment,—18th June, 1878.
At what Place Enlisted,—Preston, Lancashire.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Helen's Isle, Montreal, Canada.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Cornet-player.
Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—On furlough, Bombay.
Under 14 years' service.

F. J. CURTIN, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Commdg. 2nd Battn., The Gloucester. Regt.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 1st Battalion, The Buffs' East Kent Regiment of Infantry, aated at Fort William, this 7th day of November, 1891.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. E. Kent.—24, Paymaster Sergeant (Q. M. S.) Tomsett Albert Henry.
Age,—29 years 2 months.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—4th November, 1891.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Fort William.
Date of Enlistment,—19th September, 1881.
At what Place Enlisted,—Canterbury.
Parish and County in which born,—Ashford, Kent.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Marks,—Tattooed, heart, true love to F. G., and bracelet, right forearm.
Trade,—Brush-maker.
Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Not on furlough.
Under 11 years' service.

H. D. HARRISON, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Commdg. 1st Battn., The Buffs.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about 24th September, 1891, the treasure, consisting of two silver bangles, was found in a seri field belonging to Kavali Venkatanarusu, at Petomanshur, Palnad taluk, Kistna district.

All persons claiming the same, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of the Kistna district, at his Office in Masulipatam, on 15th April, 1892, in order that their claims may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Collector of Kistna.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th November, 1891.

No. 7388.—The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. F. Whymper, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, in Notification No. 964, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 9th May, 1891, is commuted to furlough for eighteen months, from the 5th March, 1891.

The 12th November, 1891.

No. 7462.—Mr. C. Allsop, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, attached to the Office of the Director-General, Post Office, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days, from the 4th November, 1891.

Mr. J. P. Barker, Supernumerary Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to be Superintendent attached to the Office of the Director-General, Post Office, during Mr. Allsop's absence, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 10th November, 1891.

Bining, S.	Crofton, G.	James, L. M.
Booth, F. R.	Dharmapala Hevavitarana.	Lockhurst, Stewart.
Bengal Stores and Agency Company.	Gillespie, Rev. John.	Nehal and Brothers, S.
Bruce, J. B.	Holloway, F. H.	Nicholas, Mrs.
Collins, H.	Howard & Co.	Oremus, Dr. T.
		Sandall, R. R.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alexander, Capt. W. S.	Hailstone, Rev. S.	Pereira, T.
Anderson, J.	Haldsworth, J.	Pierce, P. E.
Armstrong, Miss C.	Hefferman, D.	Poncius, Edmond de.
Baker, E. C. S.	Heker, Mr.	Potoski, Conte.
Bellamy, Capt. B.	Horne, A. E. C.	Pollard, T. H. W.
Berg, Robert.	Hunter, Mrs. N.	Powell, J. F.
Blakelock, Albert.	Jenkins, F. L. V.	Prentice, Dr.
Boland, Mrs.	Jones, Mrs. M.	Pryer, F.
Bouquet, Lucien.	Kitts, E. J.	Riviere, de la.
Browne, W. D.	Knyvett, Col. W. L.	Rankin, Mrs. W.
Browning, H.	Lacelles, J. H.	Richards, Mrs.
Bush, Rev. H.	Leonard, Capt. C. B.	Richardson, G. A.
Cabbold, R. P.	Lewis, Q. H.	Roach, Mr.
Cantlie, James.	Lewis, Mrs. H.	Robertson, Col.
Christiana, Mrs. L. G.	Lewis, Harold.	Rocco, Sig. D.
Cohen, Adolphe.	Liddeard, James E.	Rossie, M
Cox, W. R.	Livermore, E.	Rosselet, H.
Coote, F.	Lola, Miss A.	Sayer, John.
Crow, W. R., & Co.	Lynch, C. P.	Shapiere, C.
David, N. E.	Macdonald, W.	Stretton, W. G.
Davis, E., Mrs.	Molloy, P.	Stretton, Capt.
Davies, Mrs. F.	Manager, Kankee Tea Estate.	Stuart, C. M.
DesVaux, Lt.-Col. C. H.	Marten, A. J.	Stuart, James.
Donovan, J. M. C.	Mazaraki, Isidor.	Surie, J. S.
Douglas, Kate, Miss.	McDermott, Mrs.	Suzor, Samuel.
Erb, H.	Monro, Miss Constance.	Superintendent of Police, Manipur.
Farrell, Mrs. M.	Neilson, Miss.	Tennant, Geo. W.
Feinbarg, Mrs. Amy.	Opitz, Mrs. Frank.	Thomas, R.
Fennell, C.	Pakenham, J. A.	Turner, S. M. Stuart.
Ford, M.	Parr, H. O.	Thorpe, W.
Freedman, J. J.	Passant, F. Ed. J.	Walter, F.
Garrean, E. J.	Payne, Professor W. J.	Williams, A.
		Wilson, J.
		Wheeler, Henry.

Registered Letters.

Cox, W. R.	Manager, North-brooke Hotel.	Smythe, F.
Jones, F. H.	Pogson, A. W.	Williams, A. A.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allott, G. H. N.	Foreshew, L., Mrs.	Riley, J. S.
Allistry, T.	Fernandize, D. F.	Reeve, C. F.
Alman, Lt. C. F.	Fagan, H. B.	Raynur, G. W.
Buckley, Mrs.	Griffiths, D.	Ross, E. P.
Brown, C.	Gilmore, A., Major.	Ross, W. A.
Barnett, H.	Gillespie, S.	Rooke, C. P.
Bayley, H.	Goldberg, J. J.	Ross, D. W.
Christie, J. T.	Gordon, A.	Raffsen, E.
Caldwell, D.	Gibson, E. W.	Richardson, Geo.
Crithull, J.	Griffin, F. T.	Rust, E.
Corellic, J.	Harris, H. T.	Smith, R. H.
Caruthens, Surgeon-Major.	Hudson, T.	Sinclair, Mrs.
Crawford, R. L.	Harding, O.	Schhern, W.
Carkui, J. J. B., Revd.	Harris, A. E.	Schomdauffer, P.
Courtnary, G. E.	Habuland, G.	Strangham, R., Mrs.
Cromb, A.	Jacob, H. P.	Sewarrie, J. S.
Crawball, L. W.	Jackson, J., P.	Skilhorn, J. W.
Cain, W.	Johnston, E., Mrs.	Serpell, S.
Creacy, J. D.	Johnson, H. A.	Sharp, W. H.
Coole, Miss M.	Keyner, F., Revd.	Sulliwan, Mrs.
D'Souge, J.	Kane, Major.	Stone, Mrs.
D'Ivoy, P.	Kishary M. Day.	Sandberg, T. B.
Dobson, F.	Liggill, G., Mrs.	Searle, Lt. P. R.
Desmarius, L.	Lawrence, C. L.	Scott, S., Mrs.
Durant, H.	Murray, J. A.	Souza, E. D.
Davies, T. A.	Mume, P. W.	Torrie, Mrs.
D'Menezes, E.	Martiner, F. B., Col.	Tonochy, Miss.
Dominge, D.	Manwell, Miss.	Taylor, S. C., Mrs.
Davis, E. W.	Marris, P.	Upcott, F R.
Dun, C., Miss.	Madge, A.	Vincent, A. H.
Douglas, W. T.	Moss, P.	Varley, H.
D'Ga, I. M.	Nairne, Major-Genl.	Warder, G. H.
Farrant, E. S., Mrs.	Newlean, F. J.	Webb, C. R. H.
Fryer, E. S.	New, D. J.	Willson, Mrs.
Fucko, E.	Nood, W. C.	Wright, Y. A. B.
Foote, F. O. B., Major.	Omally, E. L., Sir.	Wardmaru, N.
Frankel, A.	Pears, H.	Westland, A. B.
	Pinto, J.	Warran.
	Rice, W. R.	
	Reid, L. H., Capt.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 9th November, 1891.

Arbuthnot, J.	Fuller, Mrs.	Larson, J. A.
Blanchord, Mrs. A. A.	Hogan, W. A.	Mauchin, Mrs. M. J.
Cambell.	Kennedy, T. W.	Mitchell & Co.
		Queen, T. W. M.

GEO. E. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 14th November, 1891.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1891.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	18th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	17th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	16th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	16th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	21st ,,	Per French Str. *Niemen.*
Colombo	16th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Ganges.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Japan.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	17th ,,	Per Steamer *Goa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	20th ,,	Per Steamer *Palamcotta.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	18th ,,	Per Steamer *Kasara.*
Port Blair	19th ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*
Rangoon	15th ,,	H. M. I. M. Str. *Clive.*
Madras, Ceylon, Straits, and China	19th ,,	A. H. Lloyd's Str. *Niobe.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. E. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার্ মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডণের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২৷৷০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ৷৷০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1 pound tin, ₹16, or post free, ₹16-12.
½ „ ₹ 8, „ ₹ 8-8.
¼ „ ₹ 4, „ ₹ 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৷৷০
॥ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮৷৷০
শিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪৷৷০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1870:—

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„ the Calcutta Series. For the year	7 2 6	8 6 3
„ each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series. For the year	4 4 6	4 11 3

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The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
„ Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Orders and subscriptions for 1889 should be at once registered and remitted.

NOTICE.

Indian Law Reports.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5—1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue . . .	₹ 20	₹ 14	₹ 9
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„ six „ . . .	„100	„ 68	„ 45
„ nine „ . . .	„145	„ 96	„ 64
„ twelve „ . . .	„180	„120	„ 80

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at ₹375 a set.

A Manual of Reference to the Examinations in Oriental languages, with the latest orders of Government, and specimen papers of the various standards. By Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. JARRETT. New Edition. ₹4.
Apply to the Librarian, 17, Elysium Row.

For sale in Rajputana to Officers stationed there.

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, 4th Edition. *Price—*

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. ₹4.

To all Officers employed in Government Departments who are in receipt of salaries under ₹500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book isto be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. ₹3 (8*a*.)

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POONA . . . Cooper, Maddon & Co.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1891.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st October, 1891.

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Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November, 1891.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 15th November, 1891	54,700	10,99,094	23,29,600	4,24,01,500	6,75,53,400	5,28,42,000	1,97,51,700	18,59,76,694	36,000	62,22,200	8,35,94,600	8,98,52,800	1,34,800	32,200	27,60,51,194
Add—															
Amount of 4/4 Notes transferred to 7/4 in London	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th November, 1891	...	...	...	35,000	...	19,000	65,100	1,19,100	...	...	18,700	18,700	...	...	1,37,800
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th November, 1891	...	...	...	1,00,500	1,29,000	71,500	...	3,01,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,01,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th November, 1891	...	...	1,02,000	2,82,900	17,30,500	3,64,000	...	24,79,400	...	34,500	4,79,000	5,13,500	...	...	29,92,900
	54,700	10,99,094	24,31,000	4,28,19,900	6,94,12,900	5,33,11,500	1,98,16,800	18,88,91,194	36,000	62,56,700	8,40,92,300	9,03,85,000	1,34,800	32,200	27,94,97,894
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	16,500	5,01,900	3,99,000	17,41,000	61,000	27,19,400	...	55,500	3,74,600	4,30,100	...	...	31,49,500
Balance on 30th November, 1891	54,700	10,99,094	24,14,500	4,23,18,000	6,90,13,900	5,15,70,500	1,97,55,800	18,61,71,794	36,000	62,01,200	8,37,17,700	8,99,54,900	1,34,800	32,200	27,63,48,394

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 30th Sept., 1891, enfaced from India 7,503 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,203 lakhs.

,,	1st Oct.	1891,	to	25th Oct.	,,	,,	,,	43	,,	,,	,,	21 ,,
,,	26th ,,	,,	,,	31st ,,	,,	,,	,,	50	,,	,,	,,	19½ ,,
,,	1st Nov.	,,	,,	15th Nov.	,,	,,	,,	57	,,	,,	,,	31 ,,
,,	16th ,,	,,	,,	30th ,,	,,	,,	,,	34	,,	,,	,,	6,234 lakhs.
								7,692 lakhs.				
								6,284 ,,				
Balance against India								1,408 lakhs.				

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 5th December, 1891.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

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2	Chandra, Atulchandra	Ditto.
3	Datta, Atulchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
4	,, Nagendranath	Presidency College.
5	Som, Nirmalabálá	Private student.
6	Bhattacharyya, Nandalál	Teacher.
7	Datta, Bhubanmohan	Ditto.
8	Chattopadhyay, Prabodhchandra	Presidency College.
	Dás, Rebatimohan	Ditto.
10	Manekji, Merwanji Mulla	Morris College.
11	Dás, Satyendranath	Private student.
12	Basu, Charuchandra	Ditto.
13	Ray, Girindralál	Metropolitan Institution.
14	Chattopadhyay, Jadunath	Private student.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mitra, Nilmani	Private student.
2	Guptaray, Upendralál	Dacca College.
3	Bandyopadhyay, Bhubaneswar	Metropolitan Institution.
4	Mitra, Debendrakumar	St. Xavier's College.
5	Ghosh, Narendrakumar	Private student.
6	Biswas, Jagadballabh	Presidency College.
7	Mitra, Srikanta	Private student.
8	Chattopadhyay, Sriram	Ditto.
9	Chaudhuri, Surendranarayan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Goswami, Purnachandra	Private student.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

In Order of Merit.

1	Bhattacharyya, Annoda	Sanskrit College.
2	Sadashiva Jafram Dehadrai	Private student.
3	Niyogi, Sasikumar	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

	Bandyopadhyay, Harendranath	Sanskrit College.

CLASS III.

	Bhattacharyya, Rampran	Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

CLASS I.

	Sh. Bahadur Ali	M. A. O. College.

PERSIAN.

CLASS I.

Gholam Ghous . . . . . Presidency College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Sen, Bipinbihari . . . . . Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Srischandra . . Private student.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Janhabicharan . . Hughli College.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

1 Sengupta, Prabadhprakas . . . Presidency College.
2 Das, Ramanimohan . . . . Private student.
3 Sen, Debendranath . . . . Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
4 Ezekiel, John . . . . . Bishop's College.
5 Mallik, Indumadhab . . . Private student.
6 Datta, Harischandra . . . Ditto.
7 Bardhan, Gobindachandra . . Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

1 Mitra, Kumadbihari . . . Presidency College.
2 Raychaudhari, Bipindrakumar . . Ditto.
3 Sen, Ambicaprasad . . . . . Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE (B).

CLASS I.

In Order of Merit.

1 Biswas, Kunjabihari . . . Presidency College.
2 Bhaduri, Jyotibhushan . . . Ditto.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

1 Sen, Kshiradlal . . . . Presidency College.
2 Ghosh, Dasarathi . . . . Ditto.

A. M. NASH,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 7th December, 1891.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th December, 1891.

LIABILITIES.			R	a.	p.
Capital paid up			2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			47,00,000	0	0
	R	a. p.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	70,98,833	9 8	1,49,96,957	3	1
Public Deposits at Branches	78,98,123	9 5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			6,31,16,049	1	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.			2,67,013	10	8
Sundries			31,50,596	7	7
		RUPEES	10,62,30,616	7	1

ASSETS.			R	a.	p.
Government Securities			1,06,28,713	8	0
Other authorized Investments			69,46,142	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities			88,50,116	15	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities			67,47,489	13	7
Bills discounted and purchased			2,15,82,120	7	11
Balances with other Banks			7,65,124	0	0
Bullion			9,34,203	9	0
Dead Stock			12,16,688	4	8
Stamps			10,698	4	10
Sundries			19,47,271	10	7
			5,96,28,568	10	3
	R	a. p.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,54,23,010	5 7	4,66,02,047	12	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	3,11,79,037	7 3			
		RUPEES	10,62,30,616	7	1

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 10th December, 1891.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 2½ per cent.
Percentage 57·1.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 9th December, 1891.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 2nd December, 1891	28,29,744	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	6,38,499	34,68,243
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	82,357	
Ditto ditto Government	3,55,778	4,38,135
		39,06,378
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	1,78,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	1,78,000
Balance on the evening of the 9th December, 1891	...	37,28,378
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	28,98,323	
Ditto ditto Government	8,30,055	37,28,378
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	8,72,729	
Ditto ditto Government	...	8,72,729

B. SCOTT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 10th December, 1891.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following Selections and Text-books are appointed for the examinations of 1893 and 1894 :—

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1893.

ENGLISH.

PASS COURSE.

Shakespeare . . Macbeth, the Tempest, Richard III.
Hales . . . Longer English Poems, Dryden to Byron, omitting Burns.
Thackeray . . English Humourists, omitting the Essay on Prior, Gray and Pope.
Bacon . . . Essays, omitting the Essays on Unity in Religion, Boldness, Atheism, and Vicissitude.
Trevelyan . . Selections from Macaulay (Historical Portraits, Literary Criticism and Miscellaneous Extracts).
Ingram . . Elizabeth Barrett Browing.

HONOUR COURSE.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Sydney . . Apology for Poetry.
Wordsworth . . *Arnold's Selections (Golden Treasary Series.)
Greene . . Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.
Lamb . . . Essays of Elia, First Series.

Permanent Subjects.

Earle . . . The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw . . . Outlines of English Literature.

* No earlier edition of Arnold's Selections from Wordsworth than that of 1886 should be used, unless compared with, or supplemented by that of 1886.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1894.

ENGLISH.

PASS COURSE.

Shakespeare	Richard III, Midsummer Night's Dream, Julius Cæsar.
Hales	Longer English Poems, Dryden to Byron, omitting Burns.
Locke	Conduct of the Understanding (Clarendon Press Series).
Burke	Regicide Peace, Letters I and II (Clarendon Press Series).
Cowper	Letters, Golden Treasury Series, page 1—163.
Trevelyan	Selections from Macaulay (Historical Portraits, Literary Criticism and Miscellaneous Extracts).
Ingram	Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Spencer	Faery Queene, Book I.
Ascham	The Schole-master.
Greene	Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.
Lamb	Essays of Elia, First Series.

Permanent Subjects.

Earle	The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw	Outlines of English Literature.

GREEK.

PASS COURSE.

Sophocles	Philoctetes; Electra.
Demosthenes	De Corona.
Æschines	In Ctesiphontem.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course)

Thucydides	Book II.
Euripides	Bacchæ.
Plato	Phædo.

Permanent Subject.

Peile	Primer of Philology.

LATIN.

PASS COURSE.

Vergil	Georgics, III, IV.
Livy	Books II, III.
Cicero	Pro Murena.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Horace	Odes, III, IV.
Tacitus	Annals, Books III, IV.
Terence	Adelphi.

Permanent Subject.

Peile	Primer of Philology.

HEBREW.

PASS COURSE.

Samuel, I and II.	Psalms, XC—CL.
Chronicles, I and II.	Proverbs.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

SANSKRIT.

PASS COURSE.

Kálidása	Kumárasambhava, Cantos I—VII.
Mágha	Sisupálabadha, Cantos I—II.
Bhavabhúti	Uttararámacharita.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Kálidása	Sakuntalá, as fixed in Pundit Iswarchandra Vidyáságar's edition.
Bháravi	Kirátárjuniya, Cantos XIII—XIV.

Permanent Subject.

Barada Rája	Laghukaumudi (Dr. Ballantyne's (edition, as reprinted by Lazarus & Co., from pages 1—282, *i.e.*, to the end of Tinanta).

ARABIC.

PASS COURSE.

Tarikh-i-Yamini	The first 50 pages (Delhi edition).
Mustatrif	The first 50 pages (Egyptian edition).
Hamásah	31 pages (Urdu Guide Press).
Díwán-i-Mutanabbi	Calcutta edition (pages 283—332), beginning with the Qasidah for Azududdaulah.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Maqamat-i-Hariri	The first half.
Tarikh-i-Timúri	The whole.
Hamásah	84 pages from page 32 (Urdu Guide Press).
Banat Súad	The whole.

PERSIAN.

PASS COURSE.

Selections by Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Ahmad.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Aklak-i-Jalali	The whole.
Hafiz	The first half, *i.e.* pages 1—125 (Urdu Guide Press).
Wakai-i-Niamat Khan-i-Ali.	The last half.

PALI.

PASS COURSE.

Kaccáyana	Pali Grammar (Senart's edition.)
Trenckners' Milinda Panha.	

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Childers	Mahaparinibbanasutta.
Whitney	Language and the Study of Language.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

PASS COURSE.

PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

James Sully.	Outlines of Psychology, 5th edition.
Martineau	Types of Ethical Theory, 3rd edition, Vol. I (Introduction only), Vol. II.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Bacon and Descartes to Reid and Kant.

The following books are recommended :—

Ueberweg	History of Philosophy, Vol. II.
Schwegler	History of Philosophy.
Fraser	Berkeley (Blackwood's Philosophical Classics).
Fraser	Locke (Blackwood's Philosophical Classics).

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Martineau	Study of Religion, 2nd edition (omitting Book I and Book III, Chap. II).

PURE LOGIC.

P. K. Ray	Text-book of Deductive Logic, including the Appendix, 4th edition.
Ueberweg	System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS COURSE.

Greaves	Elementary Statics (omitting all articles marked with an asterisk).
Lock	Dynamics for Beginners.
Maxwell	Matter and Motion, Chap. III and articles 96, 97.
Besant	Elementary Hydrostatics, Chapters I—VII and Chapter VIII, paras. 1—8, omitting articles 93, 102, 104, 111—121, (or the corresponding portions of S. B. Mukerjee's Elementary Hydrostatics.)

HONOUR COURSE.

Greaves	Elementary Statics (the whole).
Lock	Dynamics for Beginners.
Maxwell	Matter and Motion.
Besant	Hydrostatics, Chaps. I—VII, and Chap. VIII, paras. 1—8, omitting articles, 93, 102, 104, 111—121, (or the corresponding portions of S. B. Mukerjee's Elementary Hydrostatics).
Salmon	Conic Sections (6th Edition, Chaps. I—III, V—VIII, to the end of article 116, and X—XIII.
Williamson	Differential Calculus (6th edition), Chaps. I—V, IX, XI—XVIII.
Todhunter	Integral Calculus, Chaps. I—VII, (or the corresponding portions of Williamson's Integral Calculus).

HISTORY.

PASS COURSE.

History of England.

Green	Short History of the English People.

History of India.

Elphinstone	History of India (Hindu and Mahomedan Periods).
Wheeler	Short History of India (British Period only).

Histories of Greece and Rome.

Smith	Student's History of Greece.
Liddell	Student's History of Rome.

Political Economy,

Fawcett	Manual of Political Economy.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Capes	The Early Empire.
Capes	The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot	The English Constitution.
Mill	Political Economy.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PASS COURSE.

Deschanel	Elmentary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
Kolbe	Inorganic Chemistry, translated by Humpidge.

PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND THE DOCTRINE OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

HONOUR COURSE.

Deschanel	Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
S. P. Thompson	Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism.
Tait	Heat (omitting Chaps. 21 and 22).
Frankland and Japp	Inorganic Chemistry (Edition 1884), omitting all the sections printed in small type, and all the parts relating to the following elements:—Zirconium, Thorium Niobium, Tantalum, Beryllium, Palladium, Iridium, Rhodium, Osmium, Ruthenium, Norwegium, Cerium, Didymium. Lanthanum, Yttrium, Erbium, Terbium, Scandium, Samarium, and Decipium.
Remsen	Organic Chemistry.
Jones	Junior Course in Practical Chemistry.
Jevons	Principles of Science, 2nd edition (omitting Books I and II).

BIOLOGY.

PHYSIOLOGY AND BOTANY.

PASS COURSE.

Huxley	Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Huxley and Martin	Practical Biology.
Prantl and Vines	Text-book of Botany.
Oliver	First Book of Indian Botany.

PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

PASS COURSE.

Huxley	Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Huxley and Martin	Practical Biology.
Claus-Sedgwick	Elementary Text-book of Zoology, Vol. I, General Part and Special Part. Protozoa to Insecta, Vol. II. Special Part, Mollusca to man.

PHYSIOLOGY, BOTANY, ZOOLOGY, AND THE DOCTRINE OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

HONOUR COURSE.

Huxley	Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Huxley and Martin	Practical Biology.
Foster	Text-book of Physiology.
Prantl and Vines	Text-book of Botany.
Oliver	First Book of Indian Botany.
Henfrey	Elementary Course of Botany.
Vines	Lectures on the Physiology of Plants.
Claus-Sedgwick	Elementary Text-book of Zoology, Vol. I. General Part and Special Part, Protozoa to Insecta Vol. II. Special Part, Mollusca to Man.
Huxley	Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley	Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Jevons	Principles of Science, 2nd edition (omitting Books I and II).

GEOLOGY.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PASS COURSE.

Geikie	Class-book of Geology.
Blanford	Sketch of the Geology of India.
Huxley	Physiography.
Geikie	Lessons in Physical Geography.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

PASS COURSE.

Geikie	Class-book of Geology.
Blanford	Sketch of the Geology of India.
Dana	Text-book of Mineralogy.
Scheerer and Blanford.	Introduction to the Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.

GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, AND THE DOCTRINE OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

HONOUR COURSE.

Geikie	Class-book of Geology.
Blanford	Sketch of the Geology of India.
Geikie	Text-book of Geology.
Dana	Text-book of Mineralogy.
Blanford and Scheerer.	Introduction to the Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.
Huxley	Physiography.
Geikie	Lessons in Physical Geography.
Jevons	Principles of Science, 2nd edition (omitting Books I and II).

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1893.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Ueberweg	History of Philosophy (omitting the 1st and 2nd periods of the Philosophy of the Christian era and the Appendices).
Descartes	Veitch's Descartes, 6th Edition.
Locke	Essay concerning Human Understanding.

Berkeley	Fraser's Selections from Berkeley, 3rd Edition.
Hume	Enquiry concerning Human Understanding.
Caird	The Critical Philosophy of Kant (1889).
Hamilton	Lectures in Metaphysics. Dissertations on his edition of Reid's works, Veitch's *Hamilton* (Blackwood's Philosophical Classics).
M'Cosh	Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy.
Sully	Outlines of Psychology, 5th Edition.
Mill	Logic, Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy.
Jevons	Principles of Science, 2nd Edition.
Ueberweg	System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.
Butler	Dissertations on Virtue, Sermons I, II, III.
Sidgwick	Method of Ethics, 4th Edition.
Spencer	The Data of Ethics, 3rd Edition.
Green	Prolegomena to Ethics.
Martineau	Types of Ethical Theory, 3rd Edition.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Caird	Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Martineau	Study of Religion, 2nd Edition.
Max Müller	Hibbert Lectures on the origin and growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India.

OR

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Butler	Analogy.
Paley	Evidences of Christianity.
Christlieb	Modern Doubt and Christian Belief.
Macdonald	Papers on the Bible, omitting the following:—III, V, VIII, and XIII.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1891.

ENGLISH.

Chaucer	Tale of the Man of Lawe, &c. &c. (Clarendon Press Series).
Shakespeare	Much Ado About Nothing, Antony and Cleopatra, Coriolanus, King Lear.
Marlowe	Edward II.
Milton	Paradise Regained.
Pope	Essay on Man.
Tennyson	Queen Mary.
Skeat	Plutarch of Shakespeare.
Clarendon	History of the Rebellion, Book VI (Clarendon Press).
Sir Thomas Browne	Hydriotaphia or Urn Burial.
De Quincey	The Cæsars.
George Eliot	Scenes from Clerical Life.
Mill	Essay on Liberty.
Maine	Democracy.

Permanent Subjects.

Morris	Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
Smith	Student's Manual of the English Language.
Taine	History of English Literature, translated by Van Laun.
Dowden	Shakespeare: a Critical Study of his Mind and Art.
Sweet	Anglo-Saxon Primer.
Sayce	Introduction to the Science of Language.

GREEK.

Homer	Iliad, Books I—XII.
Pindar	The whole.
Æschylus	Prometheus; Agamemnon; Eumenides.
Sophocles	Œdipus Tyrannus; Ajax; Antigone.
Euripides	Hecuba; Medea; Ion.
Aristophanes	Knights; Clouds; Frogs; Birds.
Herodotus	Books II and III to the end of Chap. LXVI.
Thucydides	Books VI, VII, VIII.
Demosthenes	Orations against Leptines and Meidias; De Falsa Legetione.
Plato	Republic; Theætetus.
Aristotle	Politics.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Mahaffy	History of Classical Greek Literature.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

LATIN.

Vergil	Bucolics (with the exception of II); Georgics; Æneid, Books I—VI.
Horace	Odes; Epodes; Satires, I (with the exception of 2 and 8) Epistles, I; De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal	Satires (except II, VI and IX).
Persius	Satires.
Lucretius	Books I, V and VI.
Catullus	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus	Aulularia; Trinummus.
Terence	Andria; Heauton Timoroumenos.
Livy	Books XXI—XXV.
Sallust	Bellum Catilinarium; Bellum Jugurthinum.
Cicero	Second Philippic; De Natura Deorum.
Tacitus	Histories.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Cruttwell	History of Roman Literature.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

HEBREW.

Isaiah.
Jeremiah.
Ezekiel.
The Minor Prophets.
Psalms.
Proverbs.
Job.
Ecclesiastes.
Song of Solomon.
Daniel.
Ezra.
Nehemiah.

Permanent Subjects.

Robertson Smith	Old Testament in the Jewish Church.
Davidson	Introduction to the Old Testament.
Ewald	History and Antiquities of Israel.
Sayce	Introduction to the Science of Language.

PALI.

Anuruddhā	Abhidhammatthasangaha.
Theragāthā	The Ekanipāta, Dukanipāta and Tikanipāta.
Anguttara-nikāya	The Bālavagga, Rathakāravagga, Pugalavagga and Devadutavagga of the Tikanipata.
Mahāvanisa	The first five chapters (parichchhedas) Turnour's or Sumangala's Edition.
Jātakas	Fausböll's Edition, Vol. II, Dalhavagga, Santhavagga, Kalyānadhammavagga.
Kaccayana	Pali Grammar (Senart's Edition).
Mahāparinibbāna-sutta.	(Childer's Edition).
Dhammapada	The first Bhānavāram (pathamakabhānavāram) with Fausböll's Extracts from Buddha Ghosa's Commentary for this portion of the text.
Burnouf	Introduction á l' histoire du Buddhisme Indien.
Spence Hardy	Manual of Buddhism.
Weber	History of Indian Literature.
Bigandet	Legends of Gaudama.

ARABIC.

Prose.

Moqaddamai-i-Ibn Khaladùn.	Fifty pages.
Maqamát-i-Hariri	The second half.

Poetry.

Hamásah Diwán-i-Mutanabbi Sabai Muallaqah	The whole.

PERSIAN.

Prose.

Munshi Muhammad Mahdi.	Durrai Nádirah.
Shams-uddin Faqír	Hadáiq-ul-Balághát.
Saiff	Uruzo.
Abu'l Fazl	Akbarnámah, Vol. I.
Inshai Abu'l Fazl	First Daftar.
Jámi	Qawafí.

Poetry.

Kháqáni	Qasáid.
Khusrau	Qirán-u-Sádain.
Ferdaúsi	Selections from the Sháhnámáh by Colonel Jarrett, Calcutta, 1880.
Hakím Sanái	Hadíqah.
Sáib	Díwan.
Habib Qáání	Qasáid, first half.

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic to the extent laid down in the course for the First Examination in Arts.

SANSKRIT.

Kálidása	Vikramorvasi.
Kálidása	Meghadúta.
Bhavabhúti	Mahávíracharita.
Súdraka	Mrichchakatika.
Visákhadatta	Mudrá Rákshasa.
Bánabhatta	Kádambarí, Purvabhága.
Vyása and Sánkara	Vedánta Sútra and Bháshya, first four Sútras of the 1st Adhyáya, and 1st and 2nd Pádas of the 2nd Adhyáya.
Gotama and Visvanátha.	Nyáya Sútra and Vritti, Chapters I.—IV.
Váchaspati Misra	Tattva Kaumudí.
Upanishad	Katha, with Sankara Bháshya.
Rigveda	Hymns from the Rigveda Sanhitá, edited by P. Peterson.
Vyása	Bhagavadgítá.
Pánini	Vaidika Prakriyá, Káraka and Samása, as contained in Siddhánta Káumudí.
Manu	Sanhitá (the whole).
Mammata Bhatta	Kávya Prakása.

Permanent Subjects.

Max Müller	Science of Language, Vols. I—II.
Muir	Sanskrit Texts, Vol. V.

Students may take up Cunningham's Corpus Inscriptionum instead of one of the following groups:—

GROUP I.

Nyáya Sútra and Vritti (limited as above).

GROUP II.

Tattva Kaumudi and Vedánta Sútra (limited as above).

HISTORY.

(*a*) No Text-books.

(*b*) Hallam	Middle Ages, Chap. VIII, Part 3, and notes.
Hallam	Constitutional History of England.
Erskine May	Constitutional History of England.

(*c*) As a period:—

The History of Europe during the 16th century.	
Hume	History of England.
Froude	History of England.
Robertson	Charles V.
Prescott	Philip II.
Motley	Rise of the Dutch Republic.
(*d*) Guizot	History of Civilisation.
Mill	Representative Government.
Austin	Jurisprudence, Lectures V & VI.
Wheaton	International Law, Parts I & II.
(*e*) Sidgwick	Principles of Political Economy.
Mill	Political Economy.
Leone Levi	History of British Commerce.
Adam Smith	Wealth of Nations.

MATHEMATICS.

Chrystal	Algebra, Part II.
Hobson	Plane Trigonometry.
Burnside and Panton.	Theory of Equations, Chaps. I—XII.
Salmon	Conic Sections.
Smith	Solid Geometry.
Williamson	Differential Calculus.
Williamson	Integral Calculus.
Greenhill	A chapter in the Integral Calculus.
Forsyth	Differential Equations, Chapters I—IV, VIII, IX.
Minchin	Statics, articles 1—218, 235—241, 259—279, 297—301, 315—347.
Williamson and Tarleton.	Dynamics, Chapters I—VIII.
Besant	Hydromechanics, Part I (Hydrostatics).
Basset	Elementary Treatise on Hydrodynamics and Sound, Chaps. I, II, IV, V.
Heath	Optics.
Casey	Spherical Trigonometry, Chaps. I, II, V, IX.
Godfray	Astronomy.
Newton	Principia, Sections I, II, III.
Routh	Rigid Dynamics, articles 1—18, 24, 48—50, 66—213 (or the corresponding portions of Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics).

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

A.—CHEMISTRY.

Roscoe and Schorlemmer.	Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II, Parts I and II.
Watts	Fownes's Organic Chemistry, edited by Watts.
Frankland	Lecture Notes for Chemical Students, Vol. II, Organic Chemistry.
Valentin	Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Thorpe	Quantitative Chemical Analysis.
Meyer	Modern Theories of Chemistry, Parts I and II.

B.—HEAT, ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM AS PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS WITH LIGHT AND SOUND AS SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS.

Principal Subjects.

Mascart and Joubert.	Electricity and Magnetism, Vol. I.
Maxwell	Elementary Treatise on Electricity.
Faraday	Experimental Researches in Electricity, Vol. I.
Clausius	Mechanical Theory of Heat.
Maxwell	Theory of Heat, 5th edition, omitting pages 195—208.
Fourier	Theory of Heat, Chaps. I & II.
Stewart and Gee	Practical Physics, Vol. II.
Glazebrook and Shaw.	Practical Physics, Chaps. VIII—XIII (omitting section 31).

Subsidiary Subjects.

Daniell	Text-book of the Principles of Physics, 1st edition, Chap. V, pages 74—133; Chaps. XIV and XV, or corresponding chapters of 2nd edition.

C.—LIGHT AND SOUND AS PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS, WITH HEAT, ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM AS SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS.

Principal Subjects.

Preston	Theory of Light.
Heath	Elementary Treatise on Geometrical Optics.
Helmholtz	Sensations of Tone, Introduction, and Chapters I—VIII.
Everett	Vibratory Motion and Sound.
Donkin	Acoustics, omitting Appendix to Chapter IV, Appendix to Chapter VI, and articles 125, 131—135, 138—155, 162—214.
Glazebrook and Shaw.	Practical Physics, Chapters VIII—XX.

		Subsidiary Subjects.
Daniell	. .	Text-book of the Principles of Physics, Chapters VII, XIII and XVI, 1st edition, or corresponding chapters of the 2nd edition.
		D.—BOTANY.
Asa Gray	. .	Structural Botany.
Sachs	. .	Text-book of Botany (translated by Bennet and Dyer).
Balfour	. .	Palæontological Botany.
Nicholson	. .	Manual of Palæontology, Vol. II, Chapters on Palæobotany.
Roxburgh	. .	Flora Indica, Clarke's Edition (for reference in identifying Indian plants).
Sachs	. . .	Physiology of Plants, translated by Ward (1887).
		E.—PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.
Gegenbauer	. .	Elements of Comparative Anatomy, translated by Bell.
Gamgee	. .	Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body.
Claus-Sedgwick	.	Text-book of Zoology.
Balfour	. .	Comparative Embryology.
Darwin	. .	Origin of Species.
		F.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.
Geikie	. . .	Text-book of Geology.
Nicholson	. .	Palæontology.
Blanford	. .	Sketch of the Geology of India (being the Introduction to the Manual of the Geology of India).
Dana	. . .	Text-book of Mineralogy.
Rutley	. . .	The Study of Rocks.

A. M. NASH,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 1st December, 1891.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th December, 1891.

No. 25.—The following reversions are ordered in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates noted against each :—

Names.	From	To	Dates.
H. Mayston .	Assistant Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	26th November, 1891.
C. W. Sowerby Coo.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	2nd December, 1891.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 28th November, 1891.

No. 7649.—Lalla Hari Ram, Tahsildar of Pishin, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st December, 1891, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 7650.—The following reversions are ordered in the graded list of Tahsildars and Munsiffs in Baluchistan, with effect from the date on which Kazi Muzaffar Khan may return from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 23, dated the 2nd January, 1891 :—

Munshi Syud Rasul, Tahsildar, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to be a Tahsildar, 4th grade.

Munshi Gela Ram, Tahsildar, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, on probation, to his substantive appointment as Accountant in the Tahsil, Pishin.

No. 7651.—Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Tahsildar, 3rd grade, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of Pishin during the absence of Lalla Hari Ram on leave, or until further orders.

No. 7652.—Consequent on the grant of three months' leave to Lalla Hari Ram, Munshi Gela Ram is appointed to officiate as a Tahsildar, 4th grade.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Lieut.*,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 2nd December, 1891.

No. 5717-G.—Kumar Lachman Singh, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, is granted six months' leave on private affairs, under Article 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st December, 1891.

The 5th December, 1891.

No. 5807-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1623-G., dated the 9th November, 1891, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough, S.C., assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force on the 21st idem.

By Order,
K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
First Asst. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 3rd December, 1891.

No. 5786-G.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 4302-G., dated 27th August, 1891, it is hereby notified that Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., on return from the privilege leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 1197-G., dated 13th idem, resumed charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, from Colonel P. W. Powlett, C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 1st December.

By Order,
K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 7th December, 1891.

No. 1582—326-II.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 834—326-II., dated the 25th July, 1891, it is hereby notified that Colonel J. Biddulph, S.C., resumed charge of the office of Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, from Major W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Staff Corps, on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

By Order,
K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 9th December, 1891.

With reference to the Notification of this Department, dated 30th November, 1891, published in the *Gazette of India* of December 5th, 1891, Part II, selected candidates for appointments in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are informed that paragraph 2 of above-mentioned Notification is cancelled. Candidates will be hereafter informed of the date fixed for the examination in Urdu, and of the place of examination. The examination in all other subjects will be held in Allahabad on the 9th January, 1892, and following days, as stated in paragraph 1 of the above-mentioned Notification.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th December, 1891.

No. 68-A.—The following reversion is ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the 15th October, 1891 :—

Lieutenant E. M. Paul, R.E., from temporary Executive Engineer, IV, to Assistant Engineer, I.

No. 69-A.—Lieutenant E. M. Paul, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed Officiating Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, Military Works, with effect from the 15th October, 1891.

J. DAY, *Captain, R.E.*,
for Director General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th December, 1891.

No. 56.—The undermentioned Officers are transferred from the North Western Railway to the Mushkaf Valley Railway :—

Mr. T. E. Curry, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. C. J. Cole, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. J. Woodside, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

The 8th December, 1891.

No. 57.—Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted extraordinary leave, without allowances, for two months, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

The 10th December, 1891.

No. 58.—Mr. M. McInerny, class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, is transferred from the Chaman Extension to the Mushkaf Valley Railway.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Director-General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, that a small pot containing 144 rupees and 6 half rupees was found by Machibhotla Venkatrajee, on the 26th August, 1891, in the dismantled walls of his house in Tharlampudi in the Ramachendrapur taluk.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by a duly accredited agent, before the Collector of Godavari, at his Office on the 24th April, 1892, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

W. A. HAPPELL,
Collector of Godavari.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers Regiment of British Infantry, dated at Peshawar, this 6th day of December, 1891.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. S. F. 1461, Private Edward Mallally.	Parish and County in which born,—Barony, Glasgow, Lanark.
Age,—29 years 8 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—30th November, 1891.
Height,—5 feet 4⅛ inches.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Peshawar.
Colour of— Complexion, fair; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, light blue.	Marks,—Cross on right arm.
Trade,—Labourer.	REMARKS,—
Date of Enlistment,—25th March, 1886.	Under 6 years' service.
Place of Enlistment,—Edinburgh.	

J. WHITTON, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Commdg. 2nd Battn., R. S. F.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers Regiment of British Infantry, dated at Peshawar, this 6th day of December, 1891.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. S. F. 2573, Private John McNeil.
Age,—22 years 4 months.
Height,—5 feet 4¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—15th February, 1889.
Place of Enlistment.—Kilmarnock.
Parish and County in which born,—Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—30th November, 1891.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Peshawar.
Marks,—Scar on right forearm and left side of neck.
REMARKS,—
Under 3 years' service.

J. WHITTON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commdg. 2nd Battn., R. S. F.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 22nd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, dated at Bareilly, this 9th day of December, 1891.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 72007, Gunner John Roache.
Age,—22 years 8 months.
Height,—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—3rd December, 1891.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Bareilly.
Date of Enlistment,—27th March, 1889.
At what Place Enlisted,—Birkenhead.
Parish and County in which born,—New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Marks,—Vaccination two left and three right; woman's head left forearm; scar left knee.
Trade,—Dock labourer.
Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 3 years' service.

N. P. FOWELL, *Major R.A.,*
22nd Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend Welbore MacCarthy, Senior Cathedral Chaplain, to officiate as Archdeacon of the Diocese of Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of the Venerable Archdeacon F. R. Michell, with effect from the 9th December, 1891, or any subsequent date on which he may assume charge of the same. Mr. MacCarthy is further appointed to be his Lordship's Commissary during the absence of the Bishop from Calcutta.

T. A. PEARSON,
Offg. Registrar.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SEEBPORE.

An examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department will be held at the College, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th January, 1892.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal not later than the 31st December, 1891, for permission to appear at the examination, enclosing a fee of R2, a certificate of good conduct, and a certificate of age Applications unaccompanied by fee and certificates will not be considered.

For admission to this Department, candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

The subjects of examination are—

Arithmetic . . . . The whole.
Algebra . . . . To Simple Equations.
Euclid . . . . Books I and II.
English, Grammar, and Composition.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted, and his examination fee will be returned.

There will be two vacancies on the free list for Christian apprentices in February next, and nineteen on the reduced* fee list.

For Natives there will be at least twelve vacancies, possibly more on the reduced† fee list. These vacancies will be filled up by the Board of Visitors.

Owing to want of accommodation the number of *Hindu* apprentices to be admitted is limited. Candidates will be selected in order of merit.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

* R5 per mensem. † R2 per mensem.

J. S. SLATER,
Professor in charge Civil Engineering College.

SEEBPORE,
The 23rd November, 1891.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th December, 1891.

No. 8775.—Mr. A. St. G. Pusey, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the 15th December, 1891, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 11th December, 1891.

No. 8973.—Mr. H. H. Jahans, Post Master, Cawnpore, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the 20th November, 1891, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lala Raghunath Das is appointed to act as Post Master, Cawnpore, during Mr. Jahans' absence, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 8th December, 1891.

Aldridge, Louis.
Bannaner, Miss.
Bengal Purveying Company.
Bradley, W. McKay.
Cœlho and Hunter.
Crawley, H. R.
Elliott, Cooke & Co.
Ewart, Carvoled.
Keith, David R.
Kennedy, Mr.
Munro, Mrs. M.
Narayan Prosad Sil.
Oddie, Mrs.
Sullivan, Arthur.
Swet, Dr.
Tanton, Mrs.
Townsend, H. F.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aldham, Mr.
Anderson, Aleck.
Baker, E. C. S.
Beal, Rev. Arthur.
Berg, Robert.
Berryman, T.
Block, Madame A.
Blakelock, Albert.
Browne, W. D.
Bush, Rev. H.
Burke, Myles.
Cabbold, R. P.
Campton, H.
Carson, Mrs. Dave.
Christiana, Mrs. L. G.
Cheadle, W. W.
Clarke, Arthur Foster.
Clum, Dr. F. D.
Coffin, Campbell.
Cohen, Adolphe.
Coote, F.
Criper, J. V.
Crossin, Mrs.
Davis, E., Mrs.
DesVaux, Lt.-Col. C. H.
Dewar, Major D. E.
Douglass, Miss L.
Dutch, A.
Erb, H.
Farrell, Mrs. M.
Fanning, Mrs. F. C.
Fennell, C.
Flynn, W.
Ford, M.
Freedman, J. J.
Frommholz, Hugo.
Gallaty, George.
Geary, John W.
Goth, John.
Griffin, J. Vernon.
Gregory, J. H.
Heker, Mr.
Heldmann, H.
Holland, H. C.
Horne, A. E. C.
Johnson, E. T. S.
Jones, Mrs. M.
Kinnard, Hon. Miss.
Kinnaird, Hon'ble Miss E.
Kitts E. J.
Leonard, Capt. C. B.
Lewis, Mr. H.
Lewis, Harold.
Liddeard, James E.
Livermore, E.
Lilly, Mrs. E.
Logan, S. C.
Lola, Miss A.
Macdonald, Mrs.
Macdonald, W.
Manager, Kankee Tea Estate.
Marten, A. J.
Mazaraki, Isidore.
McDermott, Mrs.
Molloy, P.
Monro, Miss Constance.
Morgan, S. Vaughan.
Neilson, Miss.
O'Clein, Percy.
Page, Mr.
Pakenham, J. A.
Pallett, G. B.
Parr, H. O.
Paterson, Mrs.
Payne, Professor W. J.
Pereira, T.
Perurei, Mrs.
Pierce, P. E.
Poncius, Edmond de.
Pollard, T. H. W.
Potocki, Conte.
Powell, J. F.
Prentice, Dr.
Radford, Mrs.
Rosenthal, S.
Ross, J.
Reich, Otto.
Riviere, de la.
Rankin, Mrs. W.
Roach, Mr.
Robarts, H.
Rocco, Sig. D.
Ross, D. C.
Ros ie, M.
Sayer, John.
Schwabach, Ernest.
Scott, Rev. Wm.
Sebastian, Chet R.
Simes, George.
Stebbing, Capt. A. E.
Steward, Mrs. John.
Stone, A. W.
Storer, Mrs.
Stretton, W. G.
Stretton, Capt.
Superintendent of Police, Manipur.
Tennant, Geo. W.
Thomas, Mrs. S. H.
Thomas, R.
Thorpe, W.
Webley, C. T.
Wilson, J.
Wheeler, Henry.
Whitfield, George.
Workman, E.

Registered Letters.

Headwords, A. T.
Jones, F. H.
Ross, Duncan C.
Manager, Northbrooke Hotel.
Schwabach, Ernest.
Tailor, Albert.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Amir Singji.
Adikerjee, M. W.
Allen, Miss.
Abody, J.
Bouquet, L.
Briggs.
Byrne, E. S.
Butt, W. G.
Bell, Mrs.
Baikantanath, Mrs.
Baldwin, S. S.
Bulkley, Mrs.
Christie, J. T.
Crittill, J.
Courtnay, G. E.
Callennello, A.
Crofton, G.
Couts, A.
Crourh, A.
Calkin, J. J. B., Revd.
Caldwell, D.
Charles, R.
Carlisle, Earl of.
Cantlie, Mrs.
Crawhall, L. W.
Choloray Salyendranath De.
Deavin, H. P.
Davis, A. H.
Douglas, G., Mrs.
Davis, E. W.
Durant, A., Mrs.
Domingo, D.
Desmarais, L.
DeSales, A. L.
DeMunezes, G.
Davies, L. A.
Dumbell, H. C.
Elliott, F.
Empson, T.
Ekins, G. R., Revd.
Feroshaw, L., Mrs.
Ferrell, J. B.
Fay, W.
Fuggle, N.
Graves, C. A., Dr.
Gillispie, S.
Griffiths, Dr.
Gibson, E. W.
Goldsmid, G., Capt.
Goth, J.
Gopalrao, A.
Hunter, H. C. L.
Hopkins, W.
Hildreth, Miss.
Hasmatula Khan.
Haji Kaderbux.
Hudson, T.
Herbert, A. K. K., Brig.-Genl.
Hill, C. G.
Harding, O.
Habutandt, G.
Heer, Stockel.
Henry, J.
Jarshw, Mr. L. P.
Johnston, E., Mr.
John, Prosood Gangodh.
Jaikson, D.
Jones, W. H. D.
Kishory Mohan Banerji.
Kruyer, F., Revd.
Lennon, M.
Lawrence, A. J.
Lethbridge, S.
Loyan, S. C.
Luyard, Major.
Lawerence, C. L.
Margregox, M.
Mr. Lonyhlm, J.
Munn, P. W.
Morris, T. B., Sergt.
Mr. Cawasji Karina.
McChilland, Miss.
Marwell, Miss.
Malriadie, T.
Murry, G.
Macadam, W.
Narris, E. J.
Nen, D.
Narodinath Mookerjee.
Newman, F. G.
Nond, W. C.
Prinz, F. C.
Penarilel.
Pears, H.
Pinto, J.
Phillips, B.
Power, J. H.
Pilly, K. V.
Perma, Miss.
Powell.
Prenge, A. G.
Pinto, C. M.
Phillips, H. A. D.
Richardson, F. A., Capt.
Riley, J.
Rakhal Chundu.
Rud, L. H., Capt.
Reive, C. F.
Rook, C. P.
Royner, G. W.
Rogers, A. S.
Rule, A.
Rowen, C.
Schlisingee, N. K.
Suklia.
Siddon, C. N.
Sanders, M. A.
Sinclair, Mrs.
Spinler, L.
Syed Baker Hossien.
Senneox, Miss.
Stone, Mrs.
Schtern, W.
Shos Pereira, Mr.
Stuart, W. J.
Tonnoihy, Miss.
Venkatesh Shrinivas.
Vincent, A. H.
Walter, Mrs.
Wallace, G., Miss.
Wilson, T. N.
Warran.
Wilson, Mrs.
Wudmann, N.
Wright, Y. A. B., Mrs.
Westland, A. B.
Warder, G. H.
Wingfield, R., Mrs.
Webstie, J. W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 7th December, 1891.

Hauser, J. L.
Nicolini, C.
Page, Mrs.
Wilson, W. A.

GEO. E. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 12th December, 1891.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1891.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	16th Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	15th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	14th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	14th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	19th ,,	Per French Str. *Niemen.*
Colombo	15th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Kaiser-i-Hind.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	19th ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	15th ,,	Per Steamer *Chanda.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	18th ,,	Per Steamer *Pentakota.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Kistna.*
Madras, Ceylon, Straits, and China.	20th ,,	Per A. H. Lloyd's Steamer *Niobe.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. E. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* eight-ounce tin, *R5;* one pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1891.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st October, 1891.

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Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 1431.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first five months of the year 1891-92, as compared with the corresponding period of 1890-91.*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into rupee pounds (Rx.) at Rs 10 to the pound, omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	Revenue.	Estimates, 1891-92.	April 1890 to Aug. 1890.	April 1891 to Aug. 1891.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Comparison of two years. Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I	Land Revenue*	25,155,500	8,118,400	8,224,600	106,200	...
II	Opium	7,593,400	3,260,300	3,253,000	...	7,300
III	Salt	8,343,500	3,524,200	3,581,800	57,600	...
IV	Stamps	4,148,200	1,778,400	1,849,900	71,500	...
V	Excise	4,953,700	2,005,800	2,097,400	91,600	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,530,900	1,302,400	1,291,400	...	11,000
VII	Customs	1,700,900	696,900	673,900	...	23,000
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,610,300	698,000	680,500	...	17,500
IX	Forest	1,511,100	430,300	426,500	...	3,800
X	Registration	369,900	166,700	180,900	14,200	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	765,000	213,100	228,500	15,400	...
XII	Interest	764,700	387,100	416,300	29,200	...
XIII	Post Office	1,423,900	576,600	609,000	32,400	...
XIV	Telegraph	755,000	298,600	373,200	74,600	...
XV	Mint	266,300	98,700	57,100	...	41,600
XVI	Law and Justice — Courts of Law	353,800	146,400	155,000	8,600	...
	Law and Justice — Jails	321,000	80,500	93,500	13,000	...
XVII	Police	357,000	133,400	149,400	16,000	...
XVIII	Marine	199,100	56,700	64,500	7,800	...
XIX	Education	203,600	73,800	80,400	6,600	...
XX	Medical	60,200	17,300	20,000	2,700	...
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	72,700	28,100	35,900	7,800	...
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	213,400	76,400	74,900	...	1,500
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	69,300	23,400	25,900	2,500	...
XXIV	Exchange	41,400	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	357,000	95,900	105,800	9,900	...
		65,140,800	24,287,400	24,749,300	461,900	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)	14,659,700	5,185,600	6,703,900	1,518,300	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,180,000	1,740,400	2,131,200	390,800	...
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	32,400	12,000	4,500	...	7,500
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,223,700	624,700	666,300	41,600	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	180,700	66,800	69,400	2,600	...
XXXI	Military Works	43,500	16,700	16,400	...	300
XXXII	Civil Works	518,700	184,600	190,900	6,300	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	688,500	281,200	266,000	...	15,200
	,, Non-effective	61,500	18,800	24,400	5,600	...
		85,729,500	32,418,200	34,822,300	2,404,100	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	212,600	126,400	108,000	...	18,400
	Exchange added to Revenue	83,200	40,700	43,800	3,100	...
	GRAND TOTAL	86,025,300	32,585,300	34,974,100	2,388,800	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 18th December, 1891.

	Expenditure.	Estimates, 1891-92.	April 1890 to Aug. 1890.	April 1891 to Aug. 1891.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Comparison of two years. Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	231,400	99,900	104,500	4,600	...
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,522,400	413,700	427,500	13,800	...
3	Land Revenue	3,886,400	1,461,100	1,508,000	46,900	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,273,900	1,563,800	1,264,700	...	299,100
5	Salt (do. do.)	466,100	203,700	227,300	23,600	...
6	Stamps	88,300	36,600	38,400	1,800	...
7	Excise	188,600	50,700	52,000	1,300	...
8	Provincial Rates	51,800	21,700	25,100	3,400	...
9	Customs	140,500	55,100	55,300	200	...
10	Assessed Taxes	31,600	11,700	11,900	200	...
11	Forest	902,800	256,100	275,400	19,300	...
12	Registration	201,900	84,600	89,300	4,700	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,154,300	1,903,500	1,947,700	44,200	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	473,900	40,400	37,500	...	2,900
15	Post Office	1,326,100	533,000	530,800	...	2,200
16	Telegraph	622,700	225,000	228,500	3,500	...
17	Mint	105,200	45,600	35,900	...	9,700
18	General Administration	1,422,500	552,600	566,100	13,500	...
19	Law and Justice — Courts of Law	2,839,200	1,128,200	1,163,800	35,600	...
	Law and Justice — Jails	916,100	369,600	384,900	15,300	...
20	Police	3,938,500	1,561,300	1,533,300	...	28,000
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	471,200	155,900	163,100	7,200	...
22	Education	1,424,400	473,500	510,200	36,700	...
23	Ecclesiastical	169,100	67,200	66,400	...	800
24	Medical	822,700	322,400	346,000	23,600	...
25	Political	733,600	287,700	262,900	...	24,800
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	576,000	210,900	316,900	106,000	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	498,800	221,000	210,900	...	10,100
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,300	600	400	...	200
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	830,300	333,600	348,300	14,700	...
30	Stationery and Printing	513,100	194,600	228,800	34,200	...
32	Miscellaneous	318,600	98,100	95,500	...	2,600
33	Famine Relief	3,000	2,300	1,300	...	1,000
34	Construction of Protective Railways	975,000	...	...	...	...
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	31,800	35,600	3,800	...
36	Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	...	...
		33,186,300	13,017,500	13,094,200	76,700	...
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	210,500	—20,000	29,300	49,300	...
38	State Railways (Working Expenses)	7,654,200	2,627,900	3,177,800	549,900	...
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	4,800	4,900	100	...
39	Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	599,900	15,100	15,200	100	...
	Interest	2,500	1,300	1,300	...	...
40	Subsidized Companies (Land, &c.)	50,100	12,500	9,400	...	3,100
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	128,800	47,300	48,700	1,400	...
42	Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	753,700	313,200	315,100	1,900	...
43	,, Minor Works and Navigation	1,022,000	311,200	365,200	54,000	...
44	Military Works	1,118,900	364,900	348,200	...	16,700
45	Civil Works	4,845,100	1,320,900	1,353,700	32,800	...
46	Army: Effective	13,649,800	5,561,100	6,017,800	456,700	...
	,, Non-effective	915,700	424,000	421,600	...	2,400
47	Special Defence Works	360,000	87,800	74,000	...	13,800
		64,516,000	24,089,500	25,276,400	1,186,900	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	15,972,100	6,979,500	7,168,700	189,200	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	6,250,000	2,249,600	2,910,900	661,300	...
		86,738,100	33,318,600	35,356,000	2,037,400	...
	Deduct—Provincial Deficits	828,400	...	...	...	...
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	85,909,700				
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,291,600	730,800	515,800	...	215,000
49	Irrigation Works	543,900	112,500	238,100	125,600	...
	In England—					
48	State Railways	1,192,000	443,500	319,500	...	124,000
49	Irrigation Works	4,400	2,200	2,800	600	...
50	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	468,100	143,700	130,900	...	12,800
		3,500,000	1,432,700	1,207,100	...	225,600
	GRAND TOTAL	89,409,700	34,751,300	36,563,100	1,811,800	...

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

R. N. RAY,
Offg. Dy. Comptroller-General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December, 1891.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans						Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1850-57.	Grand Total.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1859.			
Balance of 30th November, 1891 . . .	54,700	10,99,094	24,14,500	4,23,18,000	16,90,13,900	5,15,70,500	1,97,55,800	1,34,800	32,200	27,63,48,394
Add—										
Amount of 4/4 Notes transferred to 6/4 in London .	...	...	...	...	16,700	...	...	...	...	16,700
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th December, 1891 . .	...	...	4,000	900	...	65,000	...	...	...	77,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th December, 1891 . .	...	...	...	1,08,000	60,500	2,90,000	4,500	...	...	5,58,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December, 1891 . .	...	...	600	4,000	2,64,500	55,800	2,500	...	...	12,74,400
	54,700	10,99,094	24,19,100	4,24,30,900	6,93,55,600	5,19,81,300	1,97,62,800	1,34,800	32,200	27,82,75,394
Deduct—										
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	38,800	5,77,500	1,86,000	6,01,600	56,000	...	...	17,59,400
Balance on 15th December, 1891	54,700	10,99,094	23,80,300	4,18,53,400	6,91,69,600	5,13,79,700	1,97,06,800	1,34,800	32,200	27,65,15,994

Note.—From 9th June, 1857, to 15th Oct., 1891, enfaced from India 7,551 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,211 lakhs.
" 16th Oct. 1891, " 31st " " " 21 "
" 1st Nov. " " 15th Nov. " " 19 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " 31 "
" 1st Dec. " " 15th Dec. " " 17 "
7,711 lakhs. 6,301 lakhs.
6,301 "
Balance against India . 1,410 lakhs.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Secretary & Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 17th December, 1891.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th December, 1891.

LIABILITIES.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	R 74,39,697 0 10			
Public Deposits at Branches .	70,91,850 11 4	1,45,31,547	12	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		6,33,50,336	5	0
Bank Post Bills, &c. . . .		1,53,870	8	6
Sundries		31,64,629	9	5
RUPEES .		10,59,00,384	3	1

ASSETS.		R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .		1,08,66,980	8	0
Other authorized Investments .		69,44,533	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . .		87,61,616	15	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .		65,03,932	13	3
Bills discounted and purchased .		2,22,71,808	15	9
Balances with other Banks . .		8,72,011	13	10
Bullion		9,40,465	5	1
Dead Stock		12,13,749	14	3
Stamps		11,095	14	10
Sundries		19,47,192	10	1
		6,03,33,388	2	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	R 1,54,69,945 13 5			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	3,00,97,050 2 11	4,55,66,996	0	4
RUPEES .		10,59,00,384	3	1

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 17th December, 1891.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 2½ per cent.
Percentage 56·1.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64, Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mrs. M. J. Donett .	Monghyr . . .	19th November, 1891	District Judge, Bhagulpore, 27th November, 1891.	Will, Mr. Ambler, Executor, has applied for probate.
Mr. Dudley Clair Smith.	Sibsagur . . .	7th November, 1891	Extra Assistant Commissioner, 24th November, 1891.	Will left. The deceased was a Tea Planter of Lehkujan Tea Estate.
Mr. Sollese . .	Lucknow . . .	16th October, 1891 .	District Judge, Lucknow, 25th November, 1891.	Will left. The Executors, Messrs. Phillips and McIntosh, have applied for probate.
Mr. Rose . . .	Jalpiguri . . .	30th October, 1891 .	District Judge, Rungpore, 4th December, 1891.	Intestate. The deceased was a Planter in the Jalpiguri District. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. Baynes . .	Meerut Cantonment .	14th October, 1891 .	District Judge, Meerut, 8th December, 1891.	Intestate. The deceased was a Mechanic working in the Ice Factory. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. J. W. Douglas .	Ambala . . .	4th September, 1891.	District Judge, Lahore.	Intestate. The deceased was a Signaller in the Telegraph Department. No application for administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA.
The 16th December, 1891.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 16th December, 1891.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 9th December, 1891 . .	28,98,323	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date . .	8,30,055	
		37,28,378
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	8,56,375	
Ditto ditto Government	4,43,461	
		12,99,836
		50,28,214
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	1,42,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	
		1,42,000
Balance on the evening of the 17th December, 1891 . .	...	48,86,214
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	36,80,018	
Ditto ditto Government	12,06,196	
		48,86,214
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	4,70,432	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		4,70,432

B. SCOTT, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 17th December, 1891.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

It is hereby notified that at the Arts Examinations of 1894 and subsequent years, candidates will be required to use the *Devanagari* character in answering the Sanskrit papers.

A. M. NASH,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 14th December, 1891.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

In continuation of the University Notice dated the 17th November, 1891, it is hereby announced that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to permit the M. A.'s and holders of corresponding Degrees in the other Faculties of the University to elect two of their number to be Fellows, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Chancellor.

A. M. NASH,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 14th December, 1891.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th December, 1891.

No. 26.—Offices reported opened and closed during November, 1891 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1891.	
*Aligarh . .	N.-W. Provinces.	18th Nov.	Opened.
‖Boileauganj, Simla.	Punjab . .	30th ,,	Closed.
†Brunj . .	Baluchistan. .	15th ,,	Opened.
†Ditto . .	Ditto . .	16th ,,	Closed.
Darra-Pezu .	Punjab . .	25th ,,	Ditto.
Gharrial . .	Ditto . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
‡Gwalior . .	Central India .	17th ,,	Opened.
‡Ditto . .	Ditto . .	20th ,,	Closed.
†Kalabagh . .	Punjab . .	19th ,,	Ditto.
§Kazuma . .	.....	1st ,,	Re-opened.
†Khanai . .	Baluchistan. .	22nd ,,	Opened.
†Ditto . .	Ditto . .	24th ,,	Closed.
Kohala . .	Punjab . .	15th ,,	Ditto.
Meiktila Road .	Upper Burma .	1st ,,	Opened.
Mulkapett Race Course.	Hyderabad Divn.	16th ,,	Ditto.
*Muridki . .	Punjab . .	22nd ,,	Ditto.
‖Panjigali . .	.....	28th ,,	Ditto.
‖Ditto . .	.....	29th ,,	Closed.
*Pur . . .	N.-W. Provinces.	15th ,,	Opened.
Radhanpur .	Rajputana . .	17th ,,	Ditto.
Ranikhet Cantonment.	N.-W. Provinces.	20th ,,	Closed.
‖Seri . . .	.....	28th ,,	Ditto.
¶Sonpur . .	Bengal . .	6th ,,	Opened.
¶Ditto . .	Ditto . .	20th ,,	Closed.
Thobba . .	Punjab . .	5th ,,	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1891.	
Chenab West Bank.	Sind-Sagar State Ry.	30th Oct.	Opened.
Kambaloo . .	Mu Valley State Ry.	1st Nov.	Ditto.
Kyathin . .			
Khaki Jalia .	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbunder State Ry.	1st ,,	Closed.
Sakpur . .			
Supedi . .			
Wansjalia . .			
Panclimoti . .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Ditto . .	Ditto . .	12th ,,	Re-opened.
Simlagarh . .	East Indian Ry.	15th ,,	Opened.
Tikak . .	Dibru-Sadiya Ry.	2nd ,,	Closed.

* Camp of Exercise.
† Chief's Camp.
‡ Viceroy's Camp.
§ Field Office, Manipur Expedition.
‖ Field Office, Hazara Expedition.
¶ Camp Office.

W. F. MELHUISH,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director-General of Telegraphs.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 8th December, 1891.

No. 7827.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10, Chapter II, of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to direct that the area of 188 acres, known as the Torkhel State Forest in the District of Pishin, shall cease to be a State Forest, with effect from the 1st January, 1892.

2. So much of Notification No. 5781, dated the 22nd October, 1890, as refers to the Torkhel State Forest, is hereby cancelled.

The 11th December, 1891.

No. 7877.—Whereas it appears to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for two diversions of road from Killa Abdulla to Shelabagh, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose. This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 :—

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil.	Village.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Quetta and Pishin.	Pishin.	...	A. r. p. 1 2 17 and 1 0 27	...	Office of the Executive Engineer, Pishin Division, Military Works, Quetta.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Lieut.*,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 15th December, 1891.

No. 6764.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ransford, 2nd-in-Command, Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Bhopal (Sehore) Treasury from the forenoon of the 31st October to the afternoon of the 25th November, 1891.

By Order,
A. TUCKER,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 11th December, 1891.

No. 5868-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Bromanand was granted an extension of leave for two months on medical certificate, in continuation of the privilege leave already sanctioned, which is commuted into sick leave under Article 264 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 5869-G.—First class Hospital Assistant Munram Singh, attached to the Sujjun Dispensary, Oodeypore, was granted two months' privilege leave from the afternoon of 22nd October, 1891, and 2nd class Hospital Assistant Luchman Dass, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to act for him from that date.

No. 5870-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Kobeerul Hussain, attached to the Kapasin Dispensary in Meywar, reverted to the Native States Reserve List from the 24th October, 1891, on the closure of that Dispensary.

No. 5871-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Umia Shunker Shive Shunker returned on the forenoon of the 28th October, 1891, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 4471-G., dated 5th September, 1891, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Ram Narain reverted to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for service in Native States.

By Order,
K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
First Asst. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th December, 1891.

No. 59.—Rai Bahadur Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transferred from the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway Survey to the Moghal Sarai-Howrah Railway Survey.

The 18th December, 1891.

No. 60.—Captain C. S. Rose, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 14, on the 17th October, 1891.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Director-General.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SEEBPORE.

An examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department will be held at the College, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th January, 1892.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal not later than the 31st December, 1891, for permission to appear at the examination, enclosing a fee of R2, a certificate of good conduct, and a certificate of age. Applications unaccompanied by fee and certificates will not be considered.

For admission to this Department, candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

The subjects of examination are—

Arithmetic	The whole.
Algebra	To Simple Equations.
Euclid	Books I and II.
English, Grammar, and Composition.	

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted, and his examination fee will be returned.

There will be two vacancies on the free list for Christian apprentices in February next, and nineteen on the reduced* fee list.

For Natives there will be at least twelve vacancies, possibly more on the reduced† fee list. These vacancies will be filled up by the Board of Visitors.

Owing to want of accommodation the number of *Hindu* apprentices to be admitted is limited Candidates will be selected in order of merit.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

* R5 per mensem. † R2 per mensem.

J. S. SLATER,

Professor in charge Civil Engineering College.

SEEBPORE,

The 23rd November, 1891.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th December, 1891.

No. 9195.—Babu Praphulla Chandra Banerjee, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade, from the 13th November, 1891, until further orders.

The 16th December, 1891.

No. 9236.—Mr M. C. Byrne, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for seven days, from the 25th October 1891.

No. 9258.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 20th November, 1891, *vice* Lala Peari Lal, Superintendent of Post Offices 2nd grade, retired :—

Mr. W. F. Cockell, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. J. Hogan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade.

Mr. M. C. Byrne, Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to be sub. *pro tem.* in that grade.

Mr. C. L. Pigott, Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to be sub. *pro tem.* in that grade.

The 17th December, 1891.

No. 9375.—Mr. L. A. Massa, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, was granted privilege leave for fourteen days, from the 17th October, 1891.

Mr. G S. Clifford acted as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during Mr. Massa's absence.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 15th December, 1891.

Bannaber, Miss.	Daniell, A. A.	Pierson, J.
Barnett & Co.	Dewar, D.	Robinson & Co.
Bengal Purveying Company.	Elliott, Cooke & Co.	Ruding, C.
	Gray, Fred. W.	Saxby, Frank.
Bengal Store and Agency.	Grundy Franz.	Sullivan, Arthur.
	Keith, David R.	Tannton, Mrs.
Blondin, C. A.	King, Francis G.	Townsend, H. F.
Bradley, W. McKay.	Narayan Prosad Sil.	Woodhouse, M.
Bush, Henry W.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, Aleck.	Haupt, W.	Parr, H. O.
Baker, E. C. S.	Heker, Mr.	Paterson, Mrs.
Barrow, F.	Heldmann, H.	Payne, Professor W. J.
Beal, Rev. Arthur.	Herklot, Mrs.	
Berg, Robert.	Holland, H. C.	Pereira, T.
Berry, Adolph.	Homan, Leonard.	Perurei, Mrs.
Berryman, T.	Horne, A. E. C.	Pierce, P. E.
Blakelock, Albert.	Johnson, E. T. S.	Poncius, Edmond de.
Browne, W. D.	Jones, Mrs. M.	Pollard, T. H. W.
Bunje, Capt. E. T.	Kinnard, Hon. Miss.	Potocki, Conte.
Bush, Rev. H.	Kinnaird, Hon'ble Miss E.	Powell, J. F.
Cabbold, R. P.		Prentice, Dr.
Campton, H.	Kitts, E. J.	Radford, Mrs.
Carson, Mrs Dave.	Leonard, Capt. C. B.	Rosenthal, S.
Christiana, Mrs. L. G.	Lewis, Mr. H.	Ross, J.
	Lewis, Harold.	Reich, Otto.
Cheadle, W. W.	Lewis, Miss.	Riviere, de la.
Clarke, Arthur Foster.	Liddeard, James E.	Rankin, Mrs. W.
Clarke, Allen H.	Livermore, E.	Robarts, H.
Clum, Dr. P. D.	Lilly, Miss E.	Rocco, Sig. D.
Coffin, Campbell.	Logan, S. C.	Rosie, M
Coote, F.	Lola, Miss A.	Rossier, Mon. P.
Criper, J. V.	Lynch, C. P.	Royal, Miss Bessie.
Crossin, Mrs.	Macdonald, Mrs.	Sayer, John.
Crossin, James.	Macdonald, W.	Schwabach, Ernest.
Davis E., Mrs.	Manager, Kankee Tea Estate.	Sebastian, Chet R.
Davies, Mrs. R.		Simes, George.
DesVaux, Lt.-Col. C. H.	Marten, A. J.	Stebbing, Capt. A. E.
	Marks, W. H.	
Dewar, Major D. E.	Maystein, Monsieur.	Still, C. Alfred.
Douglass, Miss L.	Mazaraki, Isidore.	Stone, A. W.
Dutch, A.	McDermott, Mrs.	Storer, Mrs.
Farrell, Mrs. M.	Molloy, P.	Stretton, W. G.
Fanning, Mrs. F. C.	Monro, Miss Constance.	Stretton, Capt. Tennant, Geo W.
Fennell, C.	Morgan, S. Vaughan.	Thimm, Ernest.
Flynn, W.	Munro, James.	Thomas, Mrs. S. H.
Ford, M.	Neilson, Miss.	Thomas, R.
Freedman, J. J.	O'Clein, Perry.	Thorpe, W.
Gallaty, George.	Page, Mr.	Webley, C. T.
Geary, John W.	Pakenham, J. A.	Wilson, J.
Goth, John.	Pallett, G. B.	Whitfield, George.
Griffin, J. Vernon.		

Registered Letters.

Jones, F. H.	Schwabach, Ernest.	Tailor, Albert.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allen, Miss.	Ferrell, J. B.	Pereira, L. W.
Adiker, M. W.	Grave, C. A., Dr.	Pears, H.
Annie, S. Fardajee.	Gillespie, S.	Pears.
Bulkley, Mrs.	Gibson, E. W.	Rapoz, M.
Bennett. W. C.	Goldavassel, G., Capt.	Rogers, A. S.
Baldwin, S. S.	George, Rose.	Rosenberg, M.
Butt, W. G.	Huges, G. W.	Richardson, F. A., Capt.
Burkuitt, G. M.	Hunter, H. C. L.	
Burgs.	Hilidranath, Miss.	Reive, C. F.
Bouqnet, L.	Hopkins, W, Mrs.	Rook, C. P.
Byrne, G. S.	Harding, O.	Royner.
Buck, E. C., Sir.	Hill, C. G.	Scott, S.
Bayley, A. R.	Herbert, Brig.-Genl.	Sanders, M. A., Mrs.
Bate, H. M.	Hawkins, W.	Simeon, Mrs.
Bruen, Mrs.	Hammett, E.	Sukhia.
Christie, J. J.	John Cormack, Capt.	Sanders, M. A., Mrs.
Crittill, J. P. W.	Jones, W. H. W., Col.	Sinclair, Mrs.
Crofton, G.		Spulir, L.
Cutbi, R.	Johnston, Elizabeth.	Stuart.
Crawhall, L. W.	Jackson, D.	Smith, L.
Cherlis, R.	Irvine Emily, Miss.	Siqmira, M. G.
Calkin, J. J. B., Revd.	Keith, B. C.	Thomas, S. H.
	Lugard, Major.	Taylor, K. S.
Compenhagen.	Lawerence, C. L., Professor.	Tennochy, Miss.
Callanello, A.		Vincent, A. H.
Douglas, E. Mrs.	Morris, J., Band Sergt.	Wardile, J. A.
Davis, E. W.		Wallace, G., Miss.
Durant.	Mune, P. W.	Wilson, J. L.
Dauringo, P.	Marshall, L.	Walter, Mrs.
Davis, A. H.	Maxwell, Miss.	Warder, H.
Desmario, L.	Marris, C.	Wilson, T. A.
Davies, L. A.	Marris, Edwin J.	Warran.
Ellis, H.	Marris, C.	Young Husband, K. D.
Elliott, J.	Marris Edwin, J.	
Ellis, J. G.	Newman, F. G.	Webb, W.
Ekins, G. R., Revd.	Oldham, C. M.	Wingfield, R., Mrs.
Fowleer.	Prenze, A. G.	Wright, Y. A. B., Mrs.
Fary, W.	Power, J. H.	
Fereshaw, L. W.	Philips, Bret.	Wilson, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 14th December, 1891.

Hauser, J. L.	Page, Mrs.	Wilson, W. A.
Nicolini, C.		

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 19th December, 1891.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1891.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	23rd Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	28th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	28th ,,	Ditto.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1891.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

THE GLOBE GOLD PROSPECTING AND MINING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

Minutes of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Vansittart Row, at noon, this day, the 19th February, 1891.

Present:

H. REINHOLD.
J. DE FACIEU.
H. P. DEY.
A. WALKER, Jr.
D. N. BHUNJO.
PAUL CHARRIOL.
A. LANGLOIS.
PIERRE CHARRIOL.
A. KRIEG, by his proxy Pierre Charriol.

Pierre Charriol in the Chair.

Proposed by H. Reinhold,

Seconded by H. P. Dey,

That the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Monday, the 2nd day of February, 1891, *viz.*:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1st.—That this Meeting is unanimously of opinion that the Company be wound up voluntarily;

2nd.—That Mr. Pierre Charriol be appointed Liquidator of the Company;

3rd.—That the remuneration of the Liquidator be R500, be hereby confirmed.

Carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

PIERRE CHARRIOL,
Chairman.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 257559, 268463, and 268464, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R300, R500, and R500, respectively, originally standing in the names of the Accountant-General, High Court, Madras, and the Bank of Madras, respectively, and last endorsed to A. DeSouza Barrett, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon having been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, an application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

A. DESOUZA BARRETT,
Hyderabad, Deccan.

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1891.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 095713, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Ramlal Sen, and last endorsed to Bonomali Pal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BONOMALI PAL,
Assistant Surgeon.
4, Peary Doss' Lane, Calcutta,
at present Fyzabad.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1891.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. $\frac{81,888}{81,1081}$, of the 4½ per cent. of 1878, for ₹1,500, originally standing in the name of Mr. V. N. Gopaliengar, and last endorsed to Mr. V. N. Gopaliengar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of Papannah, son-in-law of Gowder Chenna Basannah of Bangalore, who has obtained the rights and interests of the said Mr. V. N. Gopaliengar over the said Promissory Note from the said V. N. Gopaliengar under a registered deed dated 10th October, 1890.

PAPANNAH,
Son-in-law of Gowder Chenna Basannah.

BANGALORE,
The 22nd August, 1891.

Lost.

Government Promissory Note, No. 032661, of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1879, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, and last endorsed to Luxmibai, widow of Yeshwantrow Gopalrow, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of the last advertisement.

LUXMIBAI, WIDOW OF YESHWANTROW GOPALROW MAIRAL-JAMBEKER,
Proprietor, House No. 191, Peti Sudashew, Poona.

Destroyed by White-Ants.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 235977, 235978, 235979, and 235991 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 for ₹500 each originally standing in the name of Kumud Kamini Dassee. Notes No. 163493 originally standing in the name of Ramjebun Ghose, No. 206706 originally standing in the name of the Comptroller-General, and No. 220245 originally standing in the name of Tarini Churn Ghose, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹500 each, and last endorsed to Kumud Kamini Dassee, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payments of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application has already been made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

KUMUD KAMINI DASSEE,
55, Doctor's Lane, Taltolla, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1891.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NEW RULE OF BUSINESS.

It has become necessary, for the interest of the Trade of the Port, to provide for the contingency of goods being shipped at Diamond Harbour or between Diamond Harbour and the Port of Calcutta itself. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce therefore recommend for general adoption, as a rule of the Port, the following Rule which has met with the practically unanimous support of the Members of the Chamber :—

"In cases where, for mutual convenience, arrangements are made to put cargo on board vessels at Diamond Harbour or between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour, shipments so made shall be deemed to be and shall be accepted as 'Calcutta Shipment.'"

By order of the Committee,

S. E. J. CLARKE,
Secretary.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA,
The 12th November, 1891.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The upper halves of Government Promissory Note No. 206028 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, issued on 25th February 1885 in name of Agra Bank for ₹500, and Note No. 239875 of 1865, issued on 21st April 1887 in name of Bubanesh Chackravartti for ₹1,500, both enfaced on 13th February 1890 for interest payable at Shahabad in name of Salabi Mahomedan, and last endorsed to Mrs. Louisa Woodward, the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and at the Shahabad Treasury, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The lower halves of the above notes are in the hands of the National Bank of India, "Limited."

LOUISA WOODWARD,
By her Attorney.

For *the National Bank of India, Ld.*
J. A. TOOMEY,
Manager.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1891.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th February, 1891 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878, were referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as revised by us annexed thereto.

Telegram from Resident, Hyderabad, dated 24th January, 1891 [Paper No. 1].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 132, dated 20th January, 1891 [Paper No. 2].
From Babu Kanye Lall Mukerji, Calcutta, dated 30th January, 1891 [Paper No. 3].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 273, dated 2nd February, 1891 [Paper No. 4].
From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 574, dated 29th January, 1891 [Paper No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 255C., dated 30th January, 1891 [Paper No. 6].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 657, dated 30th January, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 481—5C., dated 31st January, 1891 [Paper No. 8].
Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 6th February, 1891 [Paper No. 9].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 398J., dated 3rd February, 1891 [Paper No. 10].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 167, dated 5th February, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1035, dated 7th February, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 367—VI-343, dated 11th February, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 267, dated 10th February, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

2. We consider the Bill to be open to no objection so far as it goes. But we concur with the Karachi Chamber of Commerce in thinking that a clause in the terms of section 11 of the English Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict., c. 28) should be added to the Bill. We have proposed the addition of such a clause.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	10th January, 1891.
Fort Saint George Gazette	27th January, 1891.
Bombay Government Gazette	15th January, 1891.
Calcutta Gazette	14th January, 1891.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	17th January, 1881.
Punjab Government Gazette	22nd January, 1891.
Central Provinces Gazette	17th January, 1891.
Burma Gazette	24th January, 1891.
Assam Gazette	24th January, 1891.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd February, 1891.
Sindh Official Gazette	29th January, 1891.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Kanarese	24th January, 1891.
	Marathi	28th January, 1891.
	Gujarathi	28th January, 1891.
Bengal	Bengali	20th January, 1891.
Sindh	Sindhi	30th January, 1891.

4. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
H. W. BLISS.
J. NUGENT.
JAS. L. MACKAY.

The 20th February, 1891.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

IV of 1889. VIII of 1878.

1. In section 1, sub-section (2), of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, the words "subject to the provision of the last section of this Act" are hereby repealed.

IV of 1889. Repeal of part of section 1, Act IV, 1889.

2. Section 19 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the words "*Transitory Provision*" prefixed to the section, are hereby repealed.

IV of 1889. Repeal of section 19, Act IV, 1889.

3. In clause (*e*), sub-clause (*ii*), of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by section 10, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, for the words "that place and the country in which it is situated are" the words "the country in which that place is situated is" shall be substituted.

VIII of 1878. IV of 1889. Amendment of section 18 (*e*) (*ii*), Act VIII, 1878.

4. After section 18 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, as amended by this Act, the following shall be added, namely:—

IV of 1889. Additions to Act IV, 1889.

"19. For the purposes of section 12 of this Act, and clause (*f*) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare what classes of goods are included in the expression 'piece-goods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece.'

VIII of 1878. Definition of piece-goods.

"20. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules, for the purposes of this Act, to provide, with respect to any goods which purport or are alleged to be of uniform number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, for the number of samples to be selected and tested and for the selection of the samples.

Determination of character of goods by sampling.

"(*2*) With respect to any goods for the selection and testing of samples of which provision is not made in any rules for the time being in force under sub-section (*1*), the Court or officer of customs, as the case may be, having occasion to ascertain the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods shall, by order in writing, determine the number of samples to be selected and tested and the manner in which the samples are to be selected.

"(*3*) The average of the results of the testing in pursuance of rules under sub-section (*1*) or of an order under sub-section (*2*) shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, as the case may be, of the goods.

"(*4*) If a person having any claim to, or in relation to, any goods of which samples have been selected and tested in pursuance of rules under sub-section (*1*) or of an order under sub-section (*2*) desires that any further samples of the goods be selected and tested, they shall, on his written application and on the payment in advance by him to the Court or officer of customs, as the case may be, of such sums for defraying the cost of the further selection and testing as the Court or officer may from time to time require, be selected and tested to such extent as may be permitted by rules to be made by the Governor General in Council in this behalf or as, in the case of goods with respect to which provision is not made in such rules, the Court or officer of customs may determine in the circumstances to be reasonable, the samples being selected in manner prescribed under sub-section (*1*), or in sub-section (*2*), as the case may be.

"(*5*) The average of the results of the testing referred to in sub-section (*3*) and of the further testing under sub-section (*4*) shall be conclusive proof of the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, as the case may be, of the goods.

"(*6*) Rules under this section shall be made after previous publication.

"21. An officer of the Government whose duty it is to take part in the enforcement of this Act shall not be compelled in any Court to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence against this Act.

Information as to commission of offences.

"22. If any person, being within British India, abets the commission, without British India, of any act which, if committed in British India, would under this Act, or under any section of that part of Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code which relates to trade, property and other marks, be an offence, he may be tried for such abetment in any place in British India in which he may be found, and be punished therefor with the punishment to which he would be liable if he had himself committed in that place the act which he abetted."

XLV of 1860.

Punishment of abetment in India of acts done out of India.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 13th February, 1891.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahádur Muhammad Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.

EVIDENCE ACT, 1872, AND CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"This Bill has met with a good deal of adverse criticism by those who say with the framers of the Act of 1872—'We permit evidence to be given of previous

conviction against a prisoner for the purpose of prejudicing him; we do not see why he should not be prejudiced by such evidence if it is true.'

"It seems to me that those who use this argument lose sight of the fact that the object of a criminal trial, according to English law, is not to procure the conviction of the person who happens to be accused of the offence, but to obtain such an investigation of the facts relating to the commission of the offence as shall secure the conviction of the person who is guilty of it. For this reason a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty, and defect of facts is not allowed to be supplied by presumptions, unless those presumptions are such as follow irresistibly from the facts proved. It is alleged that hereby the chances of a criminal escaping punishment are increased; but the contrary course presents greater evils—laxity of the police in tracing out crime, and a disposition on the part of juries and assessors, and even Magistrates and Judges, to jump at a conclusion unfavourable to the prisoner, because, as one of the opponents of the Bill puts it, 'the man is a blackguard, and is therefore likely to act as one.'

"That the Act in its present form is too wide appears to be very generally admitted, and it is said that in practice full effect is not given to its provisions. The Select Committee, in dealing with the Bill, has restored previous convictions to their proper position in the category of relevant facts, and allows them to be given in evidence when they are facts in issue or relevant under the ordinary provisions of the Act. For the mere purpose of prejudice they are excluded.

"The minor provisions of the Bill have occasioned no criticism, and require no further explanation."

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS said:—"I entirely agree with Sir Andrew Scoble as to the general principle which he has enunciated, but there are two points upon which I wish to offer some observations, as they seem to have been lost sight of by many of the authorities who have not received this Bill with approval.

"The first is that the present law regarding the proof of previous convictions is inconsistent. One part of the law says in the most general way and without any exception that in criminal proceedings the fact that the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence is relevant. That is the rule laid down in 1872 by section 54 of the Evidence Act. Subsequently it was found that unskilled tribunals were apt to jump at conclusions adverse to old offenders, and accordingly section 310 was introduced into the Code of Criminal Procedure. This says that in a trial by jury or with assessors, where the accused is charged with an offence committed after a previous conviction, the part of the charge stating the previous conviction shall not be read out in Court, nor shall the accused be asked whether he has been previously convicted, unless and until he has been convicted of the subsequent offence. In other words, while scrupulously forbidding the jury or assessors to be made acquainted with the fact that a previous conviction is *alleged*, the law nevertheless allows such conviction to be *proved*; and it makes no attempt to keep back the fact of the previous conviction except in those cases where it has to be formally charged under section 75 in view to the infliction of enhanced punishment. The Bill now on the table modifies both these provisions and will bring them into reasonable consistency.

"The other fact which the opposers of the Bill appear to me to have overlooked is that tendency on the part of jurors and assessors to convict old offenders on insufficient evidence to which I have already alluded. Speaking from many years' experience with juries, I am convinced that this tendency is one of the greatest dangers which beset the jury system in this country. The critics of the Bill say that the fact that the accused is an old offender is always brought out in the police proceedings which the Judge or Magistrate invariably peruses. What then is the use of attempting to conceal it from him? The answer to this is that the risk exists chiefly with regard to what I have ventured to call unskilled tribunals. If Judges and Magistrates alone were concerned I should not greatly object to leave the law as it stands at present; but the law of evidence must be framed on sound and uniform principles. We cannot have one set of rules for skilled officers and another for those who have not had the advantage of any sort of judicial training. Moreover, even with skilled officers it is just as well that the extent to which the former conviction is really a relevant fact, a fact to which they ought to give any weight at all, should be brought prominently before them by a correct rule showing when and for what purpose the former conviction is admissible in evidence."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"As originally drafted, this Bill proposed, in accordance with a suggestion made by the Judges of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, to authorise a Magistrate, in any case in which a person accused before him of any offence triable summarily under Chapter XXII of the Criminal Procedure Code was discharged or acquitted, to direct the payment by the accuser to the accused of compensation not exceeding fifty rupees, if the Magistrate was satisfied that the accusation was frivolous or vexatious.

"The object of the Bill has been generally approved by the authorities consulted, but it has been pointed out that it would be much more effectual to check the evil against which it is directed, if its scope were extended so as to legalize the grant of compensation by a Magistrate in every case which he is empowered to try, as distinguished from cases triable only by a Court of Session or a High Court. This suggestion has been so generally made, and is supported by such forcible reasons, that it has been adopted by the Select Committee and the Bill amended accordingly.

"Upon another point also the original draft of the Bill has been modified. In order to prevent hasty and inconsiderate awards of compensation, it was provided that a complainant or informant should be called upon to show cause why compensation should not be directed to be paid. But the objection has been raised that this provision is likely to be construed as directing a separate enquiry, involving adjournments of the case, the calling of witnesses, and consequent delay and expense, entirely out of proportion to the merits. The Select Committee considered that sufficient guarantees against any abuse of the power which the Bill is intended to confer upon Magistrates will be provided by requiring the Magistrate to record and consider any objection which the accuser may urge against compensation being awarded, and to state his reasons in writing when he considers there is sufficient ground for awarding compensation. The provisions of the Bill as to appeals remain unaltered."

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS said:—"This Bill is not unlikely to have a considerable effect on the administration of justice and the statistics of crime. I wish therefore to make a few remarks in support of my hon'ble friend's motion and in further explanation of the extension of the scope of the measure which the Select Committee has recommended.

"I think there is no room for any difference of opinion regarding the main propositions on which the Bill is based. Frivolous and vexatious complaints are of daily occurrence, and have been justly described as one of the curses of the country. It is futile to expect the injured persons to undertake an elaborate prosecution in a totally fresh proceeding: they have generally had enough of the Law Courts by the time they have secured their own acquittal: hence convictions under section 211 of the Penal Code are so rare that they have little effect in stopping false accusations. Some prompter remedy and more effectual check is urgently demanded, and the law has already indicated the direction it should take. For in what are called summons-cases it provides that, if after trial the Magistrate finds that the charge was frivolous or vexatious, he may then and there make an award of compensation. Everyone, I think, agrees as to the

expediency of extending this power, and the only question is how far the extension should go. The Bill as originally drafted restricted it to cases in which the offence charged was summarily triable under section 260: as now amended it excludes only those grave offences which are triable solely by a Court of Session.

"My hon'ble and learned friend has told us that the opinions on the Bill received from the various Local Governments and Administrations exhibit a remarkable consensus that the Bill as framed did not go far enough, and after full consideration and discussion the Select Committee has come to the same conclusion. It seems to us that whenever a Magistrate has tried a case, and the result of his enquiry is to fully satisfy him that the charge was vexatiously brought, he ought to be competent to require the accuser to make some amends to the person wrongfully accused, and that nothing short of this is at all likely to prove an effectual check on the pernicious and very prevalent practice of resorting to the Criminal Courts in order to harass an adversary.

"The power is a summary one in one sense, because it is exercised then and there, and upon a person who is not formally put on his trial or sentenced; but the award is to be subject to appeal whenever there would have been an appeal if he had been tried and sentenced to pay the money as a fine. He and his witnesses will have been fully heard, and there will be nothing summary in the way the evidence is recorded, unless indeed the false complainant has himself chosen to make the trial a summary one by alleging an offence which falls under section 260. There is therefore no real reason for restricting the power to complaints of offences mentioned in section 260, and to do this would merely afford a loophole to the ingenuity of those false complainants whom we wish to check.

"My meaning will, perhaps, be made clearer if I give a practical illustration. Theft is an offence summarily triable, but robbery, which is theft coupled with violence, is not. Now, one of the commonest of all false charges is robbery. There is perhaps an altercation and a slight scuffle, and one man rushes off to the station-house or the Magistrate, and swears that his antagonist assaulted him, knocked off his turban, which had a few annas knotted in the corner, and made off with it. Had he simply alleged a theft of the turban he might have been required to pay compensation under the Bill as originally framed, but by formulating his complaint as one of robbery he would have practically secured himself against punishment. We should not put it in the power of false complainants to evade their liability to prompt retribution by a judicious selection of a particular section of the Penal Code.

"It is true that this argument, if pressed to its full extent, would prevent the exclusion even of offences which can be tried only by a Court of Session; but there are several grounds upon which these can be distinguished. The Magistrate in these cases does not *try* the offence charged: he simply holds a preliminary enquiry which is in no way conclusive: but where the offence is triable by a Magistrate, if it comes before a first class Magistrate he will fully try it, while if it comes on for hearing before a Magistrate of a lower grade there will be an appeal against any award which he may make. Again, complaints of offences falling within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Sessions Court are comparatively rare. And yet, again, such offences are of so heinous a character that persons falsely accused of them ought perhaps to be compelled to prosecute their accusers formally: at all events we should not promote any measure which may in any way tend to prevent such accusers from being prosecuted to condign punishment.

"Before I conclude I may refer briefly to two objections which have been raised to the Bill as originally framed and which of course apply still more strongly to the extended measure. It is said, in the first place, that there is a danger that the power may be used by a careless or hasty-tempered Magistrate so as to injure innocent accusers. The same possibility exists under the Code as it stands at present, but I have not heard that any bad consequences have resulted: on the contrary, the general complaint is that the power of awarding amends is not exercised at all, not that it has been in any way abused. We have eliminated some of the existing risks by providing an appeal in the case of Magistrates not of the first class. We can, I think, trust our first class Magistrates. They well know that there is a very wide difference between refusing to act on

evidence because it is not above suspicion and finding affirmatively that the charge which it supports was frivolous or vexatious. If by any chance a Magistrate should go wrong on this point the High Court can require him to submit an affirmative finding. I may remind the Council that a power co-extensive with that now proposed to be given was vested in Presidency Magistrates by section 242 of the Presidency Magistrates Act of 1877.

"The other objection rests on the second section of the Penal Code, which says that every person shall be liable to punishment under that Code, and not otherwise, for every act contrary to the provisions thereof. As to this it is only necessary to say that an award of amends is not the same thing as punishment, and does not in any way prevent the person who has paid the compensation being brought to justice under the Penal Code. If the argument were a sound one the existing provision in the Procedure Code which this Bill is to supersede would itself be inconsistent with the Penal Code, and the section in the Presidency Magistrates' Act to which I have just alluded would have been equally inconsistent."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Bill to amend the constitution of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and to alter the Law with respect to Second Appeals and other matters in that Province, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins and the Mover, with instructions to report within one month.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BANKERS' BOOKS EVIDENCE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Bill to amend the Law of Evidence with respect to Bankers' Books be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Bliss, Nugent and Mackay and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND STEAM-VESSELS ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 20th February, 1891.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 18th February, 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 20th February, 1891.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.

ACT X OF 1841 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved that the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act X of 1841 (*Registration of Ships*) be instructed to submit their Report at the next meeting of the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EASEMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE moved that the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the extension of the Indian Easements Act, 1882, to certain areas in which that Act is not in force be instructed to submit their Report at the next meeting of the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889, AND SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

PORTS ACT, 1889, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and supplement the Indian Ports Act, 1889.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills, namely:—

Bill to amend Acts I of 1859 (*Merchant Seamen*), VII of 1880 and V of 1883 (*Indian Merchant Shipping*);
Bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880;
Bill to amend Act X of 1841 (*Registration of Ships*).

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 27th February, 1891.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 20th February, 1891.

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1891.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1891.

No. 1 *S.I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Commander.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Burma.

To be Companions.

WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

DAVID ROBERT LYALL, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

SARDAR JIWAN SINGH of Shahzadpur, in the Umballa District.

COLONEL PERCY WILLIAM POWLETT, Bengal Staff Corps, Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1891.

No. 1 *I.E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Commander.

His Highness Maharaja PRABHU NARAYAN SINGH Bahadur, of Benares.

To be Companions.

JAMES LYLE MACKAY, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, and a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta.

T. RAMA RAO, Diwan of the Travancore State.

COLONEL LOUIS HENRY EMILE TUCKER, General List (Bengal) Infantry, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab.

RAJA JAGMOHAN SINGH, Talukdar of Atra Chandapur in the Rae Bareli District, Oudh.

THEODORE COOKE, Esq., M.A., M.I.C.E., LL.D. (Dub.), Principal of the College of Science at Poona.

BRIGADE-SURGEON THOMAS EDWIN BURTON BROWN, M.D., Indian Medical Service, retired, lately Principal of the Lahore Medical College.

JAMES EDWARD O'CONOR, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

WALTER ROPER LAWRENCE, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Settlement Officer in Kashmir and Jammu.

SURGEON-MAJOR THOMAS HOLBEIN HENDLEY, Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon at Jeypore.

WILLIAM WATT DALY, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Bengal.

CHARLES STEWART MURRAY, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal.

ERNEST OCTAVIUS WALKER, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, lately employed with the Chin-Lushai Expedition.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
for *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1891.

No. 1 *I.*

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Her Highness Maharani Sakhiya Raja Sahiba Sindhia Alijah Bahadur, Regent of the Gwalior State.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st January 1891.

No. 2 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon His Highness Sir Takhtsinghi Jaswatsinghi, G.C.S.I., Thakur Sahib of Bhaynagar, the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.

No. 3 *I.*

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 7 D.C.P., dated the 1st January 1877, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to recognise as hereditary the title of "Maharaja," thereby conferred as a personal distinction upon Raja Jotindro Mohan Tagore, of Calcutta.

No. 4 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, K.C.I.E., of the Sobha Bazar Raj family, the title of Maharaja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 5 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Nawab Azmat Ali Khan, Mandal, of the Karnal District in the Punjab, the title of Nawab Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 6 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja as a personal distinction upon :—

Sir Savalai Ramaswami Modelliar, Kt., C.I.E., merchant of Madras.

Babu Janoki Bullur Sen, Zemindar of Dimla in the district of Rungpur.

Babu Deo Nundun Singh, of Sheobar in the district of Mozufferpore.

Kumar Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur in Murshidabad.

No. 7 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon S. Subramania Iyer, C.I.E., of Madras, the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 8 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Moulvie Jelaluddin, Pleader in the Judge's Court at Patna, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama as a personal distinction.

No. 9 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Mohendra Narain Singh Deo, of Khursowan in Chota Nagpur, the title of Thakur as a personal distinction.

No. 10 *I.*

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 7 P., dated the 1st January 1878, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to direct that the title of "Khan Bahadur" conferred upon Muhammad Allahdad Khan, Sardar Bahadur, pensioned Risaldar, shall be continued in favour of his son and heir.

No. 11 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Muhammad Kadir Nawaz Khan Sahib, Deputy Collector in the Tanjore District of the Madras Presidency.

Vellore Muhammad Sheriff Sahib, Member of the Municipal Commission of Madras.

Khan Sahib Dinsha Dassabhai Khambatta, Head Assistant to the Commissary General of Bombay.

Muhammad Saleh Jafar, Native Assistant and Interpreter to the Political Resident at Aden.

Saiyid Ali Muhammad Shád, of Patna.

Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan, of Jahangirabad, Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Munshi Ilahi Baksh Khan, late Honorary Assistant Engineer, and Sub-Engineer in the Public Works Department of the North-Western Provinces.

Miyan Altaf Hossein, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Malik Zaman Mehndi Khan, Janjuah, of Darapur in the district of Jhelum in the Punjab.

Sheikh Hisam-ud-din, retired Assistant Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 12 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Tiruvatisvarampetta Patthabhiram Pillai, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency.

Vembakam Kistnama Chari, Registrar of Books, Madras.

Pakala Gopal Rao, late Chairman of the Berhampore Municipality in the Ganjam District of the Madras Presidency.

Rao Sahib Lakshmansing valad Matrasing, Inspector of Police in Sind.

Azam Pranjiwan Vishvanath, Member of the Rajasthanik Court for the Morvi State.

Rao Sahib Munsukhram Mulji, Inspector of Police in Ahmedabad in the Bombay Presidency.

Ramrao Govind, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 13 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—

Babu Tara Prasad Mookerjee, of Revilganj in the district of Sarun.

Babu Calica Doss Dutt, Dewan of the Kuch Behar State.

Babu Lal Madhub Mookerjee, President of the Calcutta Medical Society.

Babu Raj Kumar Sarvadhikari, Secretary to the British Indian Association.

Babu Durgagati Banerjee, Collector of Stamp Revenue and Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta.

Behari Lal, Headmaster, Lower Subordinate Class in the Thomason College, Roorkee.

Thakur Mahabir Pershad Narain Singh, of Baraon, Landlord, Allahabad

Pandit Diwan Singh, late Deputy Collector in the Irrigation Department of the Punjab.

Bhai Mihan Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Lahore in the Punjab.

Kishori Lal, Inspector of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police.

Pundit Prem Nath, Examiner of Accounts in the Department of Public Works.

P. Anantha Charlu, Superintendent of Post Offices in the Madras Circle.

Lala Gokal Chand, Uncovenanted Civil Surgeon, Medical Department of the Government of the Punjab.

Babu Gocool Chunder Singhee, Head Clerk in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum.

No. 14 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Sirdar Lehna Singh, Chimni, Honorary Magistrate in the district of Gujranwalla in the Punjab, the title of Sirdar Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 15 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon:—

Saiyid Bawa Mia, of Ahmedabad in the Bombay Presidency.

Munshi Muhammad Ghouse, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces.

No. 16 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon C. Rangaya Naidu, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction.

No. 17 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Lala Mungal Sain, Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts in the Department of Public Works, the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction.

No. 18 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Futteh Singh, of Guda in the district of Karnal in the Punjab, the title of Sardar as a personal distinction.

No. 1 *E.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Bohmong Tsaneys Chowdry, Chief of the Regritsa Mughs, Chittagong Hill Tracts, the title of Kyet Thaye Zaung Shwe Salwe Ya Min as a personal distinction.

No. 2 *E.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Thuyè gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction upon:—

Maung Po Tôk, Wun of Kani.

Maung Tun Aung, Inspector of Police, Thayetmyo.

No. 3 *E.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction upon:—

Muang Myat San, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon.

Lee Kim Seng, Municipal Commissioner, Rangoon.

Maung Pu Lè, Myoôk, Pyinmana.

Maung Tun Gywè, Myoôk, Bhamo.

Maung Shwe Tha, Inspector of Police, Rangoon.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA. *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
19 JAN 91
P.W. DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 9th January, 1891.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahádur Muhammad Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Ahsan-Ulla, Khan Bahádur.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. NUGENT took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

CATTLE-TRESPASS ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

EASEMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE moved that the Bill to provide for the extension of the Indian Easements Act, 1882, to certain areas in which

that Act is not in force be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Khan Bahádur Muhammad Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889, AND SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878. He said:—

"When I introduced the Merchandise Marks Bill in 1888, I took occasion to say that the success of the measure would depend greatly on the extent to which the mercantile community co-operated with the officers of Government in carrying out its provisions, and I expressed the hope that that co-operation would be freely afforded in order to secure the efficient working of the Act without unnecessary friction or expense to the public. The Act has now been in force for nearly two years, and, I believe, I am justified in saying that, like the corresponding Statute in England, it has been beneficial to the commercial interests of the country, and that the Customs-authorities have carried out its provisions with great fairness, and with a due regard to the requirements of honest trade.

"It was to be expected, however, that novel legislation of this kind, which had a tendency to check the rapid delivery of imported goods, would produce at the outset some inconvenience to those whom it was designed to benefit; and representations were made to the Government by mercantile bodies both in England and India that certain difficulties had arisen in regard to the working of the Act, which might be removed without in any way diminishing the protection against fraudulent practices which the Act was intended to furnish. In February last a Committee consisting of three officers of the Government, a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Calcutta Trades Association, was appointed by the Governor General in Council for the purpose of considering these representations, and the last paragraph of the report of the Committee, which was submitted in March last, contained the following recommendations:—

'(1) We consider that a section should be inserted in the Act giving power to the Governor General in Council to define from time to time the term "piece-goods". Such an amendment is required to give statutory effect to the regulation we have proposed that only certain goods should be treated as piece-goods.

'(2) It has been suggested to us that it is a hardship to require in section 10 of the Act the name of both place and country on goods not made in the United Kingdom or British India. We think the objection reasonable and that it is sufficient to require the name of the country. We recommend that section 18 (*e*) be amended accordingly.

'(3) We recommend the insertion in the Act of a section giving the Governor General in Council such a power with respect to yarns and certain other goods as in the case of petroleum is given to the Local Governments by section 8 (*1*) (*e*) of the Petroleum Act, XII of 1886.

'(4) We also recommend the insertion in the Act of a provision similar to that contained in section 125 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, as amended by Act III of 1887. We make this suggestion because we think it desirable that Customs Collectors should not be compelled to disclose the names of their informants.'

"The Governor General in Council accepted the suggestions of the Committee; and the object of this Bill is to give effect to those suggestions.

"With regard to the first point, I may say that the provision for stamping the length on all 'piece-goods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece,' though introduced at the express request of the Chambers of Commerce in this country, has been found to have too wide an application. It is proposed therefore to empower the Government, in making regulations under the Act for the guidance of Customs-officers, to declare what descriptions of goods are to be treated as piece-goods for the purposes of the Act. A list of such goods has been carefully prepared by the Committee, and may be added to, from time to time, as occasion may require.

"Upon the second point, the Indian Act goes beyond the English Statute in requiring both the place and the country in which a foreign article has been manufactured to be indicated. A Parliamentary Committee, which has recently been enquiring into the working of the English Act, has reported that, although the substitution of the words 'made abroad' for the actual indication of the country in which the goods were produced could not be allowed, yet 'the name of the country might be held to be a sufficient indication of origin, without in all cases insisting on the name of the particular place in which the goods were made.' The Bill will, therefore, bring the Indian into conformity with the English law in this respect.

"The third amendment relates to the making of rules for testing whether goods which purport or are alleged to be of uniform number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, really answer their description. This is particularly necessary in regard to yarns.

"The last amendment extends to Customs-officers the same protection in regard to proceedings under this Act which they already enjoy with reference to offences against the public revenue. It is, I think, obvious that they should not be compellable to say from whom they have got their information, as otherwise persons would be chary of putting them on the track of breaches of the law."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also introduced the Bill.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AND CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. He said:—

"Under section 375 of the Penal Code, the offence of rape is constituted when a man has sexual intercourse with a woman under certain specified circumstances, one of these being when the intercourse takes place, with or without the consent of the woman, when she is under ten years of age. No exception is made in favour of married persons, but, on the contrary, it is provided that sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under ten years of age, is not rape, that is to say, that her consent will not liberate her husband from the operation of the general law, unless she has attained the age at which consent may be given by women as a class. The proposal in the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce is to raise the age of consent, both for married and unmarried women, from ten to twelve years.

"I think it desirable to state at the outset that no new offence will be created by the Bill. This disposes of the argument, which I have seen put forward in some quarters, that the existence of the marital relation renders it impossible for a man to commit a rape upon his own wife, because it is of the essence of the offence that the carnal knowledge of the woman should also be unlawful and this cannot be the case between husband and wife, because of the matrimonial consent which she has given. That such intercourse may be unlawful under certain circumstances is established by the Penal Code,—it has been the law in India under that Code for more than thirty years,—and the reason for it is thus given by the Indian Law Commissioners:

'There may be cases in which the check of the law may be necessary to restrain men from taking advantage of their marital right prematurely. Instances of abuse by the husband in such cases will fall under the fifth description of rape.'

"I do not suppose that any one will question the right and duty of the State to interfere, for the protection of any class of its subjects, where a proved necessity exists for such interference; and I shall therefore proceed to state briefly the reasons which have led the Government of India to propose this amendment of the law.

"The object of the Bill is two-fold. It is intended to protect female children (1) from immature prostitution, and (2) from premature cohabitation.

"As regards the first aspect of the proposal, which affects all classes of children, Europeans as well as Natives, there can scarcely be any ground of objection. The *Indian Medical Gazette* for September, 1890, states—'Very cursory observation in Calcutta suffices to indicate that females are trained and prepared for a life of vice from a very tender age;' and what is said of Calcutta may, I fear, be said of other parts of the country. The consent of a girl so trained would be a matter of course, and it would be intolerable to allow the reprobate who had ravished her to escape from well-merited punishment on the ground that his victim had consented to the outrage.

"With regard to the second aspect of the proposal, which is equally wide in its scope, the suggestion has been made that to prohibit premature cohabitation is an interference with the religious law of the Hindus. It seems therefore desirable to explain that no interference with the Hindu law of marriage is intended, or will be occasioned, by this measure. The question of child-marriage has been discussed, from both points of view, by men of great erudition and authority: but it is not necessary for me to attempt to decide between them, for the question of child-mariage is left untouched by this Bill. I will, however, venture to say that, out of all these discussions, two propositions have emerged and stand established. The first is that the sages enjoin, and the custom of many castes requires, that a girl should be given in marriage before she attains puberty; and the second, that the Shastras denounce in the strongest terms, and award the most terrible punishments, both here and hereafter, to the sin of connection with an immature girl. I scarcely think that sufficient stress has hitherto been laid on the latter proposition. In an eloquent appeal to his fellow-countrymen, Pundit Sesadhur Turkachuramoni thus states the orthodox doctrine:—

'It is true we advocate early marriage (but not before the eighth year), but we condemn the custom of cohabiting with a wife before she has attained puberty. We do not support early marriage of boys. We believe it to be a great sin to cohabit with a girl before her puberty, and we believe it to be the terrible cause of our degeneration. We know that Hindu society does not believe this custom to be a great sin, and hence the degradation of the Hindus.'

"It seems to me therefore that I am justified in saying that the teachings of the sacred books of the Hindus are not in conflict with the proposals of the Bill; if modern practice, under the guise of religious observance, disregards and violates those teachings, it cannot be allowed to invoke them to justify its own disobedience to their commands.

"A better argument, or rather an argument that would be better if it were well-founded, is that the Bill is not necessary, in the first place, because the mischief intended to be guarded against is not of common occurrence, and, secondly, because the existing law is sufficient to punish the infrequent cases that occur. I am unfortunately not able to accept either of these contentions.

"Upon the first point I readily admit that the practice is not equally common in all parts of India, and that among the more enlightened classes everywhere it is viewed with increasing disfavour. But as regards Bengal, for instance, Sir Steuart Bayley reports that—

'it is a general practice for Hindu girls, after they are married but before puberty is even indicated, much less established, to be subjected to more or less frequent acts of connection with their husbands. The custom appears to be widespread—less universal among the higher than among the lower classes of Hindus—but it prevails generally over Bengal Proper, especially over Eastern and Central Bengal. It does not extend generally to Behar, nor is it prevalent in Orissa, and the aboriginal tribes are apparently free from it.'

"If this testimony stood alone, I submit, the necessity for legislation would be made out, but there is no doubt that the evil is not confined to Bengal. Where it exists, it should be dealt with as an offence; where it does not exist, the law will have no operation.

"Then, is the law already sufficient? To put it crudely, I should say that a law which permits a full-grown man to violate with precaution a little girl of ten years of age cannot be considered sufficient, except from the ruffian's point of view. 'Female children under the age of puberty,' says Dr. Macleod, in an able paper recently read by him before the Calcutta Medical Society, 'are physically unfit for sexual intercourse, and such intercourse with sexually immature female children, under any circumstances, should be declared an offence

punishable by the law.' That is a perfectly intelligible proposition, and is the proposition which I am asking this Council to adopt. But what is the existing law, as laid down by one of the ablest of our Judges in Hari Maiti's case? After pointing out that the law of rape was not applicable, as the girl was over ten years of age, Mr. Justice Wilson goes on to say—

'From that follow certain consequences. One is that, in cases to which the law of rape is not applicable, neither Judges nor juries have any right to do for themselves what the law has not done—I mean not done with reference to girls above the age of ten, that is, to lay down any hard-and fast line of age, and to say, we think that when sexual intercourse takes place with a female below such an age it is dangerous and must be regarded as punishable, and when sexual intercourse takes place with females above that age it is safe and must be regarded as right. We have no right to do that, because the law has not done it, and therefore in cases of sexual intercourse with females above ten years of age, but of whom it is alleged that they are so immature as to render sexual intercourse dangerous, we cannot take the simple and easy method, as in cases of rape, of enquiring merely into the age of the girl. We have to enquire into all the circumstances of each individual case. And secondly, when we come to apply the law to the facts of each case, we have no hard-and-fast line drawn for us as in the case of rape, in which the fact of sexual intercourse is the only matter to be enquired into; but we have to do with a wholly different class of evidence, involving many delicate considerations, of intention, of knowledge, of rashness, of negligence and of consequences. . . . In such cases, we have not to do with any general question as to what is the usual age of puberty, or what we should say, if attempting to lay down a general rule, is the safe age for the consummation of marriage. We have simply to do with the facts of the particular case on the evidence, and to say whether, having regard to the physical condition of the particular girl with whom sexual intercourse was had, and to the intention, the knowledge, the degree of rashness or of negligence with which the accused is shown to have acted on the occasion in question, he has brought himself within any of the provisions of the criminal law.'

"Now I put it to the Council whether all these difficulties ought to be interposed in the way of giving effectual legal protection to these poor little girls, and whether we ought not to lay down a hard-and-fast line, as the learned Judge calls it, whereby enquiries into cases of this class may be simplified, and the people generally may be brought to understand that the exercise of marital rights must be restrained where restraint is necessary for the protection of the wife. I have already shown that the Legislature has a right to impose such a limit. Again to quote Mr. Justice Wilson,—

'Under no system of law with which Courts have had to do in this country, whether Hindu or Muhammadan or that framed under British rule, has it ever been the law that a husband has the absolute right to enjoy the person of his wife without regard to the question of safety to her.'

"The question then remains—what ought that limit to be?

"The proposal of the Bill is to draw the line at twelve years. This is the age which has been advocated by those who have for many years been endeavouring to educate public opinion on the subject. And there appear to be valid reasons for the recommendation. It is in accordance with the practice which already prevails in some parts of India. In a numerously signed petition from Poona, against raising the age of consent, it is stated that consummation of marriage seldom takes place before the girl is twelve years old. In Madras it is alleged that premature cohabitation is of rare occurrence, and in the Punjab [illegible] already shown, while enjoining the marriage of girls before they attain puberty, strictly prohibits the consummation of marriage before puberty is attained. According to Muhammadan law 'puberty and discretion constitute the essential conditions of the capacity to enter into a valid contract of marriage.' With both the great divisions of the population in India, the attainment of puberty may be taken as determining the appropriate age for consummation of marriage. When, then, is the period at which in the ordinary course of nature puberty is commonly attained by girls in India? There has been much discussion on this subject among medical men, and many are of opinion that a girl is not competent physically or mentally to give her consent to sexual intercourse until she has completed fourteen years of age. But to adopt this limit would involve too abrupt a fundamental revolution in the social life of India, and to attempt to enforce it by legislation would almost certainly fail of its object. I prefer to submit for the approval of the Council the more moderate view ex-

pressed by Dr. Macleod in the paper from which I have already quoted. Speaking of the period of life at which sexual maturity is attained, he says—

'Hitherto the appearance of menstruation has been held to indicate this epoch in the life of a female; and, allowing for the present that it does so in the great majority of cases, what evidence do we possess regarding the age at which menstruation commences in the females of this country? Sushruta, the Hindu sage and physician, lays down that the menstrual discharge begins after the twelfth year, and that is the age laid down for marriage by the great Hindu law-giver Manu. Dr. Allen Webb collected statistics on the subject, and the result, as stated in his *Pathologia Indica*, was that, "out of a list of 127 Hindu females, menstruation began only in six girls under twelve years of age; and as many of them did not again menstruate until a year after this—which they believed a first appearance—it is probable, as suggested by Babu Modusudan Gupta, that a ruptured hymen would better account for that." I am not aware of any other statistics on this subject, but twelve years may, I think, be accepted as the earliest period of appearance of the menses, and probably thirteen would be a safe average. In England, fourteen years is held to be the most frequent age of menstruation, and it is held by law to be a felony to have sexual intercourse with a girl below that age. Making all due allowance for climatic and racial differences, and bearing social customs in mind it would seem reasonable and right that the age of protection should be raised in this country from ten to twelve.'

"On the ground, therefore, that the age of twelve years approximately may be considered as the average age for consummation of marriage, both according to law and custom, on the one hand, and, on the other, as the lowest safe age as regards physical fitness, I venture to think that the line may be drawn at that age without doing violence to any respectable social usage, or to the religious law, of any portion of the community. And, though this age may be considered by some too low, it must be borne in mind that, while this amendment of the law will afford absolute legislative protection to girls up to the age of twelve years, the remedies of the existing law in regard to cases of brutality will remain available to girls above that age.

"Two other objections to the proposed amendment of the law remain to be considered. In the first place, it is feared that it may lead to the invasion of the privacy of families by the police, not so much for the detection of crime as for the purpose of extorting blackmail. I have found this apprehension so widely entertained that, whether it is justified or not, I think it deserves consideration. I therefore propose that offences by a man against his own wife under the amended section shall be non-cognisable, that is to say, that police-officers may not arrest without warrant, but proceedings must be taken by summons, and bail may be accepted. This concession, I hope, will remove all ground of alarm on this account.

"The other objection is that legislative action is not likely to have much direct result This may be so; but for my part I shall be content if the effect of legislation is mainly educative—if it strengthens the hands of fathers of families for the protection of their daughters, and modifies custom so as to diminish the opportunities and incentives which are now afforded for indulgence in this pernicious practice. I cannot, moreover, forget that it was pointed out long ago by Dr. Chevers that the existing law has done mischief to those whose interests it was designed to protect, by fixing too low an age; and I agree with the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the opinion that though it may not be probable or even desirable that many cases will be brought into Court, yet, if the enforcement of the husband's rights upon a girl below twelve years of age is stigmatised by the law as rape, and it is publicly recognized that those who abet such assaults render themselves liable to punishment, a great improvement will surely be effected, not only in the condition of the class for whose protection the Bill is primarily designed but in the physical and social well-being of the people at large."

The Hon'ble SIR ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER said:—"The proposed amendment of the *exception* to section 375 of the Indian Penal Code is likely to cause widespread discontent in the country. If it were necessary to protect child-wives from personal violence, or if it were not a departure from the wise and just policy of the Government not to interfere with the religious rites and duties of any portion of the subjects where such interference is not needed for the repression of crimes, or even if it had the effect of remedying to an appreciable degree the evils of early marriage, I should have been very glad to support it.

"So far as the protection of child-wives from personal violence is concerned, they are now sufficiently protected by the provisions of the existing criminal law.

"A husband under the existing law would be criminally liable for acts which constitute an offence of causing death by doing a rash or negligent act, of hurt simple and grievous or of assault against his wife, even if they were done with her consent if she be under twelve years of age. The existing law therefore affords sufficient protection to a wife under twelve years of age from violence from her husband.

"The proposed measure would be a departure from the wise and just policy of the Government referred to above, because it would interfere with the religious rites and duties of the orthodox Hindus. I desire to be understood that my observations here apply to the orthodox Hindus domiciled in Bengal Proper. Whether they apply to orthodox Hindus domiciled in other parts of the Empire I cannot say.

"In Bengal Proper the orthodox Hindus are guided by the interpretations of the Shasters given in Rughu Nundun Bhattacharjea's *Ashtubinghastti Tuttos*. Whether these interpretations are correct or not is, I venture to think, a question with which legislators in this country should not concern themselves.

"So long as the orthodox Hindus continue to accept this work as containing a correct exposition of their Shasters, we must look to it to ascertain the views of the Shasters upon any particular subject. It is for the social and religious reformers to discuss whether or not the book in question interprets the Shasters correctly. It is upon this line that the question of the propriety of abolishing early marriage amongst the Hindus is being discussed now. But, as I have said, we must refer to this work to ascertain whether the proposed measure would or would not interfere with the religious rites and duties of the Hindus in certain cases.

"Rughu Nundun, in *Sansear Tawtwa*, treating of *Garbadhan* ceremony, lays down that the proper period of the consummation of the marriage is when the wife attains the age at which a certain well-known physical condition occurs, and the husband would commit a sin if he does not then consummate it. Now, in this country this physical condition is reached in certain cases before the age of twelve.

"In these cases the orthodox Hindu husbands, if the proposed amendment be adopted, would be placed in this dilemma—either they must break the law or disregard the injunctions of the Shasters. It is true that the hold of the Shasters upon the minds of the educated persons, at least so far as the ceremonial portion is concerned, has been to a great extent loosened, and many educated persons amongst the Hindus do not observe the *Garbadhan* ceremony in their families. But the proportion of such families to the strictly orthodox families in which it is observed is small. Although the former do not observe this ceremony in their families, still they disapprove of the present measure, because it is a departure from the non-interference policy hitherto observed by the Government and guaranteed by the great Proclamation of 1858, which says:—

"'We do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under Us, that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of Our subjects on pain of Our highest displeasure.'

"Then again, although it is proposed to make the offence when committed by the husband upon his own wife under the amended section non-cognizable, still it would be liable to be abused and be a source of annoyance and molestation in some cases.

"In villages, where party strifes sometimes rage very high, it is not altogether improbable that a judicial officer might be induced to institute criminal proceedings under this section, his suspicion having been aroused by anonymous communications.

"According to the English law as hitherto laid down in decided cases, a husband cannot under any circumstance commit rape upon his own wife, though this proposition has been incidentally doubted in a recent case in which the particular question did not arise. I am not aware whether in any other civilized country a husband can be held guilty of rape upon his own wife.

"It is an offence which, having regard to the considerations upon which its criminality is founded, a husband should be held incapable of committing. Some of these considerations are obviously the preservation of female chastity and the prevention of indelible disgrace upon the husband and the family to which the outraged female belongs. These considerations cannot apply to a husband,

"It is an anomaly in the Indian Penal Code that a husband under certain circumstances may be guilty of rape upon his own wife. That provision is, however, a dead letter. Since 1860, when the Penal Code was passed, I am not aware of a single conviction under this part of section 375. If the amended section is also likely to prove a dead letter, there is no need for enacting it. If it be, on the other hand, effective in bringing about convictions, even in a small number of cases, the consequences of such convictions upon the marriage relation of the parties would be very deplorable. Could the marriage relation in these cases after the convictions be in any sense happy or cordial? Still the marriages, if they are Hindus, are indissoluble.

"If any amendment of the Code is needed for punishing an offender who is not the husband of the outraged girl, that may be easily done by substituting twelve for ten in the fifth clause of section 375. It is open to doubt whether, reading section 375 with section 90 of the Code, the age of consent as regards persons other than husbands is not already twelve years. But to remove this doubt there cannot be the slightest objection to any amendment which would raise the age of consent in these cases to twelve. But I venture to think that the proposed amendment regarding the husband's criminality would cause widespread discontent in the country and would be a departure from the policy to which I have referred in the beginning.

"The degree of discontent that is likely to be caused may be, to a certain extent, realized if we take a parallel case. Suppose in Great Britain an endeavour be made by legislation to enforce the custom of cremation instead of burial, on the ground that the former is far better from a sanitary point of view: what would be the state of the feeling of the people? It seems to me that legislation upon subjects like these must wait till the public opinion is sufficiently educated. In this connection I may be permitted to throw out a doubt that the proposed measure is likely to put back reformation in the marriage system of the Hindus, which was being slowly and silently effected. The orthodox and the advanced parties were gradually approaching to a common point of agreement. But the agitation in England has had a very baneful effect upon the prospects of the views of the two parties being reconciled to one another, and the proposed measure, I regret to say, would widen the breach still more.

"These are some of the consequences that I apprehend would follow from the proposed measure. On the other hand, no appreciable benefit would be gained thereby."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR KRISHNAJI LAKSHMAN NULKAR said:—"I wish to support the Motion that leave be granted to introduce this Bill, inasmuch as it will afford, to a certain extent at least, protection against physical violation of a class of helpless children among large sections of the population.

"As to the religious objection pointed out by my Hon'ble friend, I doubt not that he must be accepted as one of the best authorities on that point. But I would beg to observe that Hindu religious authorities on such matters are so varied and contradictory that it is often difficult to decide as to which of them ought to be accepted and followed in preference to others. I am aware that the practice of the Courts of law has been to administer such of the provisions as may be found to be generally received and acted upon by the communities concerned. It must, however, be remembered that this practice has often led to the Courts lending themselves to the sanction of practices directly opposed to justice, equity and good conscience; and consequently the Legislature has often felt it to be its bounden duty to step in and amend the law. In the present instance, granting that the Hindu law, as enunciated by my hon'ble friend, is really claimed to be strictly and invariably followed in any part of India, it is one of those provisions which I think ought to be disregarded in the interests of humanity. I do not, however, admit that it is of the binding character claimed for it. There are other provisions for which a much greater authority and sanctity could be justly claimed, according to which marriage itself is not lawful until a much higher age than that which the proposed Bill provides as the age of consent for consummation.

"As to the unpopularity of the measure, it is very probable that in certain quarters and in certain sections of society it will be at first viewed with disapprobation, and it may even be made the occasion of false alarm. But I feel certain that such a feeling would be temporary, traceable directly to the false issues raised in the course of the heated controversy which has been going on

for some years past between social reformers on the one side and those who claim to be conservatives on the other. It is the country's misfortune that the one party should have often overdone their part by appealing for legislative aid in matters which lie quite outside the ordinary functions of the Legislature, and in which it is the duty of society to provide remedies. The other party has naturally retaliated by crying down any legislation whatever, apparently because it was asked for by their opponents. Indeed, these latter have done some harm by claiming the measure now under consideration as specially belonging to their programme of social reform. As a matter of fact, it has as little direct connection with social reform as any other provision of the Penal Code. It simply seeks to remove a glaring defect in the criminal law of India. This true character of the measure will soon become clear to the public, as they have time to consider its nature and effect calmly and dispassionately; because I feel certain that, but for the fact that it was mixed up by one of the parties to the social reform controversy with their demands for all manner of legislative props to their plans, we should never have heard of any misconception on the subject, much less opposition to such an extremely moderate increase of the age of consent. Indeed, it is extremely probable that, if twelve or even fourteen years had been provided for in the original Penal Code thirty years ago, it would have passed unchallenged by the general public."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not think it necessary to add to what has already been said in defence of the Bill on the table except perhaps to the extent of observing that, while we shall always recognize the high authority which attaches to any observations falling from the lips of our Hon'ble Colleague Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, the Government of India, for the reasons urged by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in his opening statement, cannot admit with him that the existing criminal law is sufficient for the purpose of affording protection to those whom we propose to protect under this Bill. Nor can we accept his view that the Proclamation of 1858, which the Government of India regards as in the highest degree obligatory upon it, can be considered as absolutely precluding us from interference, simply because for the purposes of this Bill the same protection is extended to married as to unmarried children. Nor, again, can we join with him in thinking that because there have been no prosecutions under the existing section of the Penal Code with its ten-year limit of age, that section can be regarded as having no effect, or, as I think he described it, a 'dead letter.' I believe that I shall be confirmed by those who are more familiar with Indian legislation than I am when I say that the effect of the law in this country is often valuable quite as much for its educative operation as for any results which it may lead to in the matter of legal proceedings or prosecutions. These, however, are points which can be more conveniently discussed at a later stage in the Bill. My object in now addressing the Council is to place Hon'ble Members and the public in complete possession of the views of the Government of India, not so much with regard to the special question dealt with in this Bill, as with respect to certain other matters which are to some extent connected with it in the mind of the public.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has very properly insisted that it does not in any way affect what may, for convenience sake, be spoken of as the marriage law of this country. There is, as far as I am aware, no social or religious custom, or observance in force among the Hindu community to which this Bill does the slightest violence. We propose merely to protect from the unquestioned evils of early prostitution, or premature sexual intercourse, that great body of the female children of India which lies between the age of ten, up to which the present law affords them protection, and the age of twelve, up to which we propose that such protection should be extended. Our measure affects the marriage usage only in so far as this protection extends to a married as well as to an unmarried child. Under the law, as it now stands, no distinction is made between them for this particular purpose, and we do not propose that, as a matter of principle, any such distinction should be introduced now. The immaturity of a young girl does not vary according as she is married or not, and we cannot, therefore,

consistently give protection to the one class and deny it to the other. That is the beginning and the end of the connection of the Bill upon the table with the marriage law of India.

"It is, however, within the knowledge of Hon'ble Members—and our Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Nulkar has dwelt with great force upon the point—that the proposal embodied in the Bill has recently been associated with other proposals widely different from it—proposals which do most distinctly affect the marriage law and the religious and social institutions of the Hindus. This association has been so closely maintained that the whole group of questions has come to be regarded as indissolubly connected, and it is inferred that, if the Government of India intends to deal with any one part of the subject, we are to a certain extent committed to deal with the rest.

"I desire to correct this misapprehension, and, if Hon'ble Members will allow me, I propose to place them and the public in full possession of our intentions, and to tell them exactly, not only what we propose to do in regard to the group of proposals to which I have referred, but also what we propose to leave undone.

"The proposals to which I refer, and which have lately been brought prominently under our notice, are to be found in a series of Resolutions lately submitted to the Government of India by an English Committee, numbering amongst its members many persons occupying conspicuous positions in public life, and connected at one time or another with high official employments in this country. It is impossible to feel any doubt as to the sincerity of this distinguished body of reformers, or as to the excellence of the objects at which they are endeavouring to arrive. If we do not entirely agree with them in their conclusions, it is only because, being, as we are, in closer contact than most of them with public opinion here, we realise more fully than they can the extreme gravity of any steps of which it might be truly said that they involve interference with the religious or social institutions of any large section of the inhabitants of India.

"I will, for the sake of convenience, refer in order to the Resolutions adopted by the Committee, and by it submitted to the Secretary of State for India and the Indian Government.

"The first of these Resolutions is in favour of raising the age of consent to twelve. That is the proposal embodied in our Bill, and I need not refer further to it except for the purpose of mentioning that we decided to take this subject up early in the month of July last, and consequently long before we were aware of the movement which had been set on foot in England.

"I may also point out in passing that, in one most important respect, our Bill, in so far as it affects husbands and wives, affords to them a degree of security against undue or inquisitorial interference which they do not at present possess. It does so in the following way:—My Hon'ble friend has explained that in order to minimise the risk of private persecution, or of blackmailing by the police, the offence dealt with by the Bill has, in all cases where the husband is the person accused, been made non-cognizable. As the law now stands, with the lower limit of age, it is a cognizable offence even if the husband is the person who has committed it. While therefore we have in one sense rendered the law more stringent by increasing the age limit, we have in another sense greatly increased our precautions against an abuse of the law, and given the advantage of this new security to a large number of persons who are at present entirely without it.

"The second Resolution suggests the so-called 'ratification' of infant marriages 'within a reasonable time of the proper age,' with the condition that marriages not so ratified shall be set aside. This proposal has, I understand, received a considerable amount of support in influential quarters. I do not, however, think that those who have advocated its adoption can have realised the tremendous gravity of the step which they recommend. It is no exaggeration to say that such a change in the law would simply revolutionise the social system of the Hindus. We are all aware that in their estimation a marriage contract, no matter at what age it is entered into, is of the most absolutely binding and sacred character. To enact that such a contract should subsequently be made revocable, or, in other words, that the original contract should become little more than a formal betrothal, would involve an interference with the domestic institutions of the people of India, which neither my colleagues nor I are prepared to admit. To justify such interference upon the ground that

it would to some extent assimilate the law in India to what used to be the common law as to child marriage in Christian Europe appears to me to be entirely beside the mark. I am, moreover, altogether at a loss to conceive how such a law, supposing it to have been passed, could be enforced, and I observe that even the authors of the Resolution admit that the change could not be made without consulting native Indian opinion, and that they throw out the further suggestion that, should the proposed change meet with serious opposition, it could, in the first instance, be made binding only on such classes of the community as might formally place themselves under it.

"The third Resolution has reference to the much debated subject of suits for the restitution of conjugal rights. It is urged that such suits in their coercive form are open to serious objection, and that the law under which a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights may be enforced by imprisonment should be amended. The Government of India is invited to 'reconsider the whole subject with a due regard to the marriage law and the habits and customs of the people of India.' I am in a position to say that the Government of India have already, on more than one occasion, given to this matter that reconsideration for which the authors of the Resolution have asked. The subject is one of extreme intricacy, and it would be impossible, within the limits of these observations, to deal with it satisfactorily, but I may say that the result of our enquiries has been to satisfy us that suits for restitution are common only in a few localities, and that in these they are usually confined to the lower classes of society, which naturally regard such suits from a point of view different from that of their superiors in social status. We have therefore had to consider how these classes would be affected were we to deprive them absolutely of any of the remedies which the law now affords.

"Now, it must be borne in mind that in cases where the husband or wife has property, the Court already has power to attach it, and after a limited time to award compensation to the suitor. It can, therefore, only be in cases where there is no property that any necessity can arise for enforcing the decree by imprisonment, and in such cases imprisonment is probably often the only remedy available. We are of opinion that a serious injustice would be done to the poorer classes of suitors, were it to be enacted that under no circumstances shall this remedy be resorted to. Such an enactment would encourage lax customs in respect of marriage where the customs are already deplorably lax, and where it should be our object to render the marriage tie more binding than it is at present. Whatever be the opinion of the more educated members of the community, we have no reason to believe that among the poorer classes the enforcement of a decree for restitution by imprisonment of the wife or husband at the discretion of the Court is looked upon by either party as an outrage. We think, however, that the existing law is capable of improvement. At present the law leaves it to the decree-holder to demand imprisonment as a means of enforcing the decree, and, if he does so, the Court has no option. We think that such an option should be given, and that it would suffice if a proviso were inserted in section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code empowering the Court to refuse to consign a recusant wife or husband to imprisonment, or, should the Court order imprisonment, to restrict the term to such period as it might think fit. We do not, however, regard this question as one of immediate or urgent importance, and we propose to deal with it whenever we next have occasion to revise the Civil Procedure Code. We see at any rate no reason for undertaking legislation in regard to this point concurrently with that which will be necessary with reference to the wholly distinct question dealt with in the present Bill.

"The fourth Resolution has reference to the remarriage of widows, and asks that the legal obstacles that still stand in the way of this should be removed. In regard to this, two proposals are made. Of these the first is that we should alter the law as it is expressed in section 2 of Act XV of 1856, under which a widow forfeits her interest in her deceased husband's property on her remarriage. Now there can be no doubt that this section often has the effect of placing a Hindu widow who marries again in a most lamentable position—a position which is all the more pitiable because, as pointed out by the framers of the Resolution, it is a worse position than that of the widow who, without remarrying, leads an unchaste life. The section is, however, one which we are certainly not prepared to repeal. During the course of the long discussions which have taken place in

regard to this branch of the subject, nothing has been more clearly established than that the right given to a widow in her husband's estate is one which she enjoys under very strict and special limitations. She is allowed to assume an interest in her husband's property, not as its natural heir, or with the idea that she is to be free to enjoy it in such a manner as she may deem fit, but because she is regarded as specially responsible for the performance of certain religious acts essential to the well-being of the deceased—acts which she could not adequately perform if by a fresh marriage she were to become the wife of a different person. This aspect of the question was thoroughly considered at the time when the Act of 1856 was discussed in the Legislative Council, and I will venture to read an extract from a speech delivered upon that occasion by Sir James Colville, who has expressed in language more appropriate than any which I can command, and with an authority to which I cannot pretend, what seems to us to be the sound view of the case. Sir James Colville said :—

'The right thus taken by the widow in her husband's estate was a very peculiar one, and very limited in enjoyment. She had not full dominion over the property, for she could not alienate any part of it except for purposes of strict necessity, or for such pious uses as contributed to the spiritual benefit of her husband. In fact, the law gave it to her not for her own benefit, but from the notion that her prayers and sacrifices, and the employment of his wealth in religious and charitable acts, would be beneficial to her deceased husband in another state of existence. If then this Bill had enabled her to carry into the arms of another man, or into another family, the property which she had so acquired, its opponents might reasonably have objected to it, that it would aggravate those mischievous consequences which often flow from the law as it exists, and that, contrary to Hindu law and Hindu feeling, it enabled the widow to enjoy her deceased husband's estate freed from the condition and the trusts upon which alone the law gave it to her.'

"This view of the case is, I apprehend, as sound at the present time as it was when Sir James Colville's words were spoken, and we do not propose to make any departure from the wise policy embodied in the passage which I have just read.

"The second of the alleged obstacles is said to arise from the insufficiency of the protection afforded to widows desiring to remarry under section 6 of the same Act, which runs as follows :—

'Whatever words spoken, ceremonies performed, or engagements made, on the marriage of a Hindu female who has not been previously married, are sufficient to constitute a valid marriage, shall have the same effect, if spoken, performed, or made, on the marriage of a Hindu widow; and no marriage shall be declared invalid on the ground that such words, ceremonies, or engagements, are inapplicable to the case of a widow.'

This section was obviously intended to afford facilities for such remarriages by giving them validity in spite of any ecclesiastical opposition which they might encounter. These facilities are, however, it is stated, of no avail in consequence of the refusal of the Hindu priests to perform the necessary marriage ceremonies, and it is suggested tentatively that the State might perhaps provide a form of civil marriage before a Registrar for women desiring to contract a second marriage.

"I am constrained to express my opinion that those who propose to overcome this obstacle by the adoption of such a remedy have altogether underrated the extent of the difficulty with which they have to deal. In order to explain my meaning, I cannot do so better than refer to the manner in which the same point has been dealt with by a well-known writer on Indian subjects who has lately published in the London *Times* a series of papers dealing with these subjects. The writer of these papers sums up his conclusion by advising us not to provide an alternative form of marriage, but to take steps in order to afford protection to individual Hindus who desire to avail themselves of the civil rights already granted to them by British-made Acts against the public penalties inflicted upon them by the Hindu ecclesiastical law, and he explains, in more than one eloquent passage, that the whole of the disabilities under which Hindu women at present suffer in this respect arise from the shortcomings of our legislation, 'which allows the Hindu ecclesiastical law to inflict penalties upon Hindu women for the lawful exercise of their civil rights.' He tells us that the remedy for this state of things 'lies within the power of the Anglo-Indian Legislature,' and that 'the Hindu ecclesiastical law should forthwith be deprived of its power to legally punish women for the lawful exercise of their civil rights.'

"Now I think Hon'ble Members will agree with me that when we speak of Hindu ecclesiastical law, and of legislation for the purpose of depriving it of any of its powers, we should keep before us a clear conception of that which is meant by the expression 'Hindu ecclesiastical law;' and fortunately the writer of the papers from which I am quoting has himself supplied us with an adequate definition, for he proceeds to explain that by the term 'Hindu ecclesiastical law' it is his intention to sum up 'the complex growth of ordinance, usage, and procedure, which forms the religious side of the caste system, as distinguished from its social and commercial aspects.' The struggle therefore upon which the Indian Legislature is invited to embark is a struggle with no less an opponent than the whole system of Hindu religious caste. The hopelessness of such a contest in reference to issues of this kind, even if we were not deterred from it by other considerations, becomes evident if we consider the nature of the penalties by which the edicts of this so-called ecclesiastical law are enforced. What then are those penalties? We are informed by the same authority that the penalties which the Hindu ecclesiastical law, as thus defined, inflicts upon a couple who have the courage to avail themselves of the Marriage Act of 1856, are threefold. The first of these penalties is, he explains, a social one. The married couple, and such of their friends as have abetted their marriage, are cut off from social and domestic intercourse with their families and caste people. With this penalty the writer frankly admits that 'it would be practically impossible for the British law to interfere.' We may therefore assume that, whatever legislation we may resort to, this penalty, with all its terrors—and it is not easy to overestimate them—will remain in force. It is explained, however, that there are also two religious penalties,—'the woman is denied admission to the temple for the performance of her habitual religious duties, as if she were living in open sin;' and besides this 'an act of excommunication may also issue against the married couple and their abettors, which completely cuts them off from all rights and privileges to which they were entitled as members of a Hindu caste.'

"It is against these penalties that we are asked to protect those who are liable to them, and I gather from what follows that it is intended that such protection shall take the shape of a change in the law which would render any attempt to enforce such penalties punishable under the Penal Code.

"We have anxiously considered this suggestion, and the conclusion which forces itself upon us is, first, that we should not be justified in attempting so far-reaching an innovation as that which would, for example, be involved in compelling the admission of any person to the places of worship of the Hindus in opposition to the religious scruples of the rest of the community. And in the next place we are convinced that any attempt to resort to such legal compulsion would be absolutely illusory so long as the social excommunication, with which it is admitted that we should be powerless to interfere, remains in force. The social and the religious excommunication are two forms of one and the same thing, and, so long as Hindu opinion remains what it is upon these subjects, any attempts to remove either religious or social disabilities in cases such as that under discussion are, we believe, predestined to failure. If any change is to be made in these respects, it must come from within, and not from without, and must be the result of an alteration in the public opinion of the people of this country, and not of a social innovation forced upon them by the British Government. Signs are, I am glad to say, not wanting that, amongst the more enlightened and better educated classes, such an alteration is already in progress.

"For the reasons which I have given, we do not, with the exceptions upon which I have already touched, propose to proceed in the direction indicated by these Resolutions. We propose for the present to limit ourselves to legislation which, as my Hon'ble friend has pointed out, will not create a new offence, and which will not touch the marriage law. Our object is simply to afford protection to those who cannot protect themselves, protection from a form of physical ill-usage which I believe to be reprobated by the most thoughtful section of the community, which is to the best of my belief entirely unsupported by religious sanction, and which, under the English law, is punishable with penal servitude for life, without any exceptions or reservations.

"I trust that the measure, thus limited and restricted, will receive the support of public opinion, and I cordially commend it to the favourable consideration of the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also introduced the Bill.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1889, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and supplement the Indian Ports Act, 1889. He said:—

"Clause (*a*) of section 6, sub-section (*f*), of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, gives Local Governments certain powers for the regulation of ships when entering, or leaving, ports subject to that Act, and clause (*h*) of the same section confers powers for regulating the moving of all vessels when in port. The provisions of the Indian Ports Act of 1889 follow in this respect the provisions of the repealed Act XII of 1875. It has hitherto been held that these provisions conferred on Local Governments very ample powers for the regulation of the movements of all or any classes of vessels within port limits, but a recent legal decision has thrown doubt on this construction. The Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta bring to notice that the recent decision has seriously limited the powers which were supposed to exist for the regulation of vessels within the ports, and the object of the present Bill is to confer on Local Governments those powers for the regulation of vessels in port which they have hitherto been supposed to possess, and which it is essential that they should possess. The Bill also provides for removing all doubts as to the validity of the rules already issued in connection with this matter, and which have hitherto been held to be in force, by providing that such rules shall be deemed to have been issued under the authority given by the Indian Ports Act as it will now be amended."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Fort St. George Gazette, the Bombay Government Gazette, the Calcutta Gazette and the Burma Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 23rd January, 1891.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 12th January, 1891.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hasting's Street, Calcutta.*

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, 23 JAN. P.W. DEPT.

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1891.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 20th January, 1891.

No. 259-*I*.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Cesarewitch of Russia, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince George of Greece and His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch of Russia, will arrive at Howrah Station by a special train on Monday, the 26th January 1891, at 4-33 P.M. (Calcutta time).

His Imperial Highness will be received at the Howrah Railway Station by His Excellency the Viceroy attended by his Personal Staff. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and his Personal Staff, the Major-General Commanding the Presidency District and his Staff, and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, will attend at the Railway Station.

A Guard of Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform of the Howrah Railway Station, and a Guard of Honour of Native Troops, with Band, outside the station.

A Salute of 21 guns will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William on the arrival of the special train.

The route taken will be across the Hooghly Bridge, by the Strand Road to Fairlie Place, down Fairlie Place, Clive Street to Dalhousie Square, Dalhousie Square North, Dalhousie Square East, and Old Court House Street to Government House.

The route will be lined by troops under the orders of the Major-General Commanding the District.

The escort from the Howrah Station to Government House will be furnished by His Excellency the Viceroy's Body-guard.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry, with Band, and a Guard of Honour of the Calcutta Volunteers, with Band, will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase of Government House. A salute of 21 guns will be fired as His Imperial Highness alights at Government House.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Members of Council, the Puisne Judges of the High Court, all Civil and Military Officers present in Calcutta, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending, will assemble on the Grand Staircase of Government House not later than 1-20 P.M. The Foreign Consuls in Calcutta will also be invited to attend.

The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Members of the Executive Council will be presented to His Imperial Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in morning dress (frock coats).

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1891.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 28th January, 1891.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE BEILBY LAWLEY, LORD WENLOCK, Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
for *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 28th January, 1891.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on CONSTANCE MARY, LADY WENLOCK, wife of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Beilby Lawley, Lord Wenlock, Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING INDIA. *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1891.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1891-92.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1891-92.

PART I.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Preliminary.

In the Financial Statement for 1890-91 Imperial Revenue and Expenditure were dealt with, for the first time, in a separate section (Part I) of the Statement. The object of this innovation was to present an account of the financial position of the Government of India which, by excluding all matters of minor importance and all questions relating to Provincial and Local Finance, would be more easily understood by the general public.

The change has, to some extent, secured the object with which it was made, and the practice will be continued in the present and future years. It should be recollected that Part I gives only a general outline of the financial position of the Government of India, and that those who wish for fuller information must turn to Part II.

Section I.—Accounts of 1889-90.

2. The Budget Estimate of 1889-90 showed a surplus of Rx. 106,300. The Revised Estimate of the same year, issued in March last, showed a surplus of Rx. 1,809,700, after postponing for a year the special contribution of Rx. 490,000 from Local Governments and increasing the Famine Grant* by Rx. 427,500. The Final Accounts of the year now show a surplus of Rx. 2,612,000, being an increase over the Revised Estimate of Rx. 802,300. The Final Accounts invariably give a better result than the Revised Estimate, and improvement was foretold when the Revised Estimate of 1889-90 was published.

The improvement has proved to be greater than was expected, owing to a general improvement in Revenue, to larger Land Revenue collections in Madras, and to reduced Expenditure, which occurred mainly in England under Army and Special Defence Works, but partly in India also.

Unusually high collections of Land Revenue are necessarily followed by a corresponding reduction in future months, and Ordnance Stores and Special Defence Stores that have been ordered must be paid for sooner or later, so that the whole improvement does not represent a permanent gain.

The year 1889-90 was, however, one of great financial prosperity, though the actual surplus was swollen by accidental causes.

Section II.—Revised Estimate of 1890-91.

3. The Budget Estimate of the year which is now about to close, was framed in March 1890, and showed a surplus of Rx. 270,400.

The Revised Estimate of the same year, framed in the present month, shows a surplus of Rx. 2,787,100, and I have little doubt that, as usual, the

* *To prevent misapprehension, I may mention that the words "Famine Grant" are used merely to indicate shortly what is ordinarily known as the "Grant for Famine Relief and Insurance," and that their employment does not indicate any change of policy.*

actual surplus of the Final Accounts will materially exceed that of the Revised Estimate.

4. A mere catalogue of increases and decreases under every head of account, each item being accompanied by remarks not readily intelligible to the general reader, would present only a confused picture of the finance of the year, and the causes which have led to the increased surplus will be shown more clearly if the Revenue and Expenditure be dealt with according to certain divisions which, if they do not constitute a perfect classification, are at least not wholly artificial.

For present purposes I shall deal with Revenue and Expenditure under four great heads—(1) the Military Account, which includes all Expenditure under Army, Military Works, and Special Defence Works, (2 the Railway Revenue Account, (3) Other Revenue and Expenditure, excluding Exchange, and (4) that peculiarly fluctuating element which has a column to itself in our Accounts and is called Exchange.

The same classification will be followed both in dealing with the Revised Estimate of 1890-91 and the Budget Estimate of 1891-92.

Exchange.

5. The most remarkable feature of the year 1890-91 has been the great fluctuations in Exchange, and the higher average level at which it has stood.

In the Budget Estimate the rate of Exchange was taken at 1*s.* 4·55*d.* per rupee. The highest rate obtained by the Secretary of State during the year was 1*s.* 8·94*d.*, the lowest 1*s.* 5*d.*, and the average rate of the year has been 1*s.* 6·11*d.*, an increase over the rate taken in the Budget of 1·56*d.* per rupee.

The rise in Exchange has given an improvement of Rx. 1,926,500 in the Exchange on the net sterling Expenditure; the rate of Exchange of the year also affects the amount of the receipts shown under XXIV Exchange, and the rise in Exchange has, in the current year, reduced those receipts by about Rx. 200,000.

Civil Revenue (excluding the Railway Revenue Account).

6. Excluding the Railway Revenue Account, the total Civil Revenue, as shown in the Revised Estimate, is almost the same as in the Budget Estimate, there being an increase of Rx. 69,900 in India and of £137,900 in England. Although the total revenue of the two Estimates is nearly the same, there have been important fluctuations under particular heads. Excluding Revenue from Opium, the increase under the Principal Heads of Revenue amounts to Rx. 520,500, the chief items of increase being Rx. 213,500 under Salt, and Rx. 160,500 under Customs. There is an increase in Mint receipts of Rx. 120,000, and under Irrigation of Rx. 78,500.

In the Home Accounts there is an increase of £104,000 under the head Interest, which is due to the Secretary of State having been able to lend a portion of his cash balance at favourable rates, and an increase of £31,000 under Medical owing to the sale of the Ealing Lunatic Asylum. On the other hand, the decrease in Opium Revenue is Rx. 328,300, and under XXIV Exchange it is Rx. 313,500. Minor fluctuations, which need not be specially noticed in this place, reduce the total increase of Civil Revenue in India to Rx. 69,900 and raise it in England to £137,900.

7. Of the increases which have taken place, some represent a growth of revenue which will in all probability be permanent; but a portion of the increase under Salt is due to a change in the date of payment of the duty in Madras and is merely temporary, while the increase in Mint receipts and the chief

increases in the Home Accounts are due to special causes and cannot be expected to occur in future years.

The nature of the receipts under XXIV Exchange was explained in the Financial Statement for 1889-90; they arise mainly under the Contracts with certain Railway Companies, and depend on the magnitude of the transactions that take place in any year and on the variation between the actual Exchange of the year and the fixed rates of Exchange which have been adopted in the Contracts. The receipts under this head have fallen off partly because the rate of Exchange rose during the year, and so reduced the difference between the average rate of the year and the Contract rates, and partly because the Capital transactions have been smaller.

The falling off in Opium Revenue and in receipts under XXIV Exchange arises from causes which are in no way connected with, or dependent on, the general well-being of the country.

The growth of permanent Revenue during the year has been moderate; but it will be remembered that there was a great and unusual increase of Revenue in the year 1889-90, and, taking the two years together, there is ample reason to be satisfied with the rate of growth of that portion of the Civil Revenue which is dependent on the general progress of the country.

Civil Expenditure (excluding the Railway Revenue Account).

8. Civil Expenditure in India, excluding the Railway Revenue Account, shows a reduction of Rx. 86,400, and Civil Expenditure in England an increase of £53,500. The variations from the Budget under the different heads have not been very great, the chief increases of expenditure in India being under Interest (Rx. 141,200), owing to the special payments in connection with the conversion of a portion of the 4½ per cent. loan, and under Political (Rx. 76,700), owing chiefly to the payment of arrears of his subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan and to additional political expenditure in Biluchistan.

On the other hand, there were savings in expenditure under Opium (Rx. 110,000), and Stationery and Printing (Rx. 44,000), owing, in the former case, to a poorer crop than had been expected, and in the latter to smaller purchases in India. There was also a saving of Rx. 65,300 in the cost of Police, most of it in Upper Burma.

In England there has been an increase of £40,400 under Superannuation Allowances, due chiefly to the adoption of a minimum exchange of 1*s.* 9*d.* per rupee for the payment of rupee pensions. There are also increases, somewhat less in amount, under Interest and Marine, and Territorial and Political Pensions, and a saving of £41,000 in Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

Railway Revenue Account.

9. The Railway Revenue Account, in so far as the transactions are Imperial, shows a net improvement of Rx. 823,000; but this is due to the improvement in Exchange. Receipts, which are almost wholly Indian, show a falling off of Rx. 350,500, due to reduced traffic, while the Expenditure recorded in the Indian portion of the Accounts shows a reduction of Rx. 439,000, due to the lower cost of working the State Railways. The sterling Expenditure is almost exactly the same as that in the Budget Estimate; but the reduction in the column headed Exchange is no less than Rx. 719,600.

The question of Exchange so intimately affects the Railway Revenue and Expenditure that it is practically impossible to eliminate its influence from the Railway Revenue Account with complete accuracy; but as the net Indian receipts exceed the amount entered in the Budget by only Rx. 87,600, while the net

English expenditure is less by only £15,600, it will be obvious that the total improvement in the year of Rx. 823,000 is, really, due to the rise in Exchange.

Military Expenditure.

10. The direct Military Expenditure appears in the Accounts under the three heads of (1) Army, (2) Military Works, and (3) Special Defences.

In the Revised Estimate, the rupee Expenditure in India and the sterling Expenditure in England under the head Army are nearly the same as in the Budget Estimate, there being an increase in net Expenditure of Rx. 136,000 in India and a net decrease of £34,300 in England. There is, of course, a large saving in Exchange on the sterling Expenditure.

Under Military Works there is an increase in Expenditure of Rx. 64,700 in India, a decrease in the Home Expenditure of £1,500, and an increase of receipts in India amounting to Rx. 5,600.

Under Special Defences there is short Expenditure amounting to Rx. 162,500 in India and to £125,500 in England; this is merely a postponement of Expenditure, and not a real saving.

Summary.

11. The whole history of 1890-91 may then be summed up in the following manner.

During 1890-91 there has been a moderate, but not unsatisfactory, growth of Revenue, under the ordinary Civil Heads in India, which growth has been swallowed up by the falling off in Opium Revenue, and in the receipts which are recorded under the head XXIV Exchange. Special causes have given some increase of Revenue in England, and there are also increases of Revenue in India which are due to temporary causes and are not part of the normal growth of income.

On the Expenditure side of the Account the total variation in the Civil Departments from the Budget Estimate is small, both in England and in India.

In the Railway Revenue Account there is a reduction in receipts, due to falling off in traffic, which is balanced by diminished cost of working.

Under Army, the net Expenditure, taking Indian and Home receipts and payments together, does not differ materially from that entered in the Budget, while under Military Works there is an increase in the Indian Expenditure of Rx. 64,700. Under Special Defences there is short Expenditure in India of Rx. 162,500, and in England of £125,500.

The rise in Exchange has given an improvement on net sterling Expenditure of Rx. 1,926,500. In other words, the total Civil Revenue, and, in a still greater degree, the total Civil Expenditure of the Revised Estimate of 1890-91, closely follow the figures of the Budget; a marked falling off in Railway Traffic has been met by reduced cost of working; there is some increase of Expenditure under Army and Military Works; a remarkable rise in Exchange and short Expenditure on Special Defence Works have caused a great increase in the estimated surplus of the year. The surplus of the Budget Estimate was Rx. 270,400; the surplus of the Revised Estimate is Rx. 2,787,100, an increase of Rx. 2,516,700. The effect of the rise in Exchange on the net sterling Expenditure and the short Expenditure under Special Defences give an improvement of Rx. 2,271,000; if allowance be made for the effect of the rise in Exchange on the receipts under XXIV Exchange this is reduced to Rx. 2,071,000.

12. The large surplus of the year 1890-91, as now estimated, does not arise from causes which can be contemplated with complete satisfaction. The rise in Exchange has already been lost to a very great extent; the fall in

the price of Opium continues, and the receipts under XXIV Exchange will diminish still further, as the total transactions from which they arise are reduced in amount: the short Expenditure under Special Defences is a postponement of the burden, and not a real saving.

The coming year will, therefore, open under conditions somewhat different from those which I was able to announce in the Financial Statements of 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1891-92.

Surplus of 1891-92.

13. The Budget Estimate of the coming year shows a surplus of only Rx. 115,600, which practically means that Revenue just balances Expenditure.

Exchange.

14. In the Budget Estimate for 1891-92 the rate of Exchange is taken at 1*s.* 5·25*d.* per rupee as against an average rate of 1*s.* 6·11*d.* obtained in 1890-91. This reduction causes an increase of Expenditure which may, in round numbers, be put at Rx. 1,000,000.

Civil Revenue (excluding the Railway Revenue Account).

15. The total Civil Revenue in India (excluding the Railway Revenue Account) is less than that of the Revised Estimate of the preceding year by no less than Rx. 692,600. The sterling receipts in the Home Estimates are less by £167,900.

The reduction in the Revenue Received in India is due to a variety of causes. The Salt Receipts and the Mint Receipts of 1890-91 have been swollen by causes which cannot be expected to recur; and, consequently, there are reductions of Revenue under these heads in the Budget Estimate of 1891-92, which amount, respectively, to Rx. 105,900 and Rx. 97,700. Under Opium a further reduction of Rx. 281,600 is expected, and under XXIV Exchange a further reduction of Rx. 88,600.

These figures account for a total decrease in Revenue of Rx. 573,800.

In 1890-91 we received from Local Governments a special contribution of Rx. 490,000, the adjustment being effected by the Provincial Governments surrendering an equivalent amount of Provincial Land Revenue to the Imperial Government for that year only. There is no such receipt in 1891-92, and consequently the Imperial Revenue for 1891-92, which is that with which I am now dealing, is reduced by this amount. The growth of Land Revenue, however, reduces the actual loss to Rx. 266,800, and adding this amount to the sum of Rx. 573,800, to which I have just referred, a falling off in Revenue of Rx. 840,600 is accounted for. The net result of the increases and decreases under other heads of minor importance is an improvement of Rx. 148,000, making the total reduction of Civil Revenue in India in the Estimate of 1891-92 Rx. 692,600, as compared with the Revised Estimate of 1890-91. The falling off in sterling Revenue in England is due to the receipts of 1890-91 having been swollen by the interest received by the Secretary of State on a portion of his cash balance and by the sale proceeds of the Ealing Lunatic Asylum.

Civil Expenditure (excluding the Railway Revenue Account).

16. The Civil Expenditure in India, as entered in the Budget Estimate for 1891-92 (excluding the Railway Revenue Account), exceeds that of the Revised Estimate of the current year by Rx. 537,500, while in the sterling Expenditure there is a reduction of £28,200. The increased Expenditure in India is the net

result of a large number of increases and decreases under particular heads, the most important of which are due to special causes.

The chief increase is due to the Famine Grant being now raised to the full amount of Rx. 1,500,000, in accordance with the policy announced in the Financial Statement of March 1890. The increase on this account alone amounts to Rx. 448,000. There is also an increase of Rx. 80,000 on account of a better Opium crop, of Rx. 114,300 under Scientific and Minor Departments, due to Census Operations, and of Rx. 50,300 under Forests, while there is a reduction in the Indian charge for Interest on Debt (not charged against Railways and Canals) of Rx. 355,300. These figures give a net increase of Rx. 337,300, and the balance of Rx. 200,200 is due to ordinary fluctuations and increases of no special importance, and to that tendency to make a safe Estimate which, perhaps fortunately, appears to be universal. The reduction in the Home Expenditure is mainly due to a less charge for Interest on ordinary Debt.

Although the apparent increase of expenditure in 1891-92 is considerable, an analysis of it affords ground for satisfaction. The increase under the Famine Grant is a distinct financial gain, and so is the better Opium crop, while the additional cost for the Census is temporary and will not appear in 1892-93. Not the least satisfactory item is the reduction of the charge for Interest on Debt.

To the extent of Rx. 140,800 this reduction is due to the special payments in 1890-91 on account of the conversion of Rx. 8,313,200 of the 4½ per cent. debt, which, of course, will not recur in the coming year; Rx. 41,600 is due to the lower charge for interest which arises from the conversion, and the balance to the fact that the large surpluses of the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 have, with the exception of the small loan of two crores in 1889-90, rendered it unnecessary for the Government of India to issue fresh loans during the three years 1889-90, 1890-91, and 1891-92. The expenditure on Railways and Productive Canals has been mainly met from surplus revenue, and the charge for Ordinary Debt has been proportionately reduced.

The Railway Revenue Account.

17. Under the Railway Revenue Account net receipts in India are expected to decrease by Rx. 113,100, and net expenditure in England to decrease by £11,600, as compared with the Revised Estimate of the current year.

There are distinct signs at present of a revival in Railway traffic, and it may be hoped that (excluding Exchange) the Railway Revenue Account will show better results in 1891-92 than in 1890-91. The lower rate of Exchange causes the Railway Revenue Account in the Estimate for 1891-92 to show on the whole less favourable results than in 1890-91, but the falling off due to this cause has already been included in the total increase of Expenditure arising from the fall in Exchange.

Military Expenditure.

18. Under Army, there is a net decrease of Rx. 200,500 in India, and a net increase of £78,700 in England. The various changes which account for these results are given at some length in Part II. It will suffice to say, in this place, that the continued high Expenditure in England is due to the demands for ordnance stores, including magazine rifles, 12-pr. guns, machine guns, and so forth, and that the reduced Expenditure in India is, to the extent of Rx. 180,000 in round numbers, due to the higher rate of Exchange for the payment of British troops.

Under Military Works there is a decrease of Rx. 71,900 in India and of £14,100 in England.

Under Special Defence Works there is an increase of Rx. 96,700 in India and of £153,800 in England. The Special Defence Works have been estimated to cost Rx. 5,000,000 in all, and an increase or decrease of Expenditure in any one year is not of much importance, since, sooner or later, the total Expenditure will amount to about that sum. It is unfortunate that hitherto the lapses in grants made for the year have generally been so great; the occurrence of lapses burdens the estimates of future years with Expenditure which, from a financial point of view, might more conveniently have been spent in years in which there was a considerable surplus.

The total Expenditure on Special Defence Works to the end of 1891-92 is estimated to amount to Rx. 3,768,830, leaving Rx. 1,231,170 to be incurred in succeeding years.

Summary.

19. It will be convenient to re-state in a few words the causes which have reduced the large surplus of the current year to what is practically equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure in the year 1891-92.

In the first place (excluding the Railway Revenue Account) there is a reduction in Civil Revenue of Rx. 692,600 in India and of £167,700 in England; these reductions are due (1) to the non-recurrence of certain special receipts of 1890-91, (2) to a further falling off in Opium Revenue and in receipts under XXIV Exchange, and (3) to the cessation of the special contribution of Rx. 490,000 from Local Governments, which was received in the current year; and they are partially balanced in India by an increase of Rx. 223,200 under Land Revenue and by other receipts.

There is a considerable increase in Civil Expenditure, which is due to provision being made in connection with the Famine Grant for the full sum of Rx. 1,500,000, to the higher cost of Census operations, to a better Opium crop, and to ordinary improvements in administration, balanced, in some degree, by reduction of the charge on account of ordinary Interest on Debt.

The Railway Revenue Account shows a slight falling off.

Under Army and Military Works, taken together, the Budget Estimate of 1891-92 shows a slightly lower scale of expenditure, but the improvement practically disappears, if allowance be made for the saving owing to the higher rate of Exchange taken for the payment of British troops; it is proposed to incur a higher rate of Expenditure on Special Defence Works than it has been found possible to maintain in the current year.

Finally, there is a fall in the estimated rate of Exchange from 1*s.* 6·11*d.* to 1*s.* 5·25*d.*, representing an increase of Expenditure of about Rx. 1,000,000.

Section IV.—Progress in 1889-90 and 1890-91.

20. In each of the years 1884-85, 1885-86, and 1887-88 the Accounts of the Government of India showed a deficit, the aggregate amount by which Expenditure exceeded Revenue amounting in the three years to Rx. 5,217,004. With the object of restoring financial equilibrium various measures were taken at different times. These measures included, to the end of the year 1888-89, an increase of the salt duty, the imposition of an import duty on petroleum, the absorption of the Famine Grant, the appointment of a Finance Committee to enforce reductions of Expenditure, and the appropriation by the Government of India of Rx. 640,000 yearly from the Revenue at the disposal of Local Governments. The Accounts of 1888-89 showed a surplus of Rx. 37,018, and

though in the Budget Estimate of 1889-90 the surplus was estimated at only Rx. 106,000, I was able to say in the Financial Statement of that year, that unless some unforeseen disaster occurred, there was every reason to hope that the lapse of two or three years would show a decided improvement in the financial position of the Government of India. As it happens, there has been a very large surplus both in 1889-90 and in 1890-91, but the estimated surplus of 1891-92 is only Rx. 115,600, and the remarks already made will have shown that the finances are, in some respects, again passing under adverse influences. It, therefore, becomes necessary to review the progress made in the last two years, to take stock of our present position, and to examine our prospects in the immediate future.

In this connection, it is all important to determine what has been the growth of income during the past two years from those great sources of revenue which are intimately connected with the general well-being of the country. I shall, therefore, compare the Revenue under certain heads as estimated for 1889-90 in the Financial Statement of that year, with the Revenue under the same heads as now estimated for 1891-92. This will give a fairly accurate idea of the general tendency of the growth of Revenue.

Growth of Revenue in 1889-90 and 1890-91.

21. The following figures give the increases of Revenue since 1889-90 under the heads to which I have just alluded:—

Head of Revenue.	Increase in the Budget Estimate of Revenue for 1891-92 as compared with the Budget Estimate of Revenue for 1889-90.		
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue	649,900*	357,700	1,007,600
Salt	300,800	12,800	313,600
Stamps	63,100	125,600	188,700
Excise	163,300	63,100	226,400
Provincial Rates	...	272,900	272,900
Customs	282,900†	—400	282,500
Assessed Taxes	46,200	48,800	95,000
Forest	133,900	107,600	241,500
Total	1,640,100	988,100	2,628,200

* These figures have been adjusted so as to eliminate the temporary disturbing influence of the special contribution of Rx. 490,000 from Provincial to Imperial for which credit was taken in the Budget Estimate of 1889-90.

† Increase to a slight extent due to additional taxation on imported spirits.

The improvement in Revenue that has taken place in the two years is very satisfactory.

The Provincial and Local increase, as well as the Imperial, is large.

Reduction of the charge for Ordinary Debt and of the charge for Exchange.

22. In another respect, also, there has been a substantial improvement. The net Imperial charge in India for Interest on Debt and other Obligations (excluding Debt charged against Railways and Canals) has been transformed in two years from a net outgoing of Rx. 145,700 into a net receipt of Rx. 216,400, a total gain of Rx. 362,100. In other words, the receipts from interest on money lent by the Government of India to Municipalities, &c., now exceed by Rx. 216,400 that portion of the yearly charge for Interest on Debt which is not taken against the Capital Expenditure on Railways and Canals.

The rise in the rate of Exchange from 1*s.* 4·38*d.* to 1*s.* 5·25*d.* has given an improvement of about Rx. 1,100,000.

Final result.

23. If we add together the improvements mentioned in the last two paragraphs, and omit for the present all minor items of increase or decrease, the total gain amounts to Rx. 3,102,200 in the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

As the estimated surplus for 1891-92 is only Rx. 115,600, while that of the Budget of 1889-90 was Rx. 106,300, it is evident that special causes must have been at work which balance this great improvement, and I shall now proceed to show how the improvement of Rx. 3,102,200 has been absorbed or utilised.

In the first place I may mention that the cessation of the special contribution from Local Governments absorbs Rx. 490,000 of the improvement.

The reduction in net Opium Revenue absorbs a further sum of Rx. 576,900. The falling off in receipts under XXIV Exchange accounts for Rx. 485,900. The restoration of the Famine Grant has taken Rx. 960,000.

Under Military Expenditure of all kinds (Army, Military Works, and Special Defences) there is an increase of £621,600 in England and only a decrease of Rx. 610,200 in India (of which Rx. 300,000 is due to the effect of Exchange on the pay of British troops). There is also a special charge in 1891-92 of Rx. 188,000 on account of the Census. In this way the whole improvement of Rx. 3,102,200 is practically accounted for. The chief permanent gain which we have secured is that we have re-established the Famine Grant. We have, in addition, provided for an unexpected loss of Rx. 576,900 under Opium, and we have met that loss of Rx. 975,900 which was foreseen and which comes from the cessation of the special contribution of Rx. 490,000 and the falling off in receipts under XXIV—Exchange. All this has been done although none of the reduction in Special Military Expenditure for which I at least hoped in March 1889, has as yet been secured.

24. It will be recollected that the object of Part I of the Financial Statement is to present an intelligible outline of our financial position and progress, and that for this purpose it is necessary to omit all minor fluctuations of Revenue and Expenditure, whether favourable or unfavourable, so that the general narrative may not be encumbered with a mass of details. During the two years with which I have just dealt there have, as a matter of course, been considerable increases and decreases under particular heads which, to a great extent, balance one another, and to which I have not thought it necessary to refer in detail in this place. The more important changes which I have not specially mentioned are an increase of Revenue under Irrigation (Rx. 113,200 net), a decrease of Expenditure in cost of Police in Upper Burma (Rx. 120,100), increases of Expenditure under Forest (Rx. 62,800), Political (Rx. 86,300), and so forth. In order to obtain a correct general view of financial progress during the last two years the essential facts which should be borne in mind are that the improvement arising from the very considerable growth of general Revenue under certain important heads, and from the reduction in the charge for debt (not charged to Railways or Canals), and from the rise in Exchange, has been balanced by (1) the cessation of the special contribution from Local Governments, (2) the reduction in net Opium Revenue, (3) the falling off in receipts under XXIV Exchange, (4) the restoration of the Famine Grant, and (5) some increase in Military Expenditure due largely to special demands for Ordnance Stores.

All other changes that have taken place may be fairly considered as the ordinary incidents of Indian administration, though some of them have been of considerable financial importance.

Section V.—Prospects in the immediate Future.

25. More important, however, than the financial history of the past is the question of our prospects during the next few years.

The Budget Estimate of Revenue in 1891-92 has, as usual, been framed with moderation, and though the ordinary growth of income in 1891-92 and 1892-93 may not be so great as in 1889-90 and 1890-91, I see no reason to apprehend at present that we shall have less than the normal rate of increase.

Such difficulties as may arise will doubtless be due to special causes. War, Famine, a further fall in Opium Revenue, a decrease in Railway traffic, growing Military expenditure, a fall in Exchange—such are the disasters to which Indian finance is always liable. War and Famine are evils that might come at any time, but I am unaware of any reason to suppose that War is likely to occur in the immediate future. The occurrence of Famine would bring in its train, along with other and greater evils, temporary embarrassment for the finances, but the Famine Grant has now been restored, and the insurance against the permanent financial effects of Famine is ample.

26. The Opium Revenue has no doubt fallen largely, and at this moment there are no strong indications of a recovery. On the other hand, the fall up to date has already been discounted and provision made to meet the consequent loss of Revenue. As the fall has been so great, we may fairly hope that, for the present, we have seen the worst. The following figures of the gross and net Revenue under Opium since 1880-81 show the serious influence which the fall in the price of this drug has had on the finances :—

	Gross Revenue.	Net Revenue.
	Rx.	Rx.
1880-81	10,480,051	8,451,167
1881-82	9,862,444	7,803,001
1882-83	9,499,594	7,216,084
1883-84	9,556,501	7,700,807
1884-85	8,816,469	5,849,440
1885-86	8,942,515	5,884,625
1886-87	8,942,976	6,213,845
1887-88	8,515,462	6,090,758
1888-89	8,562,319	5,964,365
1889-90	8,583,056	6,977,883
1890-91 (Revised Estimate)	7,875,000	5,680,200
1891-92 (Budget Estimate)	7,593,400	5,318,700

27. There are no grounds for anticipating any great falling off in Railway traffic leading to a net loss of Revenue in the Railway Revenue Account. At present there are indications of a revival of traffic. Railway traffic rises and falls at intervals, and we may hope that the time has now come for improvement.

28. If, therefore, we exclude Exchange and Military Expenditure, the prospect before us is decidedly encouraging.

Military Expenditure.

29. It is impossible to speak with confidence regarding future Military Expenditure of all kinds, or regarding Exchange.

In considering our prospects so far as they are likely to be affected by Military Expendiure, I shall, as before, deal with the matter under the three great heads of Army, Military Works, and Special Defences. Under Military Works the expenditure is ordinarily limited to Rx. 1,000,000 yearly; in recent years there has been a special grant for Upper Burma, and further expenditure amounting to Rx. 30,000 yearly has been sanctioned in the current year to assist in providing a better water-supply for cantonments. I do not think that any

further considerable increase of Expenditure is likely to occur under this head, and we may even expect a reduction in the special grant which has been made for some years for Military Works in Upper Burma.

30. With regard to the Expenditure shown under the head Army, it is not possible to arrive at an equally definite opinion. There are certain permanent charges which we know must be incurred from year to year, but it is impossible to say by what amount it may be found necessary to further increase the permanent cost of the Army. In the present year there have been additions to Expenditure which add Rx. 132,000 yearly to the permanent cost; these additions are composed of a number of items varying in amount from Rx. 90,000 for increased pay to Sillahdar Cavalry to Rx. 300 as an increase of the grant-in-aid to the Army Temperance Assocation. The best conclusion which I can form is that the permanent cost of the Army is likely to increase; that it is impossible to lay down any limit to such increase, but that we may hope that the increase will not be very great, or at any rate very rapid.

31. Besides the increase of permanent Expenditure, there are temporary increases of Expenditure which vary in aggregate amount from year to year, but which can never be expected to wholly disappear. The more important items of Expenditure of this class are those connected with Frontier expeditions. The amount provided on this account in 1891-92 is Rx. 155,000, intended to cover the cost of any Chin-Lushai expedition that may be found necessary, and to meet such portion of the expenditure on the Miranzai and Black Mountain expeditions as will not be met in the present year.

The expenditure on Frontier expeditions has been high in recent years. The following are the figures :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91, Revised Estimate.	1891-92, Budget Estimate.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Hazarah Expedition	...	...	121,200	3,900	48,000	85,000
Chin-Lushai Expedition	...	...	49,100	350,700	200,000	50,000
Sikkim Expedition	...	15,500	204,100	66,400	...	...
Miranzai Expedition	...	...	...	...	47,500	20,000
Zhob Valley Expedition	...	...	...	...	57,100	...
TOTAL	...	15,500	374,400	421,000	352,600	155,000

As this expenditure has been so high for some years we shall be unfortunate if it does not now fall off.

32. There are also at the present time special demands for re-armament and providing the latest Military inventions. The amount included in next year's Estimate on this account is £688,225.

The chief items are £377,000 for magazine rifles and £203,170 for 12-pr. guns and ammunition.

It is probable that the 12-pr. guns and ammunition will be provided in the coming year, and if so, this will complete this portion of the supply and will relieve the Estimates of 1892-93. But it is more difficult to say when the magazine rifles will be supplied. In the Estimate of the current year £518,000 was entered for magazine rifles, but according to the latest information only £141,000 will be spent, and the balance of £377,000 has consequently been provided in the Estimates of 1891-92.

If the whole of the special Ordnance Stores for which provision is made in the Estimate of the coming year be furnished and paid for within the year, the Estimate of the following year should be materially relieved. Judging from past

experience it is improbable that this will be done, and we can, therefore, look forward to only partial relief.

33. The total sanctioned Expenditure on Special Defence Works is Rx. 5,000,000.

It is estimated that to the end of 1891-92 Rx. 3,768,830 will have been spent, leaving only Rx. 1,231,170 for succeeding years. Here, also, it is impossible to say that the whole of the money provided in 1891-92 will be spent, and it is doubtful, therefore, if there will be any relief in 1892-93. Sooner or later, the sanctioned expenditure on Special Defence Works must come to an end, and there will then be a relief to the finances of nearly Rx. 1,000,000 yearly, unless other expenditure of a similar character should take its place.

34. In the Financial Statement for 1889-90 I pointed out that the Military Estimates for that year included special charges of Rx. 110,000 for the Sikkim and Lushai Expeditions, of Rx. 203,500 for thoroughly equipping at least one Army corps with transport, and of Rx. 301,800 on account of magazine rifles and 12-pr. guns, and stated that as the original programme of military defences was approaching completion, there was at least some prospect of a material alleviation of existing burdens within the next few years. In the two years that have since elapsed that hope has not been realised, as the Military Expenditure in the Estimate of 1891-92 is placed at a higher figure than in the Estimate of 1889-90, if the effect of the rise in the rate of Exchange be excluded.

This failure in my anticipations shows the need for caution in any forecast which can now be made, and the only safe conclusion is that the permanent cost of the Army is likely to increase, but that the increase may not be very rapid; that there may be some reduction in 1892-93 of Expenditure on Frontier expeditions, and some reductions in Expenditure on Special Ordnance Stores and Special Defence Works, but that the reduction is not likely to be very great in that year, though it may be considerable in the following year.

Exchange.

35. In view of the special Military Expenditure now being incurred, the question of the probable rate of Exchange during the next few years possesses much interest. I shall devote a separate Section to questions of a general nature connected with Exchange, but I admit without hesitation that I cannot form such an opinion regarding the rate of Exchange during 1891-92 and 1892-93 as any moderately prudent man would care to act on in matters of business. The rise in the price of silver subsequent to the American legislation was evidently pushed higher by speculation than economic considerations justified, and it has been followed by the inevitable reaction. On the other hand, that reaction may have gone too far, and there may again be some rise. On the whole, the rate of Exchange taken in the Budget Estimate, namely, 1*s.* 5·25*d.*, seems to me a reasonable one under all the circumstances of the case.

The remarks made in paragraphs 25 to 28 have already shown the favourable features of the position, and I have now only to add that so far as can be judged, our financial position during the next two years depends on two factors—Military Expenditure and Exchange. It is of great importance to the Indian finances that Exchange should not fall materially below the present rate for a year or two, that is, until we have experienced some relief from the heavy special Military charges which we are now bearing. If Exchange falls materially within the next year or two, we may find ourselves in a difficult position, though I believe the difficulties would prove to be only temporary. If Exchange does not fall for some time, or if the total Military Expenditure is reduced before it falls, there is no special reason to apprehend financial embarrassment.

Section VI.—Exchange.

36. In the year now about to close an extraordinary rise in the price of silver, and in Exchange, was brought about by legislation in the United States of America, and a fall almost equally great has occurred during the last few months. Silver rose from $43\frac{3}{4}d.$ per oz. in March last to $54\frac{1}{2}d.$ per oz. in August; it is now $45d.$ per oz., and it has been as low as $44\frac{1}{8}d.$

The rise in the average rate of Exchange largely reduced the expenditure of the Government of India, and out of a total surplus of Rx. 2,787,100, about Rx. 1,726,500 is due to this cause alone.

This result, satisfactory so far as it goes, has not been attained without inflicting injury on the commerce of the country. For a time, trade between England and India was reduced to mere gambling, the fluctuations in Exchange being so great as to more than counterbalance the effect of the other elements which the trader has to take into consideration. It has even been said, with some truth, that at one time it would have been better for the merchant to dismiss his establishment, and confine himself to speculations in silver; his expenses would have been less, and his chances of profit quite as good as in his legitimate business. The serious disturbance to the trade and commerce of India which has resulted from legislation in a foreign country shows that in questions connected with the standard of value no country is independent of the action of other nations, and though the inhabitants of countries which use the gold standard are generally unwilling to admit that their standard can possibly alter in value, and refer all alterations in price to causes directly affecting the article sold, this view cannot be justified; the laws which regulate the value of silver equally apply to gold, and if recent legislation in the United States has created a demand for silver and raised its value, the legislation of that and other countries in the past has in the same way created an additional demand for gold and raised the value of that metal. In the seven years 1871 to 1877, the average annual net export of gold from the United States was £6,790,000: and in the eight years 1878 to 1885 the average annual net import was £4,886,000. This change indicates a reduction of over £11,500,000 yearly in the supply of gold to countries outside the United States. The recent additional demand for silver comes to only about £5,000,000 worth yearly. Why should an increased demand for gold, amounting to £11,500,000 yearly not affect the value of gold, while an increased demand of £5,000,000 worth yearly so seriously affects the value of silver? The London banker may be quite satisfied that in every case of fluctuation in the relative value of gold and silver, the latter metal merely rises or falls in price and gold is always the same, but to the mind of the Indian ryot the rupee, instead of the pound sterling, is the one fixed point in an ever-changing world, and gold rises and falls in price in his bazaar like the most vulgar of marketable commodities.

Immediate effects of the "appreciation" of silver.

37. It is a melancholy reflection that the violent fluctuations which we have experienced in 1890-91 have not resulted in a final settlement of the question. Exchange has risen and Exchange has fallen, the legitimate trader has suffered, and the speculator has made his gain or loss as the case may be, while the future of silver is as uncertain as before. The only permanent gain is that which has accrued to the student of Political Economy. The great currency question is one which refuses to die out, and as our difficulties must, apparently, continue, until human intelligence or some happy accident has given us a final and satisfactory solution of the problem, it may be well to place on

record the lessons to be learnt from our recent experience; these lessons may be useful to those who come after us.

The phrase "appreciation" or "depreciation" of the standard is one which is generally employed without any definite meaning being attached to it; but if the phrase can ever safely be used, it may be applied to the recent rise in the value of silver, since, in this instance, there occurred a manifest rise in the value of the monetary standard of India brought about by an increased demand for silver, and having its origin in legislation and the speculation which accompanied it.

In the first place, it may be noted that the recent appreciation of silver was not attended by an immediate and simultaneous fall in all prices and wages measured in silver, and that the subsequent depreciation was not attended by a corresponding rise in all prices and wages. The wholesale prices of the articles of international trade felt the influence of the rise in silver at once. It was also attended by what is called a trade depression, which would, no doubt, if the appreciation had continued, have extended throughout the country and influenced all prices and wages, except those which are fixed by law or custom. It is not, then, the case that an appreciation of the standard is, necessarily and immediately, followed by a corresponding fall in all wages and prices.

The fall in the first instance is partial, and there is not that immediate adjustment to the new conditions which would prevent economic disturbance, and leave everybody in the same relative position as before.

A Memorandum on this subject by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, C.I.E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, is printed as an Appendix to the Financial Statement.

In the next place, the appreciation of silver did not cause a high rate of discount and was not accompanied by a great scarcity of silver in the centres of trade.

On the contrary, the accumulation of silver in the Indian Banks was absolutely unprecedented, and the rate of discount was the lowest that has ever been known.

We thus see, that appreciation of the standard is not necessarily attended by a positive and manifest scarcity of the metal, leading to a want of current coin to carry on the ordinary transactions of daily life; that it does not affect retail transactions sooner than wholesale transactions; that all prices and wages do not fall simultaneously; that it does not lead to a scarcity of the metal of the standard in the Banks, and is not accompanied by a high rate of discount. On all these points the conclusions to be drawn from recent events are in full accordance with the principles of what I may call orthodox Political Economy, and are fatal to the contentions of those who lately argued that there could have been no appreciation of gold, in reliance on certain phenomena which, if they had been able to interpret them correctly, would have proved the exact contrary of that for which they were contending.

Importance of the question.

38. The question of the future of silver possesses not merely a speculative, but an eminently practical, interest for India. I have long held the opinion that, however distasteful to the majority of men currency discussions may be, and however unwilling we may be to undertake reforms which affect the standard of value, the perpetually recurring evils flowing from a difference of monetary standard between India and the other countries with which her financial and commercial transactions are so important, cannot, and should not, be endured for ever, and that sooner or later a final solution of the problem must be found, and I am unable to discover any permanent remedy for the evils which, day by day and year by year, press themselves upon our attention in India, except either the general adoption of the system of double legal tender or the extension of the single gold standard.

Authorities whom we all respect have said that the system of double legal tender is a practical impossibility, and, if I may venture to say so, I agree that the double legal standard is a practical impossibility so long as a majority of those affected are opposed to its adoption; if, however, the principle were accepted generally, the difficulties which now seem so real and practical would, I believe, prove to be purely imaginary.

The recent action of the United States has, no doubt, to some extent, raised the price of silver and caused a rise in the rate of Exchange, but what India requires is not a high rate of Exchange rather than a low rate, but some system under which fluctuations in Exchange shall be neither great nor frequent, and shall oscillate round a fixed point. In this respect we have, so far, lost rather than gained.

The fallacy of a stimulus to trade.

39. It is held by some that a low rate of Exchange, or at any rate a falling rate, stimulates exports from India and is beneficial to the country, and, for proof of the correctness of their opinions, they point to the course of trade as it ebbs and flows daily before our eyes. With all deference to my friends who hold this opinion, I believe that it is one of the greatest delusions that ever gained possession of the human mind. Things are not always as they seem to be, and though we can all see the sun rise in the East and set in the West, we do not in the present day believe that the sun revolves round the earth once in every period of twenty-four hours. Trade between different countries is essentially a barter of goods for goods, and its extent and nature are determined, in the long run, not by the standard of value in use in either country, but by the comparative cost of production of commodities in these countries. Nor can I discover any good ground for the belief that the Native of India must be able to get more piece-goods for his wheat, because his rupee will purchase a smaller quantity of gold, or, what is the same thing, because the British sovereign will purchase a larger quantity of silver. That trade between different countries ebbs and flows in accordance with the fluctuations in Exchange is a fact which falls within our daily experience, and is wholly in accordance with theory, but I have yet to learn that the total quantity of water discharged into the sea by a river is dependent on the tides at its mouth, and that the greater the strength of the tides the larger the total average volume of discharge. The current may run into greater velocity when the tide is falling, but the additional volume of water poured into the sea is only the same as the volume which was forced back when the tide flowed the other way. The truth is that the apparent stimulus to, or apparent check on, exports which accompanies a fall, or rise, in Exchange is followed in each case by a reaction of precisely equivalent magnitude, or is itself the reaction which naturally follows a previous check or stimulus. It will probably be a surprise to most persons to learn that the total fluctuations downwards of Exchange since 1873 very slightly exceed the total fluctuations upwards, the difference being, I believe, not more than 3 per cent. While repudiating the theory that trade between England and India is benefited by the absence of a common monetary standard I do not deny that there is such a thing as a good standard of value and a bad standard of value, or hold that the question as to what is the best standard is of no practical importance. What I contend for is that the theory of a beneficial stimulus to trade owing to fluctuations in Exchange between countries having different standards of value, is an untenable and mischievous delusion. A sudden rise in Exchange, such as we had this year, will unquestionably check business for a time, and cause a depression of longer or shorter duration. But trade in time must adjust itself to the new scale of

prices and will then proceed as before. The existence of the Indian Tea Gardens depends not on the relative value of gold and silver, but on the fact that the people of England want tea and are willing to give iron, coal, or piece-goods in exchange for it. An alteration in the relative value of gold and silver neither weakens their desire for tea nor reduces the amount of goods which they are willing to give in exchange for it, and cannot, therefore, in the long run, either stimulate or check the production of that article in India.

The Future.

40. The task which the United States has undertaken of raising the price of silver by purchasing yearly a fixed though large quantity of that metal, is one which, if undertaken by any other nation, would, I feel convinced, result in disaster, but so great is the wealth of that country and so rapid its growth, that it would not be safe to say that its efforts must fail. We cannot blame the United States for adopting the course which seems best for its own interests, but I venture to think that it would have been better to at once adopt free coinage of silver. No doubt the people of the United States are warned in some quarters that the adoption of free coinage of silver will lead to the loss of their gold and end in financial ruin, but the same authorities not unfrequently warn India that her prosperity depends on her retaining the silver standard, and I know no reason why such different results in the case of the two countries should spring from the same cause. India uses the silver standard, but, though gold does not commonly circulate as money, she possesses an enormous quantity of that metal, and our experience shows that the silver standard gives rise to no difficulties in the interior of the country, and that the evils from which we suffer spring from the fact that we have large commercial and financial transactions with countries that have a different standard. The Foreign trade of the United States is but a small fraction of its total trade, and there is no civilised nation in the world which is more independent of the foreigner.

If the United States should adopt free coinage of silver, it is possible that in time the other nations of the American Continent would follow its example; but whether they did so or not, I should expect that the adoption of free coinage by the United States would lead to much greater stability in the relative value of gold and silver than we have experienced in recent years, though I am unable to say what the relative value of the two metals might prove to be, under such a system. In that case it would probably be best for India to maintain the free coinage of silver for an indefinite period in the hope that one day a final solution would be obtained.

41. On the other hand, if the United States should abandon its attempts to maintain silver as a monetary standard and should put a stop to its purchases of that metal, a position of serious danger would be created for India. So long as any reasonable hope of a satisfactory settlement of the currency question remains, I think it would be unwise for India to adopt a gold standard, but the circumstances would be entirely changed if the United States altogether abandoned silver, and the question whether India should not, in that case, simultaneously close her Mints to silver is one that deserves serious consideration. I have no right to commit the Government of India to any opinion on the subject, but it is my belief that in case of necessity the gold standard could be introduced into this country, and that if America altogether abandons silver, it would probably be best that India should change her standard. The risks would be considerable and the sacrifices heavy, but almost anything would be better than to accept violent and continual fluctuations in Exchange as our inevitable lot for all time, with the prospect of a fall in the value of silver of quite indefinite

amount. I mention the matter not because there is any intention of taking steps in this direction at the present time, but because it is right that the Government of India and the Indian public should clearly understand what they may have to face in the future, and that they should make up their minds as to the course to be followed under certain conditions. If the United States abandons silver as a monetary standard, the disease will have run too far to be stayed by mere palliatives, and the patient may any day be called on to choose between a difficult operation and life-long disease. If such a change is ever made, it will be found easiest and safest to adopt a gold standard at or about the exchange of the day, rather than to attempt to establish a higher rate. The great mass of the currency in ordinary use in India would continue to be silver as at present.

The adoption of a gold standard by India would probably be attended with very serious consequences for Western nations, but if, in this matter, they look only to what they conceive to be their own interests, they cannot reasonably object to India following the same course.

PART II.

IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL FINANCE.

Section I.—Accounts of 1889-90.

1. The surplus anticipated for the year 1889-90 in the Revised Estimate of that year was Rx. 1,809,700. The surplus shown by the Accounts, which are now closed, is Rx.2,612,033. The actual surplus does not differ materially from that announced in Parliament by the Under-Secretary of State for India in August last.

2. Explanations of the variations under the different heads will be found in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th March 1891. The following statement gives the general result of a comparison between the Revised Estimates and the Accounts of the year:—

		Revised.	Accounts.	Accounts, Better.	Accounts, Worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	84,155,300	84,598,760	443,460	...
England	£	331,700	335,768	4,068	...
Exchange	Rx.	149,300	150,675	1,375	...
TOTAL	Rx.	84,636,300	85,085,203	448,903	...
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	60,603,900	60,411,809	192,091	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	352,500	548,996	...	196,496
England	£	15,082,900	14,848,923	233,977	...
Exchange	Rx.	6,787,300	6,663,442	123,858	...
TOTAL	Rx.	82,826,600	82,473,170	353,430	...
SURPLUS	Rx.	1,809,700	2,612,033	802,333	...

3. The Revenue in India exceeded the amount taken in the Revised by Rx. 443,460, and the Expenditure in India was less by Rx. 192,091. Of this total improvement of Rx. 635,551, Rx. 196,496 occurred in the Provincial and Local section of the Accounts. The improvement in the Imperial section was Rx. 439,055. Adding to this the increase of Revenue of Rx. 5,443, including Exchange, and the saving in Expenditure of Rx. 357,835, including Exchange, which occurred in England, we get the total Imperial improvement of Rx. 802,333.

4. The improvement in the Revenue in India, Rx. 443,460, occurred chiefly under the Principal Heads of Revenue, the total of which was more by Rx. 437,013; of this amount, the sum of Rx. 164,099 was due to larger realisations of Land Revenue, and the remainder was fairly equally distributed over the other heads, with the exception of Salt, the Revenue under which was slightly less than the Revised Estimate. Of the other groups of heads, Railways and Civil Departments show increases of Rx. 102,177 and Rx. 38,051, while Military and Miscellaneous show decreases of Rx. 78,630 and Rx. 62,586; the variations in the other groups are unimportant.

5. Of the decrease of Rx. 192,091 in the Expenditure in India, more than half occurred under the group Direct Demands on the Revenue, the chief decreases appearing under Opium and Forests. The remainder of the saving in Expenditure was distributed over the other groups, only two showing a larger

Expenditure than that of the Revised Estimate, namely, the Railway Revenue Account and Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.

6. The difference between the Revised Estimate of Expenditure in England and the actual Expenditure, with the Exchange on it, amounts to Rx. 357,835. The saving is spread over nearly all the heads, the more important being Army, Rx. 249,881, and Special Defence Works, Rx. 63,355.

7. It will be observed that the difference between the Revised Estimate and the Actuals is as usual on the side of safety, there having been a net improvement of Rx. 802,333. The reasons why the Revised Estimate always errs on the side of caution, were explained in the Budget Statement for last year, Part II, paragraph 4.

8. The Expenditure on Railways and Canals not charged against Revenue was also less than that taken in the Revised Estimate, the difference being Rx. 294,710, of which Rx. 271,742 fell under Railways and Rx. 22,968 under Irrigation Works. This difference does not affect the amount of the surplus of the year.

Section II.—Revised Estimates of 1890-91.

9. In the following statement the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1890-91 are compared:—

		Budget.	Revised.	Revised, Better.	Revised, Worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	84,576,100	84,799,300	223,200	
England	£	245,500	388,100	142,600	
Exchange	Rx.	110,500	126,100	15,600	
TOTAL	Rx.	84,932,100	85,313,500	381,400	
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial and Local		62,335,700	61,902,700	433,000	
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit.		—757,700	—312,800	...	444,900
England	£	15,919,800	15,801,100	118,700	
Exchange	Rx.	7,163,900	5,135,400	2,028,500	
TOTAL	Rx.	84,661,700	82,526,400	2,135,300	
SURPLUS		270,400	2,787,100	2,516,700	

10. It will be seen that a surplus of Rx. 2,787,100 is now expected, though in the Budget Estimate the surplus was only Rx. 270,400. This result is chiefly due to the rise in the rate of exchange.

11. The Revenue in India is now expected to be Rx. 223,200 more than anticipated last March.

1890-91. Revenues in India. Heads in which the Revised Estimate exceeds the Budget.

The group "Principal Heads of Revenue," excluding Opium, shows an improvement of Rx. 778,900; but the net improvement is less owing to large decreases of Revenue under certain heads. The following are the more important increases over the Budget figures which are now expected:—

	Rx.
Salt	219,700
Stamps	61,200
Excise	79,200
Provincial Rates	126,000
Customs	161,400
Mint	120,000
Irrigation	136,200

These increases are to a large extent due to the general progress of the country, with the exception of that under Mint, which is due to the unusually large amount of bullion presented for coinage.

1890-91. Revenues in India. Heads in which the Revised Estimate falls short of the Budget.

12. The following are the heads under which the more important decreases occur:—

	Rx.
Opium	328,300
XXIV—Exchange	313,500
State Railways	172,500
Army Receipts	126,000

Of the falling-off in the revenue from opium, Rx. 200,000 occurs in Bombay, and is due to a small extent to the number of chests exported being less than was anticipated, but chiefly to the reduction of the export duty from R650 to R600 a chest from 5th July last. A reduction of Rx. 132,300 occurs in Bengal, and is due to the heavy decline in prices at the monthly sales.

The diminution of the receipts, which appear under XXIV—Exchange, is partly due to the rise in the rate of exchange during the year, and, partly, to diminution in the capital transactions of the railways concerned.

The reduction in the State Railway receipts is explained by a falling-off in goods traffic during a portion of the year. The falling-off in traffic was partly due to an inferior winter harvest in some provinces, and partly to the temporary rise in exchange and the great and rapid fluctuations which occurred. The traffic on the railways generally has lately recovered. The receipts of Guaranteed Railways were also low during the earlier part of the year, but the recent improvement in traffic has been sufficient to justify a somewhat higher estimate of net receipts.

The diminution in Army Receipts is due to the discontinuance of the employment of State agency for the supply of malt liquor to the British Troops in Bombay and Madras: this experiment involves an almost corresponding reduction in charges.

1890-91. Revenue in England.

13. The increase of Rx. 158,200 in the Revenue in England, including Exchange, occurs chiefly under Interest, Rx. 130,000, and Medical, Rx. 40,700. The former of these is due to the Secretary of State having had a large cash balance and having been able to invest portions of it temporarily at high rates of interest. The latter is due to a special receipt from the sale of the Ealing Lunatic Asylum.

1890-91. Expenditure in India.

14. The Expenditure in India is now expected to be less by Rx. 433,000 than was estimated last March. This is the net result of a number of variations from the figures of the Budget. The more important are the following:—

Expenditure less.		*Expenditure more.*	
Opium	110,000	Interest	138,200
Police	124,200	Political	74,400
State Railways—Working Expenses	233,900	Military Works	64,700
Guaranteed Railways—Surplus Profits, &c.	53,300	Civil Works	60,100
Special Defence Works	162,500		

Heads of Expenditure in India in which the Revised Estimate is less than the Budget.

15. The saving in the Opium Expenditure is caused by the produce of the season's crop having been considerably less than seemed probable last March.

The fact that some of the Local Governments provided in the Budget for certain measures for improving the organisation and working of the Police, which have not yet been carried out, accounts for a portion of the saving under Police. There has also been a considerable saving in Upper Burma,

where three battalions of Military Police were converted into Regiments of the Madras Army, three battalions of that Army being at the same time disbanded.

The smaller Expenditure on State Railways is an accompaniment of the diminution in the receipts, and the decrease in Surplus Profits of Guaranteed Railway is due to the slack traffic of the earlier part of the year. The recent recovery in traffic will increase the surplus profits payable next year.

The reduction of Expenditure on Special Defence Works means that the progress of some of the works has not been so great as was intended.

Heads of Expenditure in India in which the Revised Estimate is higher than the Budget.

16. The increase under Interest is in consequence of the considerable success which attended the offer made in Notification No. 3117, dated 25th June 1890, for the conversion of the 4½ per cent. Loans of 1878 and 1879 into the 4 per cent. Loans. The amount converted on the terms offered is Rx. 8,313,200, of which Rx. 5,139,690 was held in England and Rx. 3,173,510 in India. The payment of commission, and the payment in advance of the half per cent. difference in the rate of interest for the remainder of the term of the loan, with the changes in the dates on which interest becomes payable, result in an increase of the charges of this year. The benefit will be reaped in future years in a reduction of the interest charge by Rx. 41,566 yearly.

The larger portion of the increase under Political is accounted for by a portion of the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan due in 1889-90 having been paid in arrears in the present year. Increased political expenditure was also sanctioned after the Estimates of the year had been framed, chiefly in Bilu-chistan.

The increase under Military Works is due to the maintenance of the Frontier Roads having been charged to this head, to the Military Works share of the expenditure on the Quetta Water Works, Rx. 49,900, being paid this year, although the Budget did not provide for it, and to an additional grant made during the course of the year, in consideration of the lapses of the preceding year.

The increase under Civil Works occurs in the Provincial-Local Section of the Accounts.

Adjustment of Provincial Surplus or Deficit.

17. The entry of Rx. 444,900 on account of "Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit" in the statement in paragraph 9, means that a net improvement of this amount has occurred in the Provincial-Local Section of the Accounts, and must therefore be deducted to arrive at the Imperial improvement.

1890-91. Sterling expenditure in England.

18. The Expenditure in England is expected to be less by £118,700 than the Budget Estimate. The only important decreases occur under Special Defence Works £125,500, Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances £41,000, and Army £30,300. The net result of the other decreases and increases causes a slight diminution of the savings just mentioned.

The saving under Special Defence Works is due to the progress made in supplying the guns and other stores for the works beingl esst han was anticipated.

The diminution of sterling Expenditure under Civil Furlough allowances is due to a large number of officers electing to draw their absentee allowances in India, in consequence of the market rate of exchange being higher than the official rate. The counterbalancing increase in Indian charges is distributed over the Expenditure of the departments to which the officers belong.

The saving under Army is due to the non-supply of Magazine Rifles and Ammunition. Expenditure on this account, amounting to £377,000, is postponed from this year and provided for in the Budget Estimate of 1891-92. Nevertheless, the total saving on Military stores in the Revised Estimate is

only £49,900. This result is due to the expenditure for Martini-Henry Rifles and other Ordnance stores having been much larger than was intended when the Budget Estimate for 1890-91 was framed. The non-receipt of the Magazine Rifles rendered it necessary to incur heavy expenditure (£319,166) in the purchase of Martini-Henry Rifles and Carbines.

1890-91. Exchange on sterling expenditure.

19. The Exchange on Expenditure in England shows an improvement of Rx. 2,028,500. This large saving is due to the rise in the rate of Exchange during the year. The rate assumed for the Budget was 1*s.* 4·552*d.* = one rupee. The average rate for the year is now expected to be 1*s.* 6·113*d.* = one rupee.

Section III.—Budget Estimates, 1891-92.

20. The following table contrasts the figures of the Budget Estimate for 1891-92 with those of the Budget Estimate for 1890-91 :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1891-92 better than 1890-91.	1891-92 worse than 1890-91.
REVENUE.				
India . . . . . Rx.	84,576,100	85,729,500	1,153,400	...
England . . . . . £	245,500	212,600	...	32,900
Exchange . . . . . Rx.	110,500	83,200	...	27,300
TOTAL Rx.	84,932,100	86,025,300	1,093,200	...
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local . Rx.	62,335,700	64,516,000	...	2,180,300
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit . . . Rx.	—757,700	—828,400	70,700	...
England . . . . . £	15,919,800	15,972,100	...	52,300
Exchange . . . . . Rx.	7,163,900	6,250,000	913,900	...
TOTAL Rx.	84,661,700	85,909,700	...	1,248,000
SURPLUS Rx.	270,400	+115,600	...	154,800

1891-92. Revenues in India.

21. The Revenue in India is expected in 1891-92 to exceed the Budget Estimate for 1890-91 by Rx. 1,153,400. This is the net result of increases under most of the heads of revenue, counterbalanced by decreases in a few heads.

The more important increases are—

	Rx.
Land Revenue	524,900
Salt	110,000
Stamps	113,300
Excise	109,200
Provincial Rates	181,500
Customs	139,800
Assessed Taxes	51,600
Forests	96,700
Interest	64,700
State Railways	882,700
Irrigation	125,600

While the only important decreases are—

	Rx.
Opium	609,900
XXIV—Exchange	402,100
Guaranteed Railways	162,000
Army	176,000

Heads of Revenue in India in which increases are expected.

22. The more important heads under which an improvement is expected will be noticed in Section IV, and it will be sufficient to say here that, excepting Land Revenue, Provincial Rates, Interest, and State Railways, the increases anticipated are normal improvements in revenue. Most of the increase in Land Revenue and Provincial Rates is due to Settlement and Survey Operations. Rx. 38,025 of the increase under Interest is due to the increase of the Paper Currency investment by one crore. The inclusion of the gross receipts of the South Indian Railway, which became a State Railway on 31st December 1890, for twelve instead of three months, and of those of the Bengal and North-Western Railway in consequence of its being now worked as one undertaking with the Tirhoot Railway, and the completion of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, account for the whole of the increase in State Railway Revenue. The failure to realise the increase in Railway Revenue, which was expected in 1890-91, renders it unsafe to estimate for an increase, as compared with the Budget of 1890-91, in Railway receipts.

Heads of Revenue in India in which decreases are expected.

23. The fall in the Opium Revenue in Bombay, Rx. 200,000, is due to the reduction of the duty on Malwa Opium, and in Bengal, Rx. 416,000, to the fall in price of Bengal Opium.

The falling-off in the receipts under XXIV—Exchange is due partly to the rate of exchange assumed for 1891-92 being higher than that assumed last March for 1890-91, and partly to the capital transactions of the Railways in connection with which these receipts mainly arise being smaller.

The larger part of the decrease under Guaranteed Railways is nominal, being due to the transfer of the South Indian Railway to the category of State Railways. The remainder occurs on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; the traffic on that line has been so slack this year that it is not deemed safe to estimate as high a revenue for 1891-92 as was taken for 1890-91.

The decrease under Army is due to the cause mentioned in para. 12.

1891-92. Revenue in England.

24. The Revenue in England is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate of 1890-91 by £32,900. This is due to the fact that it is not expected that the Secretary of State will be able to make temporary loans to the same extent as this year.

The diminution in the receipts from Exchange on sterling Revenue is due chiefly to the rate of exchange for 1891-92 being taken at a higher rate than for 1890-91.

1891-92. Expenditure in India. Heads in which the expenditure is expected to be more than that estimated for 1890-91.

25. The expenditure in India in 1891-92 is expected to be Rx. 2,180,300 more than that estimated for 1890-91. The more important increases are —

	Rx.
Land Revenue	174,200
Forests	58,700
Law and Justice—Courts	83,200
Scientific and Minor Departments	106,600
Protective Railways	975,000
Construction of Railways (charged to Revenue)	205,700
State Railways—Working Expenses	558,200
Railway Interest on Debt	132,000
Irrigation, Minor Works	99,200
Civil Works	438,700

The increase under Land Revenue occurs in Madras, Upper and Lower Burma, Bengal, and Bombay. Of the increase in Madras, Rx. 80,900, the sum of Rx. 65,000 is Local, caused by larger allowances to District and Village Officers, and the rest is due to the intended appointment of additional Subordinate Magistrates to relieve Tahsildars of Magisterial work, and to the increase of the staff of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. The increases in Upper

Burma, Rx. 31,400, and Lower Burma, Rx. 10,800, are mainly for Surveys, which will ultimately prove remunerative, the charges for collection also rising with the receipts. In Bengal, the increase of Rx. 26,900 is mainly for Survey and Settlement, the charges for the improvement of Government estates being also raised. The increase of Rx. 17,100 in Bombay occurs in the Department of Land Records and Agriculture and its subordinate establishments.

The increase under Forests follows the extension of the operations of the Department, about Rx. 20,000 of it being, however, due to a re-organisation of the staff of the Department which has been deemed necessary for its proper working and extension. The Revenue is expected to increase more than the Expenditure.

The increase under Law and Justice is caused by larger establishments being required for the prompt dispensation of justice.

The Census charges account for the increase under Scientific and Minor Departments. These are estimated to amount to Rx. 188,000 in 1891-92 against Rx. 85,000 in the Budget of 1890-91 (the latter being reduced in the Revised to Rx. 74,700). The corresponding charges of the last Census in 1881 were—

in 1880-81 . . .	Rx. 30,198
in 1881-82 . . .	Rx. 158,640

The total cost of the Census of 1881 amounted to Rx. 220,241. The estimate of the total cost of the present Census is about Rx. 270,000.

The increased expenditure on Protective Railways is a consequence of the decision of the Government, as explained in para. 16 of Part I, to restore the Famine Grant to the full original amount of Rx. 1,500,000. The Famine Grant was partially restored last year and a part of the increase of Rx. 975,000 under Protective Railways is counterbalanced by a reduction of Rx. 524,500 under Reduction of Debt: it has been decided to devote the Grant to the construction of Protective Railways rather than to direct reduction of debt.

The increase under Construction of Railways, not charged to the Famine Grant or to Loans, is Provincial and Local, and is for the Haiderabad-Umarkot Railway in Bombay, and the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway in Madras.

The increase in the working expenses of State Railways is due to the transfer of the South Indian Railway to the State, to the inclusion under this head of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and to the larger mileage of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway.

The larger interest charges for Railways are due to the increase in Capital Expenditure during the year. This increase in the charge for interest represents a transfer from the interest on Ordinary Debt, which is estimated to be less in 1891-92 than the Budget Estimate for 1890-91 by Rx. 197,700. Of this reduction Rx. 41,566 represent the gain next year by the conversion operations mentioned in paragraph 16, and the remainder is due to the transfers from Ordinary to Public Works Debt.

The increase under Irrigation, Minor Works, occurs in Burma, Upper and Lower, and the Punjab.

The increase under Civil Works occurs in the Provincial and Local section of the Accounts, and indicates that the resources at the disposal of the Provincial Governments have increased.

1891-92. Heads of expenditure in India in which the expenditure is expected to be less than the Estimate of 1890-91.

26. The only important decreases of expenditure in India are—

	Rx.
Interest on Ordinary Debt	197,700
Reduction of Debt	524,500
Army	240,500
Special Defence Works	65,800

The first two are explained above in the portions of the preceding paragraph relating to Protective Railways and Railway interest charges.

The decrease under Army is due mainly to the rise in the rate of exchange, for the conversion into rupees of the pay of the British troops, and to less expenditure being expected on Frontier expeditions and on preparations for speedy mobilization.

A smaller grant for Special Defence Works has been given in 1891-92 than in 1890-91, because experience shows that the works cannot be carried out so fast as has been assumed in past years.

Adjustment of Provincial Balances.

27. The increase in the deductions shown in the table in paragraph 20 on account of the "Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit" is due to the Provincial Governments proposing to spend from their accumulated balances next year somewhat more than what they proposed to spend this year.

1891-92. Sterling expenditure in England.

28. The increase in the Expenditure in England, as shown in the table in paragraph 20, is £52,300. The important heads of increase are—

	£
Marine	64,300
Superannuations	71,500
Interest on Debt, State Railways	140,500

and of decrease—

Interest on Ordinary Debt	75,100
Guaranteed Railway—Interest	222,100

Heads of expenditure in England in which increases are expected.

29. The increase under Marine is in consequence of the proposed payment of a subsidy of £60,000 to the Admiralty for manning and maintaining Indian Government Defence vessels. This represents the cost of the officers and men required to man the two turret ships, the two gun-boats, and the seven torpedo boats which have been constructed to aid in the defence of the Indian Ports. It was at first proposed to man these vessels from the Indian Marine establishments; but it was ultimately decided that it was preferable that the Royal Navy should furnish the officers and men required, and that a subsidy should be paid to the Admiralty.

The increase under Superannuations is due to the grant of a minimum rate of exchange of 1*s.* 9*d.* for the payment of pensions fixed in rupees, and to the increase of the pension list.

The interest on the stock issued to provide funds for the purchase of the South Indian Railway accounts for the increase under State Railway Interest.

Heads of expenditure in England in which decreases are expected.

30. The decrease in the interest on Ordinary Debt is due to transfers to the Railway Debt.

The decrease under Guaranteed Railway Interest is caused by the purchase by the State of the South Indian Railway.

1891-92. Exchange on sterling expenditure.

31. The saving of Rx. 513,900 in the Exchange on Expenditure in England is explained by the difference in the rate of exchange adopted in the two years, namely, 1*s.* 5·25*d.* as against 1*s.* 4·552*d.*

Section IV.—Examination of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure.

LAND REVENUE.

32. The Estimates of Land Revenue for 1890-91 and 1891-92 and the

actual receipts for the three preceding years are shown in the following statement :—

	Accounts, 1887-88.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue, including that due to Irrigation.	23,791,847	23,687,445	24,671,165	24,502,500	24,635,500	25,155,500
Expenditure . .	3,486,685	3,513,957	3,624,194	3,713,400	3,703,900	3,887,400
Net .	20,305,162	20,173,488	21,046,971	20,849,100	20,931,600	21,268,100

These figures show that the rise in this most important Revenue head continues. The Revised Estimate of Revenue for 1890-91, though it is higher than the Budget Estimate, is not quite equal to the specially high Actuals of 1889-90; but the Budget Estimate for 1891-92 exceeds that for 1890-91 by Rx. 593,000.

The Land Revenue in Bengal, Assam, and the small tracts administered directly by the Government of India is practically stationary. In all the other provinces it is increasing, and notably in Burma, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bombay, and the Central Provinces.

In Lower Burma an increase of Rx. 65,000 over the Budget of 1890-91 is expected in 1891-92, of which Rx. 48,000 is anticipated in the Revised Estimate. Of the total increase about Rx. 30,000 is due to increased rents for fisheries, and the remaining Rx. 35,000 is caused by the extension of surveys and the consequent assessment of lands which have hitherto escaped payment of revenue.

In Upper Burma the increase anticipated is Rx. 81,000, of which Rx. 56,000 will be secured in the present year according to the Revised Estimate. The restoration of order, survey and assessment operations, and more efficient administration, account for the improvement. After 1891-92 the increase is expected to be at a still higher rate as settlements are completed.

The increase expected in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is Rx. 195,800, of which Rx. 100,000 in round numbers is due to settlement operations, and the remainder to the collection of arrears for the current year, in which the Revised falls short of the Budget Estimate.

For Bombay the increase is Rx. 148,400, of which Rx. 137,000 will be secured in the present year according to the Revised Estimate. The causes are Survey Settlement operations and the opening of irrigation works.

In the Central Provinces an increase of Rx. 28,500 is anticipated. The cause is the progress of Settlement operations.

OPIUM.

33. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1887-88.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . . .	8,515,462	8,562,319	8,583,056	8,203,300	7,875,000	7,593,400
Expenditure . .	2,424,575	2,597,905	1,605,107	2,304,800	2,194,700	2,274,600
Net .	6,090,887	5,964,414	6,977,949	5,898,500	5,680,300	5,318,800

The fluctuations in the figures of Revenue, of Expenditure, and of net Revenue indicate the difficulty of framing accurate estimates under this head.

The receipts in Bengal in the current year will be Rx. 132,300 less than was estimated last March. The prices realized at the monthly sales have fallen during the year, from an average of R1,074 a chest at the sale of April last to an average of R1,001 at the sale of the current month.

The receipts in Bombay will also be less this year than was expected. This is due, to a small extent, to the number of chests exported having been smaller than the estimate made in March last, but chiefly to the reduction of duty from R650 to R600 a chest in July last. This reduction appeared necessary in view of the great competition in China of the indigenous drug.

The expenditure consists chiefly of payments for the Opium crops in the Behar and Benares Agencies. As the crop of the current year has proved to be a smaller one than was expected when the last Financial Statement was prepared, the expenditure this year will be Rx. 110,000 less than the estimate. The estimate of expenditure for next year is taken lower than that for 1890-91 by Rx. 30,200.

If the forecast of the crop proves correct, the Opium Reserve will stand as follows:—

31st December 1891 . .	chests	18,770
31st „ 1892 . .	„	18,300

SALT.

34. The figures of Revenue and Expenditure are—

	Accounts, 1887-88.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . . .	6,670,728	7,675,634	8,187,739	8,233,500	8,453,200	8,343,500
Expenditure . .	410,704	412,979	412,766	453,000	437,700	466,900
Net .	6,260,024	7,262,655	7,774,973	7,780,500	8,015,500	7,876,600

The Revised Estimate for this year is Rx. 219,700 higher than the Budget Estimate. The Estimate for next year is only Rx. 110,000 higher than the Budget Estimate of this year. It is necessary to take the receipts for next year somewhat lower than they are now expected to be in the current year, because the cash receipts in Madras have been unduly raised this year, owing to the purchasers having availed themselves to a much smaller extent than usual of the permission to defer payment of duty for six months on lodging security.

35. The subjoined table gives the consumption of salt in maunds in each year since 1882-83:

Years.	Total consumption of salt.	Total consumption excluding Burma.	Total consumption excluding Burma, Trans-Indus, and other lightly taxed salt.
1882-83	29,848,273	28,719,755	28,140,182
1883-84	30,724,745	29,338,652	28,801,485
1884-85	33,034,081	31,347,056	30,629,054
1885-86	31,729,313	30,606,425	29,937,701
1886-87	33,772,033	32,198,347	31,496,564
1887-88	33,117,827	31,186,605	30,478,060
1888-89	31,394,857	31,080,704	30,306,800
1889-90	33,086,400	31,896,631	31,068,494
1890-91	33,141,000	31,710,000	31,004,000

For the year 1890-91 these figures are based on the actual consumption of salt to the end of February 1891; for March an estimate is made based on the experience of past years.

36. Excluding Burma, where the rate of duty is only R1 per maund, the consumption of the current year promises to be slightly below that of 1889-90. It is also less than that of 1886-87, and it is only a little more than one per cent. in excess of the consumption of 1884-85, a year in which the consumption was distinctly above the average of the time. Including Burma the consumption of this year will be only fractionally in excess of that of 1889-90, and the consumption of that year was also only a trifle more than that of 1884-85.

STAMPS.

37. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1887-88.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	3,876,298	3,927,088	4,087,908	4,034,900	4,096,100	4,148,200
Expenditure	163,414	154,172	134,373	143,100	132,000	132,400
Net	3,712,884	3,772,916	3,953,535	3,891,800	3,964,100	4,015,800

Revenue tends steadily to increase under this head.

EXCISE.

38. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1887-88.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	4,534,655	4,705,346	4,891,894	4,844,500	4,923,700	4,053,700
Expenditure	127,078	137,941	156,739	172,600	170,800	188,700
Net	4,407,577	4,567,405	4,735,155	4,671,900	4,746,900	4,765,000

The Revenue from Excise continues to increase; the increase is the consequence partly of general prosperity and partly of more efficient administration resulting in the diminution of illicit practices and the consequent levy of duty on a larger proportion of the total amount of spirit and drugs consumed in India. The Province in which the increase of Revenue is the largest is Madras, which is also the Province in which the administration has been described as the most efficient and the best adapted to secure the objects to which the administration should be directed.

CUSTOMS.

39. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1887-88.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,348,837	1,332,784	1,506,686	1,561,100	1,722,500	1,700,900
Expenditure	134,891	133,897	135,021	138,600	136,600	140,600
Net	1,213,946	1,198,887	1,371,665	1,422,500	1,585,900	1,560,300

The Revenue in the current year is now expected to be considerably higher than the Estimate made last March. The improvement occurs chiefly in Burma and Bengal, there being a smaller increase in Bombay and a decrease in Madras. The increases occur, in Burma entirely, and in Bengal chiefly, under Exports. The rice harvest has been good in both these Provinces, and there has been a very active demand for export, mainly in consequence of the failure of the rice crop in Japan, which, in ordinary years, competes with Indian rice in the European and American markets. It is considered safe to anticipate that most of the increase secured this year will be retained next year, and the Revenue for 1891-92 has been estimated at only Rx. 21,600 less than the Revised Estimate for 1890-91.

For the ten months ending 31st January the receipts from import duty and their distribution among the dutiable articles have been :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Arms, &c.	18,500	18,200	20,200	19,500	23,556
Malt Liquor	8,600	10,400	12,700	13,900	15,863
Cider and other fermented Liquors	100	100	100	200	150
Spirits	350,900	375,800	405,500	403,100	446,364
Wines, &c.	38,500	42,500	41,100	40,200	43 025
Petroleum	...	...	97,100	131,200	128,182
TOTAL	416,600	447,000	576,700	608,100	657,140

In the export revenue there has been a considerable increase in the ten months of the present year. The figures are :—

	Rx.
1886-87	411,000
1887-88	453,000
1888-89	363,000
1889-90	458,000
1890-91	616,177

The increase of the duty realised on spirits deserves notice. It is due to the enhancement of the duty mentioned in paragraph 29, Part II of the Financial Statement of last March. The quantity imported has slightly decreased, being 883,135 gallons in the past ten months of this year as compared with 885,088 gallons in the same period of 1889-90.

ASSESSED TAXES.

40. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1887-88.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,431,436	1,520,940	1,595,274	1,558,700	1,603,500	1,610,300
Expenditure	28,679	27,128	27,681	31,200	29,500	31,600
Net	1,402,757	1,493,812	1,567,593	1,527,500	1,574,000	1,578,700

FORESTS.

41. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1887-88.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . . .	1,124,125	1,349,047	1,486,303	1,414,400	1,451,200	1,511,100
Expenditure . .	719,794	792,000	780,035	847,900	812,800	905,700
NET .	404,331	557,047	706,268	566,500	638,400	605,400

The gross revenue and the surplus in 1889-90 were exceptionally high, for the reasons, affecting Burma chiefly, mentioned in the Financial Statement of March last. Though not so high as in that exceptional year, the amounts taken for the Revised Estimate of 1890-91 and for 1891-92 indicate the continued progress of the Forest Administration. The surplus for 1891-92 would have been higher had it not been that an increased expenditure of over two lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned for a reorganisation of the Forest staff, deemed necessary to ensure more efficient working and the proper development of Forest operations.

INTEREST.

42. The Interest receipts since 1887-88 are shown below—

	Accounts, 1887-88.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.
REVENUE—						
India . . .	652,853	643,310	676,703	700,000	705,600	764,700
England . £	65,978	135,477	135,633	62,000	166,000	30,000
Exchange . .	27,724	63,035	60,865	27,600	53,600	11,700
TOTAL .	746,555	841,822	873,201	789,900	925,800	806,400

These receipts arise in India partly from the Paper Currency investment and partly from the loans and advances made by the Government to Municipalities, cultivators, &c., and in England from the temporary investments of the cash balance of the Secretary of State.

It will be seen that the receipts in India are slowly progressive. The increase in recent years is largely due to the development of the policy described in paragraphs 114 to 118 of the Financial Statement for 1889-90, under which loans and advances are made for the benefit of cultivators and public bodies through the Local Governments, who are responsible for the ultimate recovery of the amounts. Of the increase of Rx. 64,700 anticipated in 1891-92, Rx. 38,025 is due to an additional crore of the Paper Currency reserve having been invested in Government securities in the current year in accordance with the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5900, dated 19th December 1890.

The receipts in England are variable, and depend on the state of the Secretary of State's cash balance in London. In the present year his cash balance was high, and he was able to make temporary loans at higher rates of interest

and to a larger extent than was anticipated when the Budget Estimate was framed. Hence the increase of the Revised over the Budget Estimate. A lower estimate of receipts from this source has been taken by the Secretary of State for next year.

43. The Expenditure on Interest (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) has been as follows since 1881-82: —

Year.	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1881-82	1,827,369	2,513,126	518,461	4,858,956
1882-83	1,718,857	2,481,978	569,349	4,770,184
1883-84	1,516,887	2,447,333	559,241	4,523,461
1884-85	1,371,347	2,612,657	634,855	4,618,859
1885-86	1,136,962	2,429,243	764,656	4,330,861
1886-87	736,495	2,597,193	976,715	4,310,403
1887-88	662,025	3,365,509	1,414,220	5,441,754
1888-89	811,191	2,662,331	1,238,737	4,712,259
1889-90	760,375	2,402,478	1,078,110	4,240,963
1890-91, Budget . . .	696,600	2,482,600	1,117,100	4,296,300
1890-91, Revised . . .	834,800	2,513,100	816,800	4,164,700
1891-92, Budget . . .	517,600	2,407,500	942,100	3,867,200

The steady reduction in the ordinary Interest charges in India shown in the above table is explained by the fact that the Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue has for many years exceeded the amount borrowed in India, and the excess is every year transferred from the Ordinary to the Public Works portion of the Public Debt, thus reducing the Ordinary, and increasing the Public Works Interest charges. The effect of this cause on the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 is much increased, in consequence of no loan having been required in 1890-91, and it being anticipated that none will be required in 1891-92.

The increase shown in the Revised, as compared with the Budget, Estimate, of 1890-91, is due to the conversion operations undertaken in India this year, as explained in paragraph 16. Of the decrease in 1891-92 the sum of Rx. 41,566 is due to the result of those operations as mentioned in that paragraph.

With regard to the sterling expenditure in England, it may be said that the ordinary interest charges have for many years remained stationary, except for two causes, namely,—

(1) the additional Interest charges incurred by the Public Works Loan having been raised in England instead of India in 1885-86 and in 1886-87; and

(2) the saving secured by the conversion operations of 1887-88, which increased the charges of that year, but reduced those of all future years.

The Secretary of State does not now borrow in England for ordinary purposes, and the other variations in the Sterling Ordinary Interest charges are temporary only, being caused by the loans raised in England for Railways, or portions of them, being raised sometimes a little before they are required and treated as ordinary debt till they can be transferred to the Railway Revenue Account. The discount on the loan raised for the purchase of the South Indian Railway explains the excess of the Revised over the Budget Estimate of the current year. The decrease in the Budget Estimate of 1891-92, compared with that for 1890-91, is explained by the transfer during this year of

portions of the loan for the purchase of the South Indian Railway from Ordinary Debt to the Railway Debt.

POST OFFICE.

44. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1887-88.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . . .	1,214,196	1,281,540	1,301,247	1,386,200	1,393,800	1,423,900
Expenditure . .	1,375,201	1,342,452	1,376,619	1,419,900	1,399,900	1,459,000
Net Expenditure .	161,005	60,912	75,372	33,700	6,100	35,100

The Revenue increases steadily, and the net cost of the Department, as shown in the Accounts, is being reduced. It is now expected that the Revenue for 1890-91 will be greater and the Expenditure less than was estimated last March. The increase in the net cost for 1891-92, as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1890-91, is due to the reductions in the rates of Foreign Postage. The rate for letters to the United Kingdom was reduced from 1st January of this year from 4½ annas to 2½ annas: this involves a sacrifice of about Rx. 30,000 a year. The rate for letters to almost all other Foreign Countries, notably Australia, the Continent of Europe, and America will be reduced to 2½ annas from 1st April next: the cost of this is estimated at Rx. 4,500: when this change is made, the rate of postage from India to all Foreign Countries, with a few unimportant exceptions, will be a uniform rate of 2½ annas. The rate of postage to and from Aden will be reduced to the ordinary Indian inland rate from 1st April.

TELEGRAPH.

45. The figures for the Capital Account and the Revenue Account of the Telegraph Department are—

	Accounts, 1887-88.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Telegraph Capital Account—						
Receipts . .	231	1,191	...	...	...	...
Expenditure . .	256,338	158,858	162,080	222,300	195,800	190,600
Net Expenditure .	256,107	157,667	162,080	222,300	195,800	190,600
Telegraph Revenue Account—						
Revenue . .	763,655	740,957	766,865	793,200	781,700	779,500
Expenditure . .	530,289	545,234	569,275	578,200	585,700	601,800
Net Receipts .	233,366	195,723	197,590	215,000	196,000	177,700

The decrease in net receipts anticipated this and next year is due to the reduction of the transit rates on foreign messages passing through India from

75 to 35 centimes a word. This reduction was settled at the recent Telegraph Conference in Paris. At the Conference slight reductions were also agreed to in the Indian terminal rate on messages from certain countries, and in the rate on messages from all countries to Ceylon; but these are of less importance.

MINT.

46. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1887-88.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . . .	251,464	221,138	269,512	244,000	364,000	266,300
Expenditure . .	94,001	99,967	120,530	108,200	126,400	116,700
NET .	157,463	121,171	148,982	135,800	237,600	149,600

The Receipts and, in a less degree, the Expenditure of the Mint fluctuate considerably. The Revenue and Expenditure will be specially high in the current year, owing to the unprecedentedly large coinage. The large imports of bullion this year came chiefly from China, the Straits Settlements, Australia, and Austria. The Estimate for 1891-92 does not assume the continuance of this high rate of coinage. The value of silver bullion presented at the Mints for coinage has been as under in the last few years:—

	R
1884-85	5,610,880
1885-86	8,838,580
1886-87	3,822,170
1887-88	7,135,860
1888-89	6,550,852
1889-90	7,724,738
1890-91 (partly estimated)	12,750,000

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

47. The receipts appertaining to the group "Civil Departments" are not important. The following table gives the Expenditure under the several heads composing the group:—

	Accounts, 1887-88.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
General Administration	1,769,935	1,745,156	1,759,193	1,769,400	1,741,300	1,763,800
Law and Justice { Courts	2,651,051	2,694,252	2,716,275	2,759,900	2,752,200	2,844,200
Law and Justice { Jails	771,872	834,183	857,691	887,900	881,500	916,100
Police . . .	3,693,621	3,754,294	3,887,564	3,949,200	3,825,000	3,938,500
Marine (including River Navigation) . .	670,845	578,284	657,865	619,200	580,400	710,600
Education . . .	1,291,811	1,293,660	1,316,286	1,395,800	1,362,300	1,426,900
Ecclesiastical . .	159,122	156,856	161,068	167,200	166,200	169,900
Medical . . .	764,945	772,233	785,243	810,300	802,500	833,100
Political . . .	684,660	756,193	655,254	731,100	805,100	764,800
Scientific and other Minor Departments .	448,502	428,432	438,967	506,800	480,700	608,600
TOTAL .	12,906,364	13,013,543	13,235,406	13,596,800	13,397,200	13,976,500

The increase in the Budget Estimate of 1891-92 in the expenditure on Courts of Justice, occurs mainly in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and

Oudh, and Madras. In Bengal the increase is due to the necessity of appointing additional Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs. The increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is due to a general re-organisation of the Judicial and Revenue staff, resulting in an increase of the former: the re-organisation does not involve any increase of expenditure on the whole. In Madras the increase is due to the appointment of addititional Subordinate Magistrates mentioned in paragraph 25.

The increased expenditure on Jails—chiefly in Bengal—occurs under Manufactures, and is, to nearly the whole extent, counterbalanced by increased receipts.

The reduction of the expenditure under Police in the Revised Estimate of 1890-91 is due, as explained in paragraph 15, partly to the reduction of three battalions of Police in Upper Burma, and partly to schemes of improvement and re-organisation for which grants were made not having been brought into operation. In 1891-92 a saving of Rx. 90,000 is expected in Upper Burma. Almost the whole of this saving is counterbalanced by certain Local Governments having again made provision for schemes for improving the organisation and working of the police.

The increase in 1891-92 in Marine Expenditure is explained in paragraph 29.

The expenditure on Education and under Medical increases steadily from year to year.

The explanation of the excess of the Revised Estimate under Political over the Budget Estimate of 1890-91 and the reduction of part of that excess in 1891-92 is given in paragraph 16.

The variations in the figures for Scientific and Minor Departments in 1890-91 and 1891-92 are explained by the Estimates of the cost of the Census.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

48. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1887-88.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
EXPENDITURE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Famine Relief . .	402	7,799	68,288	10,500	8,000	3,000
Construction of Protective Railways . .	...	...	...	...	...	975,000
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	91,006	70,537	71,457	65,000	75,600	65,000
Reduction of Debt .	...	...	460,255	524,500	516,400	...
TOTAL .	91,408	78,336	600,000	600,000	600,000	1,043,000

The important changes affecting this head of Expenditure are explained in paragraph 16 of Part I of this Statement, and paragraphs 14 to 20 of the Financial Statement of last March.

The total of the Famine Relief and Insurance Grant in the Revised Estimate agrees with that of the Budget Estimate for 1890-91.

With the addition of the net charge (Rx. 457,000) on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways—see paragraph 18 of Part I of the Financial Statement for 1890-91—the grant for 1891-92 will be raised to its original amount of Rx. 1,500,000.

RAILWAYS.

49. The following table shows the main features of Railway working since the year 1887-88:—

	Revenue.							Expenditure.					
	Actuals, 1887-88.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Budget, 1890-91.	Revised, 1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.		Actuals. 1887-88.	Actuals 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Budget, 1890-91.	Revised, 1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	14,533,033	15,520,359	16,603,177	17,151,100	17,005,100	17,872,100	India .	8,87,477	9,471,938	10,331,561	10,727,900	10,458,900	11,457,600
	230	230	293	200	900	200	England	5,399,392	5,652,240	5,609,417	5,717,200	5,702,300	5,690,000
	97	107	131	100	300	100	Exchange	2,268,877	2,629 890	2,517,221	2,572,800	1,853,200	2,226,500
Loss on the Railway Account.	2,122,386	2,233,392	1,852,601	1,866,500	1,005,800	1,501,700							
TOTAL .	16,655,746	17,754,088	18,458,20	19,017,900	18,014,400	19,374,100		16,655,746	17,754,088	18,158,202	19,017,900	18,014,400	19,374,100

50. It will be seen that the net loss on the Railway Account, which was estimated in the Budget of the current year at Rx. 1,866,500, is in the Revised Estimate placed at only Rx. 1,006,800. Of this improvement (Rx. 859,700) no less than Rx. 712,700 is obtained from the rise in Exchange, which reduces the equivalent of the sterling payments of interest in England. *Railways in 1890-91.*

The Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—principally Expenditure on surveys—is now expected to be greater than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 42,100.

The gross traffic receipts of State lines are expected to be less than the Estimate by Rx. 172,500, but, on the other hand, the working expenses are less by Rx. 233,900, giving a net improvement of Rx 61,400.

The gross receipts of the Guaranteed lines will be Rx. 48,300 less than the Estimate, but the Expenditure, including the payment of surplus profits, will be reduced by Rx. 131,200, giving a net improvement of Rx. 82,900.

51. Whilst the net result is thus in fairly close approximation to the Budget Estimate, there have been some noticeable variations in particular lines. *State Railways, 1890-91.*

The earnings of the East Indian Railway are now expected to be lower than the Estimate by Rx. 110,000, but this will be more than covered by estimated savings in Expenditure of Rx. 155,000. The receipts in the earlier part of the year were lower than usual, but the traffic has recently revived and the variation is small considering the magnitude of the figures involved. The decrease in Expenditure is due mainly to smaller maintenance charges, to the postponement of renewals of engines, and, to a small extent, to reductions in establishment.

A falling-off has occurred in the Rajputana-Malwa traffic of Rx. 95,000. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway a decrease has occurred, due to no little extent to the very heavy floods that breached the line.

The Indian Midland progresses far more slowly than might have been reasonably anticipated: but the Burma lines continue to improve, and the Eastern Bengal has had the most favourable season on record owing to large carriage of jute, and to a pilgrim passenger traffic of almost unprecedented magnitude in February.

From the 1st July the Tirhoot State Railway was handed over to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company under a working contract, and from that date the transactions of the combined undertaking have been classed under State Railways.

The South Indian Railway was purchased by the State on 31st December last, and, together with the lines hitherto known as the Villupuram-Guntakal and Cuddapah-Nellore, handed over to a new Company (which is also a shareholder in the combined undertaking), to complete and work.

Guaranteed Railways, 1890-91.

The earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be less than the estimate by Rx. 108,800, owing to a moderate traffic in the earlier months of the year, but its expenses, including payment of surplus profits, will be less by Rx. 124,200, giving a net result in close approximation to the Estimate.

The Madras lines continue steadily to improve.

Railways in 1891-92.

52. Excluding Exchange, on which account a sum of Rx. 373,500 is provided in excess of that entered in the Revised Estimate, the net result on Railway Account for 1891-92 is Rx. 121,400 worse than the Revised Estimate of the current year—a result which may be briefly ascribed to the increase in the charges for interest being slightly more than the increase in the net earnings, and to larger payments on account of surplus profits owing to the brisk traffic in the closing months of the current year.

State Railways, 1891-92.

In 1891-92 the gross receipts of State Railways are estimated at Rx. 1,055,200 higher than the Revised; but of this it is estimated that Rx. 500,000 are due to the inclusion for 12 instead of 3 months of the South Indian Railway, and Rx. 80,000 to the inclusion for 12 instead of 9 months of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

The most noticeable increases occur on the Bengal-Nagpur—Rx. 130,000; Indian Midland—Rx. 55,000; Southern Mahratta—Rx. 40,000; and Burma Railways—Rx. 20,000, all due to the usual growth of traffic on lines recently opened: and on the East Indian Railway—Rx. 80,000; Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—Rx. 55,000; Rajputana-Malwa Railway—Rx. 50,000; North-Western Railway—Rx. 50,000. On the other hand, it has been thought desirable to reduce the Estimate for the Eastern Bengal Railway by Rx. 65,000, as the traffic in the current year has been abnormally good.

Guaranteed Railways, 1891-92.

The net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways are taken at Rx. 187,900 below the Revised Estimate. This is primarily due to the removal of the South Indian Railway from the category of Guaranteed Railways. A slight improvement is expected on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways: but, on the other hand, the working expenses show a slight increase, and the payment of surplus profits will be higher on account of the present heavy traffic.

IRRIGATION.

53. The Irrigation Revenue makes satisfactory progress. The figures are:—

	Actuals, 1887-88.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Budget, 1890-91.	Revised, 1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . . .	1,714,274	1,900,718	1,991,078	2,035,000	2,171,200	2,160,600
Expenditure . .	2,461,646	2,622,964	2,652,707	2,739,400	2,762,800	2,883,100
Net expenditure .	747,372	722,246	661,629	704,400	591,600	722,500

In the current year the improvement in Revenue is chiefly due to increased irrigation from the Western Jumna and Sirhind Canals in the Punjab, and from the Ganges Canal in the North-Western Provinces. There is also an increase in the share of land-revenue due to irrigation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in Madras, owing in the former to the re-settlement of the Bulandshahr District and in the latter to the extension of irrigation in the Godavari and Kistna Deltas.

The Budget allows for the general expansion of the operations of the Department. But it has been necessary to reduce the estimate of receipts

in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab, where the season of 1890-91 was unusually favourable for irrigation.

Special repairs to the Ganges Canal, larger expenditure on the Gokak Canal in Bombay, and the strengthening of the Irrawaddy and Sittang embankments in Lower Burma, counterbalanced by a decrease in the expenditure on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal in Bengal, account for the increase in Expenditure in the current year.

In the Budget the increase in Expenditure is chiefly due to larger allotments to Upper and Lower Burma, and to provision having been made for the construction of a canal from the Kabul river in the Punjab.

The charges for interest have increased in consequence of additional capital outlay.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

54. The Estimates are:—

REVENUE.

	Actuals, 1887-88.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Budget, 1890-91.	Revised, 1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Military and Civil Works	592,338	604,753	650,398	589,400	637,700	597,100

EXPENDITURE.

	Actuals, 1887-88.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Budget, 1890-91.	Revised, 1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Military Works . .	1,232,060	1,108,206	1,138,463	1,160,700	1,220,400	1,130,300
Civil Works . .	4,218,989	4,202,526	4,273,726	4,556,600	4,601,600	4,978,800

The expected improvement in Revenue in the Revised Estimate is due to increased receipts from Military Buildings and to the sale of a portion of the Custom House at Calcutta to the East Indian Railway for Rx. 31,700, and to the transfer of the Lock Hospital and site at Rangoon to the Burma State Railway at a valuation of Rx. 9,800. The excess of the Military Works Expenditure in the Revised, as compared with the Budget Estimate, is explained in paragraph 16.

By far the greater portion of the Civil Works Expenditure is Provincial and Local. The Imperial share is Rx. 734,300 in the Revised Estimate, and a large portion of this, Rx. 290,000, is for Buildings and Communications in Upper Burma, and Rx. 12,500 is for Buildings and Roads in Zhob.

The outlay from Local Funds amounts to Rx. 1,646,500, and from Provincial, to Rx. 2,220,800.

The Provincial Expenditure depends to a great extent on the state of the Provincial balances. The increase in the total grant for next year is considerable and occurs chiefly in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Madras; a special expenditure of Rx. 20,000 in the Punjab for the reconstruction of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar is also included.

The figures for Provincial Expenditure on Civil Works are:—

	Actuals, 1887-88.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Revised, 1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Provincial Civil Works outlay .	1,732,667	1,814,931	1,945,626	2,220,800	2,574,200

ARMY.

General examination of the increase of Military Expenditure in recent years.

55. As Military expenditure accounts for a large portion of the total increase in the expenditure of the Government of India in recent years, it may be useful to prefix to the notice of the Estimates of 1890-91 and 1891-92 under this head a general review of the expenditure for some years. The following statement shows the total Military expenditure charged under "Army" in India and in England, including Exchange, in each year since 1881-82:—

Years.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1881-82	14,850,657	4,010,485	827,368	19,688,510
1882-83	13,433,231	4,007.019	919,183	18,359,433
1883-84	11 952,166	5,023,584	1,147,942	18,123,692
1884-85	12,023,629	3,974 422	965,752	16,963,803
1885-86	15,247,088	3,689,380	1,161,311	20,097,779
1886-87	14,620,516	3,564,166	1,340,360	19,525,042
1887-88	15,104.908	3,741,015	1.572.011	20,417,934
1888-89	14,812 591	3,746 205	1,743,045	20,301,841
1889-90	14,944,095	3,957,703	1 776,016	20,677,814
1890-91 Budget	14,806,000	4,620,100	2,079,000	21,505,100
„ Revised	14,816,000	4,589,800	1,494,700	20,897,500
1891-92 Budget	14,565,500	4 661,600	1,824,100	21,051,200

56. It will be seen that the expenditure decreased in each of the earlier years down to 1884-85, and that since 1885-86 there has been an increase. The decrease in the earlier years was largely due to the cessation of the expenditure connected with Military operations in Afghanistan. The total in 1883-84 was swelled by the payment of £1,000,000 on account of arrear charges of the War Office. If that sum, with the exchange on it, be left out of consideration as not properly belonging to the year, it may be said that in the two years 1883-84 and 1884-85 the Military expenditure had fallen to the level of that of the period before the Afghan war; the total expenditure, including exchange calculated by the method now in use, was Rx. 15,701,990 in 1875-76, Rx. 16,467,663 in 1876-77, and Rx. 17,300,790, in 1877-78.

57. Since 1884-85 the expenditure on the Army has been permanently raised to a much higher level and is increasing. Most of the increase in 1885-86 was in consequence of the war preparations in that year. From 1886-87, the increase is due to the raising of the strength of the Army in India, and to greater Military activity in various directions.

Total increase of Military Expenditure in recent years, about Rx. 4,000,000.

58. The expenditure shown in the Revised Estimate for 1890-91 and in the Budget Estimate of 1891-92 is about Rx. 4,000,000 higher than the expenditure of 1884-85. It was explained in paragraph 58 of Part II of the Financial Statement of last March, that a large portion of the expenditure provided in 1890-91 was for special ordnance stores, and a hope was expressed that a reduction would be possible in 1891-92. This expectation has not been realised. A large part of the special ordnance stores which were to be supplied in 1890-91 has not been supplied: and £377,000, not expended this year on magazine rifles and ammunition, has been provided again in the Estimates of next year, in which provision is also made for other special ordnance demands amounting to over £300,000. If, contrary to past experience, it should turn out that the special expenditure will be completed in 1891-92, the increase in Military Expenditure may be reduced considerably in 1892-93 and succeeding years.

The Estimates for 1890-91 and 1891-92.

59. The following are short explanations of the variations in the figures in the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1890-91 and in the Estimate for 1891-92:—

The Revised Estimate of expenditure in India for 1890-91 is Rx. 10,000 more than the Budget Estimate. An expenditure of Rx. 160,000 on expeditions not contemplated when the Budget was framed has been incurred, and the value of officers' pensions capitalised has been Rx. 25,000 higher than the Estimate. Against these increases there have been savings under Regimental Pay and Allowances and under Commissariat charges.

The Revised Estimate for Sterling expenditure in England is less than the Budget Estimate by £30,300.

The Budget Estimate of Expenditure in India in 1891-92 is Rx. 240,500 less than the Estimate for 1890-91. The decrease is due to the difference in the pay of British Troops at the rates of exchange for the two years and to less expenditure being expected on Frontier expeditions and on preparations for mobilisation.

The sterling Expenditure in England is estimated to be £41,500 higher in 1891-92 than the Estimate of 1890-91.

SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

60. The following are the figures for "Special Defence Works"—

	Rx.
1885-86	137,811
1886-87	325,626
1887-88	456,017
1888-89	789,595
1889-90	689,481
1890-91 { Budget Estimate	892,300
1890-91 { Revised „	523,300
1891-92 Budget „	847,000

The expenditure on these works for the current year is now expected to be much less than the amount entered in the Budget Estimate. Similar lapses occurred in previous years. The total Expenditure on Special Defences is estimated at Rx. 5,000,000, and as the expenditure to the end of 1891-92 is expected to amount to Rx. 3,768,830, there will remain Rx. 1,231,170 to be incurred in 1892-93 and future years.

61. There is another class of expenditure, namely, that on Strategic Railways, which may appropriately be mentioned in connection with the Special Defence Works. The expenditure on Strategic Railways has been up to date Rx. 9,500,000 in round numbers.

UPPER BURMA.

62. The following tables give the Revenue, the Expenditure, and the *net* Expenditure on account of Upper Burma from the year following the annexation:—

Revenue.

	Land Revenue.	Other Civil Revenue.	State Railway Receipts.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1886-87	167,200	55,300	...	222,500
1887-88	378,800	123,500	...	502,300
1888-89	436,000	284,600	31,900	752,500
1889-90	539,600	333,500	161,400	1,034,500
1890-91 (Revised)	630,000	316,900	195,000	1,141,000
1891-92 (Budget)	655,000	323,300	212,500	1,190,800

EXPENDITURE.

	Police.	Other Civil Expenditure.	Railways (including interest on Capital).	Military Works.	Civil Works.	Irrigation.	Army Special Expenditure.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1886-87 .	349,000	165,100	...	74,000	171,500	13,800	1,517,800	2,291,200
1887-88 .	709,200	265,700	...	314,800	343,000	12,600	1,475,300	3,120,600
1888-89 .	794,900	436,700	103,300	160,900	295,900	24,800	631,600	2,448,100
1889-90 .	861,700	393,700	218,700	142,500	290,800	19,200	435,800	2,368,400
1890-91 (Revised).	777,400	451,500	223,700	145,200	290,000	30,000	380,000	2,297,800
1891-92 (Budget.)	748,100	499,300	232,700	150,000	300,000	50,000	400,000	2,380,100

NET EXPENDITURE.

1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91 (Revised).	1891-92 (Budget).
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
2,068,700	2,618,300	1,695,600	1,333,900	1,156,800	1,189,300

It will be seen that from the beginning there has been a steady increase in the Revenue and from 1887-88 a steady decrease in the Expenditure.

The net cost of holding Upper Burma has been reduced from Rx. 2,618,300 in 1887-88 to about Rx. 1,150,000 in the present year. The deficit for 1891-92 is estimated at a slightly higher figure than the Revised Estimate of 1890-91. But as the results have always hitherto proved better than the anticipations, we may hope that the deficit will be further reduced in 1891-92.

Section V.—Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

63. The Expenditure not charged to Revenue falls under three heads:—

48.—Capital Outlay on State Railways.

49.— Ditto on Irrigation Works.

50.—Capital charges involved in the redemption of liabilities.

Capital Expenditure on Railways.

64. The following table gives the figures of the Estimates for 1890-91 and 1891-92 for Capital Expenditure on Railways, the amount charged to the Famine Grant being included for convenience, although it is charged to Revenue.

	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1890-91, Budget Estimate .	1,960,200	855,000	384,800	3,200,000
1890-91, Revised Estimate .	1,519,300	1,106,200	359,500	2,985,000
1891-92 Budget Estimate . .	2,266,600	1,192,000	466,400	3,925,000

Of the amount proposed for expenditure in 1891-92, Rx. 975,000 have been provided from the Famine Grant and shown under the head "34—Construction of Protective Railways."

The Revised Estimate for 1890-91 is placed at Rx. 2,985,000 against Rx. 3,200,000, provided in the Budget Estimate, the lapse being Rx. 215,000. The heaviest expenditure has been on the Villapuram-Guntakal, the Mu Valley, the East Coast, and on the Chaman Extension Railways. The Jummoo-Kashmir line (British Section) has been completed; the Durbhunga-Bairagnia branch of the Tirhoot Railway and the Mianwali-Mari branch of the North-Western

Railway are nearly completed; while considerable progress has been made with the East Coast Railway, and a start has been made on the Godhra-Rutlam and Dharmaveram-Hindupur lines.

The provision for 1891-92 will, it is hoped, complete the Chaman extension, the Villapuram-Guntakul, and the Dharmaveram-Hindupur, as well as the small unfinished branches before alluded to. Large grants are provided for the East Coast and Mu Valley Railways, and a considerable sum for the Godhra-Rutlam.

The following figures show the rate at which Railways have been constructed at the cost, or on the responsibility, of the Government since 1880:—

Date.	Number of miles open.
31st March 1880	8,382
,, 1881	9,134
,, 1882	9,437
,, 1883	9,748
,, 1884	10,188
,, 1885	10,824
,, 1886	11,173
,, 1887	12,000
,, 1888	12,915
,, 1889	13,648
,, 1890	14,297
,, 1891 (Revised Estimate) . . .	15,316

The following table gives the total Capital Outlay on Railway Construction up to date:—

	State Railways.	State Railways constructed through the Agency of Companies.	Guaranteed Railways.	Total.	Annual Progress.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
To end of—					
1879-80	27,983,837	...	96,829,969	124,813,806	...
1880-81	67,201,066	...	66,348,478	133,549,544	8,735,738
1881-82	70,546,309	...	67,021,756	137,568,065	4,018,521
1882-83	72,776,870	468,270	67,431,448	140,676,588	3,108,523
1883-84	76,629,723	704,155	68,769,369	146,103,247	5,426,659
1884-85	81,365,833	3,126,906	69,904,427	154,397,166	8,293,919
1885-86	90,839,553	4,775,059	67,883,682	163,498,294	9,101,128
1886-87	108,456,220	7,915,378	57,046,325	173,417,923	9,919,629
1887-88	110,788,941	12,979,680	57,694,898	181,463,519	8,045,596
1888-89	111,990,360	18,097,843	58,313,774	188,401,977	6,938,458
1889-90	124,638,103	20,410,257	49,385,293	193,853,653	5,451,676
1890-91, Revised . . .	127,052,203	21,856,137	49,883,392	198,791,732	4,938,079
1891-92, Budget . . .	136,156,411	22,887,127	45,715,363	204,758,901	5,967,169

Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works.

65. The figures of the Accounts and Estimates for Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue are:—

Actuals, 1887-88.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Budget, 1890-91.	Revised, 1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
533,048	459,890	378,932	550,000	504,400	550,000

The reduction in the Revised Estimate from Rx. 550,000 to Rx. 504,400 is due to the postponement of the construction of the Cawnpore Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal. The construction of the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal and of the Chenab Canal in the Punjab is in active progress, and good progress has been made with the Periyar Project in Madras.

In 1891-92, the outlay will be principally in the Punjab and Madras, where the above-mentioned works are in progress, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the Ganges Canal.

Capital charges involved in the redemption of liabilities.

66. No expenditure connected with the redemption of liabilities is expected in 1891-92. The purchase of the South Indian Railway caused expenditure in the current year 1890-91. The amount was taken in the Budget Estimate at £4,695,000. The actual charge has amounted to somewhat less, £4,692,600, and that amount is entered in the Revised Estimate. The purchase money amounted to £4,197,600, but of this £1,000,000 is provided by such of the stock-holders as form the new Company, leaving £3,197,600 to be paid by the Government of India. In addition the Government had to assume the liability for the Debentures issued by the Company, £1,495,000 in amount.

Section VI.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

67. The Budget and Revised Estimates of the transactions of the Home Treasury for 1890-91 compare as follows :—

	Budget, 1890-91.	Revised, 1890-91.
NET RECEIPTS.	£	£
Council Bills	14,989,000	15,989,000
Permanent Debt incurred :—		
3 per cent. Stock	5,400,000	5,400,000
Debentures and Debenture Stock	1,495,000	1,495,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies	**2,732,300**	**104,500**
Deposits and Advances	**2,200**	...
Add—Opening Balance	4,503,833	5,402,873
TOTAL	29,122,333	28,391,373
NET OUTGOINGS.		
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	15,674,300	15,413,000
Capital Expenditure of Government in England	857,800	1,113,200
Capital Charges involved in redemption of liabilities	4,695,000	4 692,600
Permanent Debt—		
Discharge of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Debentures	500,000	500,000
4 and 5 per cent. Stock discharged	...	88,300
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account	4,045,600	2,277,600
Deposits and Advances	...	4,300
On account of Remittances from India	1,197,200	769,900
Add—Closing Balance	2,152,433	3 532,473
TOTAL	29,122,333	28,391,373

Council Bills.

There has been a considerable demand for Council Bills during the year, and, with a view to reduce the amount to be drawn in 1891-92, the Secretary of State proposes to draw £1,000,000 more than that entered in the Budget Estimate.

3 per cent. sterling stock issued during the year.

As announced in the last Financial Statement, 3 per cent. stock for £5,400,000 was issued in May 1890; the average rate was £99 11*s.* 1*d.* per cent. Of this amount £3,200,000 was for the purchase of the South Indian Railway, and £2,200,000 for advances to Railway Companies under the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act.

Capital Receipts from and Issues to Railway Companies.

The variations in the transactions of the Railway Companies are shown in the following statement :—

	Budget.	Revised.
RECEIPTS.	£	£
ON ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—		
State—		
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	160,000	...
Guaranteed—		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	700,000	...
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,770,100	1,800
Madras Railway	102,200	97,000
ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER AND MISCELLANEOUS REFUNDS	...	5,700
TOTAL	2,732,300	104,500
ISSUES.		
FOR DISCHARGE OF DEBENTURES—	£	£
Guaranteed—		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	700,000	468,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,002,100	333,100
Madras Railway	102,200	97,000
FOR STORES, ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES, &C.—		
State—		
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	779,000	172,100
Indian Midland Railway	238,000	166,000
Other Railways	75,000	67,200
Guaranteed—		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	158,000	161,600
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	717,000	565,000
Madras Railway	178,000	154,700
South Indian Railway	96,300	92,900
	4,045,600	2,277,600

The decrease in the receipts is due (1) to the renewal of a portion of the debentures of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, which were expected to be replaced by fresh capital, (2) to a sum of £300,000 expected from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in 1890-91 having been received in March 1890, and (3) to a portion of the estimated receipts from both the above Companies being postponed to 1891-92.

The decrease in the payments is due mainly to the renewal of the debentures mentioned above, and to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company having very largely over-estimated their requirements in March last.

Ways and Means, Home Treasury, 1891-92.

68. The following is the Secretary of State's Budget Estimate of Ways and Means for 1891-92 :—

Net Receipts.

	Budget. 1891-92
	£
Council Bills	16,000,000
Permanent Debt, New stock to be issued	2,600,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies	2,716,800
Deposits and Advances	4,700
Add Opening Balance	3,532,473
TOTAL	24,853,973

Net Outgoings.

	Budget, 1891-92. £
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	15,759,500
Capital Expenditure of Government in England	1,196,400
Permanent Debt—Discharge of 3½ per cent. Debentures	1,386,000
Permanent Debt—Discharge of Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railway Debentures	117,100
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account	2,974,000
On account of Remittances from India	1,195,300
Add Closing Balance	2,225,673
TOTAL	24,853 973

The Secretary of State proposes to draw £16,000,000 by Council Bills. He also proposes a raise a loan of £2,600,000. Of this loan, the sum of £1,386,000 is required for the repayment of a portion of the India 3½ per cent. debentures which fall due on the 16th of August 1891, the remainder, £1,614,000, being renewed as 3¼ per cent. debentures; the balance of the loan is required for advances to Railway Companies under the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act. Of the amounts required for advances to Railway Companies, the sum of £445,000 is for the discharge of a portion of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company debentures, which fall due on the 1st October 1891: the remainder, £1,000,000, will be renewed. It should be understood that, in stating these as the present intentions of the Secretary of State, no pledge is given that he will adhere to the programme announced; the amount to be obtained by bills or raised by loans may be altered from time to time as may seem expedient.

INDIA.

69. The Ways and Means Estimate of India is as follows:—

	1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	1891-92. Budget.
NET RECEIPTS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. Excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it	22,998,100	23,209,400	22,041,900
2. Public Loan	...	...	...
3. Increase of Unfunded Debt—mostly Savings Bank Deposits	309,600	539,200	583,000
4. Appropriation from Revenue for Reduction of Debt	524,500	516,400	...
5. Other Items	177,700	420,800	350,800
6. *For Remittance to Secretary of State*	1,179,400	784,800	1,214,800
Add Opening Balance	14,596,889	14,748,821	16,797,121
TOTAL	39,786,189	40,219,421	40,987,621

	1890-91. Budget.	1890-91. Revised.	1891-92. Budget.
NET OUTGOINGS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
7. Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	757,700	312,800	828,400
8. Capital Expenditure of Government in India	2,506,100	2,014,400	1,835,500
9. Loans to Municipalities, &c.	907,000	783,200	1,008,300
10. *Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies*	887,200	555,200	184,200
11. Council Bills. *Sterling Account*	14,921,900	14,961,600	16,934,400
12. Do. Exchange	6,712,200	4,795,100	6,626,500
Add Closing Balance	13,094,089	16,797,121	13,570,321
TOTAL	39,786,189	40,219,421	40,987,621

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

Public Loan.

70. In accordance with the announcement made in the last Financial Statement, no loan has been issued in India in 1890-91.

Nor is it expected that a loan will be necessary in 1891-92. The large surpluses of 1889-90 and 1890-91, and the provision made in those two years under Famine Insurance for Reduction of Debt, explain the ability of the Government of India to meet its Capital Expenditure without borrowing in either of the two years. Though it is the present intention of the Government not to raise a loan in India in the coming year, full liberty is, as usual, reserved to modify this intention to any extent necessary.

Savings Banks.

71. The following figures show the transactions of the Savings Banks during the last few years:—

YEAR.	Net additions to deposits cash.	Interest.	Total net addition.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88	656,300	224,000	880,300
1888-89	685,200	261,800	947,000
1889-90	—362,900	272,200	—90,700
1890-91, Budget	—34,400	288,800	254,400
1890-91, Revised	199,400	283,800	483,200
1891-92, Budget	229,500	305,100	534,600

As explained in paragraph 65 of Part II of the last Financial Statement, the net withdrawals in 1889-90 were caused by the reduction to the new maximum limit of existing accounts in excess of that limit. The net deposits expected in the current year show that the effect of that change is exhausted, and that the reduction of the yearly limit is not likely unduly to restrict the deposits, which are again increasing.

Loans to Municipalities and Presidency Corporations.

72. The net amounts estimated for advances to Municipalities, Presidency Corporations, and others during 1890-91 and 1891-92 are Rx. 783,200 and Rx. 1,008,300. Rx. 330,500 and 523,600 are the amounts of the advances to be made by Local Governments under the system referred to in paragraph 66 of Part II of the last Financial Statement; and Rx. 448,600 and Rx. 487,600 are the amounts required by the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts for the Kidderpur and Victoria Docks.

The accounts of the advances made to these two corporations on account of the Docks will stand thus at the end of 1891-92 :—

	Calcutta. Rx.	Bombay. Rx.
Up to 1889-90	1,755,948	868,622
Advanced in 1890-91	438,600	10,000
To be advanced in 1891-92 . . .	467,600	20,000
	2,662,148	898,622

73. The closing balance of the current year was estimated in March last at Rx. 13,094,089. It is now expected to be Rx. 16,797,121. In 1891-92 provision is made for the payment of Secretary of State's Bills to the extent of Rx. 16,934,400, and the year is expected to close with a balance of Rx. 13,570,321.

Section VII.—Summary.

74. The principal features in this Statement are :—

(*a*) The Accounts of 1889-90 have closed with a surplus of Rx. 2,612,033.

(*b*) The Revised Estimates of 1890-91 show a surplus of Rx. 2,787,100 against a surplus of Rx. 270,400 in the Budget Estimate of the year. The larger portion of the improvement is in consequence of the rise in the rate of Exchange. The rate taken in the Budget Estimate was 1*s.* 4·552*d.* = R1, while in the Revised Estimate the rate is 1*s.* 6·113*d.* = R1.

(*c*) The Budget Estimates of 1891-92 show a surplus of Rx. 115,600. The Famine Grant has been raised to Rx. 1,500,000, including the net charge on the Revenues on account of the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, which amounts to Rx. 457,000. The Estimate of net revenue from Opium is reduced to Rx. 5,318,700. Exchange is taken at 1*s.* 5·25*d.* = R1.

(*d*) The Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works (not charged against Revenue) is estimated at Rx. 3,489,400 in 1890-91 and at Rx. 3,500,000 in 1891-92, besides Rx. 975,000 charged against the Famine Grant for Protective Railways in the latter year. A capital Expenditure of £4,692,600 has been incurred in 1890-91 on the purchase of the South Indian Railway.

(*e*) The Secretary of State proposes to sell Council Bills in 1891-92 to the amount of £16,000,000, and to raise a sterling loan of £2,600,000. The loan is for the repayment of £1,386,000 of the India 3½ per cent. debentures which fall due on the 16th of August 1891, and for advances to certain Railway Companies. The remainder of the India debentures falling due on that date, £1,634,000, will be renewed at 3¼ per cent. These announcements are accompanied by the usual reserve that, though the present intentions of the Secretary of State are as stated, he gives no promise and reserves entire liberty to vary the amounts to be obtained by bills or raised by loan as he may find occasion.

(*f*) It has not been necessary to raise any loan in India in 1890-91, and it is not anticipated that any loan will be required in India in 1891-92. The surpluses of 1889-90 and 1890-91 and other receipts, enable the Government to meet the capital expenditure not charged to Revenue without borrowing. No pledge, however, is given that the Government will not borrow in India during the year.

(*g*) The financial prospects of the next two years are considered to depend largely on the rate of Exchange and on the amount of Military Expenditure.

D. BARBOUR.

CALCUTTA;
March 20, 1891.

APPENDIX I.

The Course of Prices and Wages in 1890.

The tables attached are—

A 1.—Wholesale prices of staple commodities of international trade at Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, and Karachi, for the earliest date in each month from December 1889 to March 1891. The rate of exchange (demand drafts in Calcutta) and the price of bar silver in London for the same period are prefixed to the table.

A 2—is the same table as A1, but the price in December 1889 is in this table taken to represent 100, and the variations are based on that figure. This table therefore shows the percentage of increase or decrease in silver and the other articles.

Table A 1 has been compiled from returns of Chambers of Commerce, except as regards rice at Rangoon, which is taken from the price-current of a local firm.

B 1.—This table gives the retail prices of the three great staples of food—wheat, jowar, and rice—at the larger centres the prices in which may be taken to indicate the course of prices generally throughout the provinces. It is compiled from the fortnightly returns received from district officers and published regularly in the *Gazette of India*. The price of the first half of each month has been taken for the table.

The figures in this table commence from January 1889 nstead of December 1889, as in the wholesale table, in order to shew that the monthly fluctuations in 1890 are similar to the monthly fluctuations in 1889. Prices in fact fluctuate from month to month in each year in just the same way, except in unusual years, when abnormal variations are caused by abnormal variations of the seasons.

B 2—is the same table as B1, but in this case the prices of December 1889 have been taken to represent 100, and on this basis the percentage of fluctuation is shown from month to month from January 1889 to February 1891.

C 1—is a table of wages for the first and second halves of 1889 and 1890 respectively at eight large stations, the level of wages in which may be taken as representing the course of wages generally. It gives the rate of wages for unskilled (agricultural) labour and skilled labour (mason, carpenter, or blacksmith). This table is extracted from returns received half-yearly from the district officials and published in the *Gazette of India*. The table also gives the wages paid at the Government Harness and Saddle Factory at Cawnpore.

C 2—supplements C 1. It contains the wages given in January of each of the two years 1890 and 1891 in various industrial establishments in Bengal, Northern India, and Bombay.

Prices.—From table A 2 it will be seen that both imports and exports have moved in sympathy with the fall and rise in silver, though the percentage of rise and fall has not been exactly the same. The metal was in progressive appreciation from May to September when depreciation set in.

No such effect on retail prices is apparent in table B 2. In these the fluctuations in 1890 resemble those of 1889 and are similar to those of ordinary years. Adding together the price of the three grains at the different stations (being 100 in December 1889) we have the following variations :—

December 1889	1300	August 1890	1407
January 1890	1305	September „	1426
February „	1291	October „	1419
March „	1330	November „	1410
April „	1363	December „	1340
May „	1383	January 1891	1327
June „	1350	February „	1378
July „	1394		

There is in fact no sort of relation between the variations of silver and of retail prices. These prices manifestly varied with reference to the condition of supplies in the markets and the prospects of crops. They were at their highest when silver was at its highest, and they still remain high though they have fallen somewhat (as usual) from the high level which accompanies the period of the year when the prospects of the monsoon harvest are still uncertain.

Wages.—Tables C 1 and C 2 shew that there has practically been no variation in the level of wages. In a few cases wages have fallen, and in a few others they have risen, but on the whole they have remained stationary.

J. E. O'CONOR.

A 1.—Wholesale Prices of staple Trade Commodities.

		December 1889.	January 1890.	February.	March.	April.	May.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Exchange		1 $4\frac{15}{16}$	1 5	1 $5\frac{7}{16}$	1 $5\frac{7}{32}$	1 $5\frac{3}{32}$	1 $5\frac{1}{16}$
Bar Silver in London		d. $41\frac{3}{8}$	d. $44\frac{1}{8}$	d. $44\frac{3}{8}$	d. $44\frac{1}{4}$	d. $43\frac{7}{8}$	d. $46\frac{9}{16}$
Imports.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Copper, Australian	(Calcutta)	26 4 0	26 8 0	26 8 0	26 8 0	26 4 0	26 6 0
„ Braziers	(Bombay)	38 13 0	38 10 0	39 4 0	38 12 0	39 4 0	39 4 0
Iron, flat, bolt, and square	(Calcutta)	3 4 0	3 9 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 4 0	3 3 0
„ Welsh	(Bombay)	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	42 0 0	40 0 0	36 0 0
Shirtings, grey, (8-9lb)	(Calcutta)	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 6 6	4 6 6	4 6 0	4 6 0
„ ($8\frac{1}{4}$ „)	(Bombay)	5 4 0	5 5 0	5 4 6	5 4 6	5 4 6	5 3 9
Twist, mule (grey yarn)	(Calcutta)	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 10	0 4 10	0 4 9
„ (No. 40)	(Bombay)	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 1	0 10 1	0 10 0	0 10 0
„ Turkey red, No. 40	(Calcutta)	0 14 $10\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 $10\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 $10\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 $10\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 $10\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 $10\frac{1}{2}$
Exports.							
Cotton, Broach	(Bombay)	228 0 0	232 0 0	236 0 0	238 0 0	242 0 0	239 0 0
Gunny bags	(Calcutta)	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
Hides, cow	(Calcutta)	48 0 0	49 0 0	48 0 0	43 0 0	39 0 0	...
Indigo, mid. to good	(Calcutta)	200 0 0	200 0 0	95 0 0	...	...	...
Jute, ordinary	(Calcutta)	33 0 0	33 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	...
Rice, ballam	(Calcutta)	3 12 0	3 4 6	3 3 0	3 8 0	3 5 6	3 7 0
„ white	(Rangoon)	276 12 0	255 0 0	213 0 0	242 8 0	236 4 0	247 8 0
Seeds: linseed, bold	(Calcutta)	5 2 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 11 0	4 9 0	4 11 0
„ „ „	(Bombay)	7 2 0	6 12 6	6 8 0	6 6 0	6 7 0	6 9 6
„ rape, brown 3%	(Calcutta)	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
„ „ „ Delhi	(Bombay)	8 4 6	7 14 0	7 12 0	7 6 0	7 3 0	7 5 6
Tea, souchong, fair	(Calcutta)	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 3	0 5 0	0 5 0	...
Wheat, doodhia	(Calcutta)	2 13 0	Nom.	Nom.	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 13 0
„ white pessy	(Bombay)	4 8 0	4 8 6	4 6 0	4 4 6	4 6 0	4 7 0
Wool, Kandahar	(Karachi)	27 5 0	27 5 0	25 8 0	26 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0

	June.	July.	August.	September.	October	November.	December.	January 1891.	February.	March.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Exchange	1 $5\frac{23}{32}$	1 $6\frac{9}{32}$	1 $7\frac{1}{4}$	1 $8\frac{5}{8}$	1 $6\frac{11}{16}$	1 $6\frac{7}{16}$ to 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	1 $6\frac{5}{8}$	1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	1 $5\frac{13}{16}$	1 $5\frac{1}{16}$
Bar Silver in London	d. $46\frac{1}{4}$	d. $47\frac{9}{16}$	d. $51\frac{1}{4}$	d. $54\frac{1}{2}$	d. $51\frac{1}{2}$	d. $48\frac{1}{2}$	d. $48\frac{3}{4}$	d. $48\frac{1}{4}$	d. $46\frac{1}{2}$	d. $44\frac{5}{8}$
Imports.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Copper, Australian	27 8 0	31 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	28 4 0	29 0 0	28 12 0	28 12 0	29 0 0	29 0 0
„ Braziers	39 12 0	41 12 0	39 6 0	38 8 0	41 4 0	42 6 0	42 0 0	41 14 0	42 6 0	43 14 0
Iron, flat, bolt, and square	3 0 0	3 1 0	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 13 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	2 12 0	3 2 0
„ Welsh	33 0 0	31 0 0	27 0 0	25 0 0	27 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	27 0 0	26 0 0	29 0 0
Shirtings, grey, (8-9lb)	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	5 2 0
„ ($8\frac{1}{4}$ „)	5 3 9	5 3 0	5 1 9	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 6	4 14 6	4 14 0	4 12 0	4 12 6
Twist, mule (grey yarn)	0 4 9	0 4 8	0 4 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 1	0 4 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 9
„ (No. 40)	0 9 $10\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $10\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 10	0 8 10	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 8 $8\frac{1}{4}$	0 8 7	0 8 7
„ Turkey red, No. 40	0 14 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 6
Exports.										
Cotton, Broach	224 0 0	215 0 0	204 0 0	203 0 0	207 0 0	208 0 0	210 0 0	208 0 0	201 0 0	200 0 0
Gunny bags	24 0 0	23 12 0	22 0 0	23 0 0	20 4 0	18 8 0	18 8 0	20 8 0	21 0 0	24 8 0
Hides, cow	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0 0	44 0 0	43 0 0	44 0 0
Indigo, mid. to good	...	...	...	...	...	...	235 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	...
Jute, ordinary	32 0 0	30 0 0	24 8 0	23 8 0	23 0 0	22 8 0	20 0 0	20 8 0	21 0 0	22 8 0
Rice, ballam	3 7 6	3 7 6	3 6 0	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 0 6	3 1 0	3 1 0
„ white	265 0 0	285 0 0	250 0 0	230 0 0	210 0 0	238 12 0	230 0 0	232 8 6	242 8 0	252 8 0
Seeds: linseed, bold	4 12 6	4 13 0	4 4 0	4 9 0	4 9 6	4 9 0	4 8 0	4 5 6	4 7 0	4 7 6
„ „ „	6 14 0	6 10 0	6 4 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	6 8 0	6 5 0	6 4 6	6 3 6	6 6 0
„ rape, brown 3%	4 6 0	4 5 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	4 6 0
„ „ „ Delhi	7 9 0	6 11 0	6 2 0	6 7 0	6 12 0	6 5 0	5 14 0	5 15 0	5 14 0	6 14 0
Tea, souchong, fair	0 6 3	0 6 6	0 5 3	0 4 6	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 3	0 5 6	0 6 6	0 6 6
Wheat, doodhia	2 12 6	2 13 0	2 11 0	2 13 0	2 13 6	2 13 6	2 13 6	2 15 0	3 2 0	3 1 0
„ white, pessy	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 6	4 5 6	4 6 6	4 10 0	4 9 6	4 0 9	4 9 3	4 12 6
Wool, Kandahar	25 8 0	25 12 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	21 8 0	22 8 0	23 4 0	22 8 0	26 8 0

A 2.—Variations in wholesale Prices of staple Trade Commodities, taking the Prices of December 1889 as=100.

	December 1889.	January 1890.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Exchange	100	100·37	102·95	101·66	100·92	104·43
Bar Silver in London	100	99·4	100·6	99·7	98·9	104·9
Imports.						
Copper, Australian (Calcutta)	100	101	101	101	100	101
„ Braziers (Bombay)	100	99	101	99	101	101
Iron, flat, bolt, and square (Calcutta)	100	110	106	106	100	98
„ Welsh (Bombay)	100	100	100	145	138	124
Shirtings, grey (8-9 lb) (Calcutta)	100	100	98	98	97	97
„ „ ($8\frac{1}{4}$ „) (Bombay)	100	101	101	101	101	100
Twist, mule (grey yarn) (Calcutta)	100	100	100	102	102	100
„ „ (No. 40) (Bombay)	100	100	101	101	100	100
„ „ (Turkey red, No. 40) (Calcutta)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Exports.						
Cotton, Broach (Bombay)	100	102	104	104	106	105
Gunny bags (Calcutta)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hides, cow (Calcutta)	100	102	100	90	81	...
Indigo, mid. to good (Calcutta)	100	100	97	...	...	...
Jute, ordinary (Calcutta)	100	100	97	91	91	...
Rice, ballam (Calcutta)	100	88	85	93	89	92
„ white (Rangoon)	100	92	77	88	85	89
Seeds: linseed, bold (Calcutta)	100	95	95	91	89	91
„ „ „ (Bombay)	100	95	91	89	90	92
„ rape, brown, 3% (Calcutta)	100	100	89	89	89	89
„ „ „ Delhi (Bombay)	100	95	94	89	87	89
Tea, souchong, fair (Calcutta)	100	100	95	91	91	...
Wheat, doodhia (Calcutta)	100	...	...	102	102	100
„ white, pessy (Bombay)	100	101	97	95	97	98
Wool, Kandahar (Karachi)	100	100	93	96	93	93

	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1891.	February.	March.
Exchange	104·61	107·93	115·13	121·77	110·33	109·03	109·96	109·23	105·35	100·74
Bar Silver in London	104·2	107·1	115·5	122·8	116·1	109·3	109·9	108·7	104·9	100·6
Imports.										
Copper, Australian (Calcutta)	105	118	121	114	108	110	109	109	110	110
„ Braziers (Bombay)	102	108	101	99	106	109	108	108	109	113
Iron, flat, bolt, and square (Calcutta)	92	94	88	81	87	88	92	87	85	96
„ Welsh (Bombay)	114	107	93	86	93	97	97	93	90	100
Shirtings, grey (8-9 lb) (Calcutta)	96	96	89	89	89	96	99	97	97	114
„ „ ($8\frac{1}{4}$ „) (Bombay)	99	99	97	90	90	91	93	93	90	91
Twist, mule (grey yarn) (Calcutta)	100	98	96	86	90	98	98	95	95	100
„ „ (No. 40) (Bombay)	99	99	98	88	87	87	87	87	86	86
„ „ (Turkey red, No. 40) (Calcutta)	98	98	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Exports.										
Cotton, Broach (Bombay)	98	94	89	89	91	91	92	91	88	88
Gunny bags (Calcutta)	92	91	85	88	78	71	71	79	81	94
Hides, cow (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	92	90	92
Indigo, mid. to good (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	112	112	...
Jute, ordinary (Calcutta)	97	91	74	71	70	68	61	62	64	68
Rice, ballam (Calcutta)	93	93	90	91	91	95	93	81	82	82
„ white (Rangoon)	96	103	90	83	76	86	83	84	88	91
Seeds: linseed, bold (Calcutta)	93	94	83	89	90	89	88	85	87	87
„ „ „ (Bombay)	93	93	88	89	89	91	89	88	87	89
„ rape, brown, 3% (Calcutta)	91	91	87	87	87	84	82	83	83	92
„ „ „ Delhi (Bombay)	91	81	74	78	82	76	71	72	71	83
Tea, souchong, fair (Calcutta)	112	118	95	82	86	86	95	100	118	118
Wheat, doodhia (Calcutta)	99	100	96	100	101	101	101	104	111	109
„ white, pessy (Bombay)	97	97	98	97	98	103	102	102	102	106
Wool, Kandahar (Karachi)	93	94	84	84	84	79	82	85	82	97

B 1.—Retail Prices in the first half of each month, in annas per ser.

		1889.											1890.												1891.	
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat.	Bombay	1·67	1·78	1·69	1·67	1·63	1·60	1·60	1·56	1·57	1·60	1·52	1·55	1·54	1·45	1·55	1·54	1 6	1·51	1·47	1·5	1·5	1·59	1·59	1·56	1·52	1·46
	Karachi	1·39	1·33	1·33	1·39	1·33	1·39	1·33	1·39	1·33	1·33	1·33	1·39	1·39	1·39	1·39	1·45	1·45	1·33	1·33	1·33	1·23	1·23	1·28	1·33	1·33	1·33
	Cawnpore	1·08	0·97	0·80	0·91	0·94	1·02	1·02	0·96	0·97	1·00	0·97	0·97	0·98	1·02	1·03	0·97	1·02	1·02	1·03	1	1·18	1·06	1·08	1·08	1·08	1·10
	Delhi	1·07	1·00	0·84	0·89	0·89	0·94	0·94	0·94	0·89	0 94	0·94	0·94	0·94	0·94	1	1	0·94	0·94	1	0·94	1	1	1	1	1·06	1·14
	Jabalpur	1·22	1·07	1·05	1·14	1·05	1·02	1·07	1·03	0·98	1·00	1·03	1 05	1	1·03	1·02	1	0·98	0·97	1	1·02	1	0·98	1·02	0·97	1·05	1·07
Jowar.	Cawnpore	0·88	0·76	0·65	0·60	0·70	0·84	0·84	0·64	0 59	0·57	0·64	0·65	0·65	0·68	0·71	0·74	0·84	0·80	0·84	0·89	0·89	0·94	0 91	0·89	0·94	0·89
	Delhi	0·80	0·72	0·64	0·60	0·60	0·80	0·76	0·70	0·60	0·60	0·60	0·76	0·73	0·73	0·80	0·89	0·89	0·94	0·89	0·80	0·80	0·80	0·84	0·80	0·80	0·84
	Jabalpur	0·94	0·89	0·80	0·80	0·98	1·00	0·98	1·00	1·05	0·97	0·94	0·73	0·74	0·78	0·84	0·89	0·89	0·89	0·97	0·97	1	1·03	0·94	0·69	0·70	0·80
	Salem	0·64	0·65	0·64	0·64	0·62	0·62	0·62	0·59	0·55	0·58	0·55	0 62	0 70	0·65	0·75	0·72	0·69	0·62	0·69	0·72	0·72	0·72	0·71	0·72	0·75	0·75
Rice.	Calcutta	1·09	1·08	1·09	1·12	1·24	1·27	1·27	1·18	1·22	1·24	1·25	1·20	1·19	1·15	1·15	1·18	1·21	1·24	1·23	1·19	1·25	1·26	1·21	1·12	1·10	1·10
	Patna	1·03	0·97	0·97	1·12	1·18	1·18	1·21	1·18	1·06	1·14	0·97	0 87	0·89	0·85	0·82	0·91	0·95	0·93	0·97	1·02	1·05	0·97	0·94	0·82	0·94	0·84
	Madras	1·19	1·19	1·19	1·19	1·19	1·25	1·24	1·25	1·24	1·27	1·33	1·48	1·47	1·43	1·44	1·41	1·37	1·35	1·38	1·45	1·45	1·44	1·45	1·48	1·48	1·50
	Rangoon	1·44	1·22	1·22	1·22	1·22	1·22	1·22	1·29	1·31	1·44	1·44	1·44	1·44	1·29	1·21	1·33	1·38	1·38	1·44	1·57	1·44	1·44	1·44	1·36	1·33	1·19

B 2.—Variations in Retail Prices, the Prices of December 1889 being taken as = 100.

		1889.											1890.												1891.	
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat.	Bombay	108	115	109	108	105	103	103	101	101	103	98	100	99	94	100	99	103	97	95	97	97	103	103	101	98	94
	Karachi	100	96	96	100	96	100	96	100	96	96	96	100	100	100	100	104	104	96	96	96	88	88	92	96	96	96
	Cawnpore	111	100	82	94	97	105	105	99	100	103	100	100	101	105	106	100	105	105	106	103	122	109	111	111	111	113
	Delhi	114	106	89	95	95	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	106	106	100	100	106	100	106	106	106	106	113	121
	Jabalpur	116	102	100	109	100	97	102	98	93	95	98	100	95	98	97	95	93	92	95	97	95	93	97	92	100	102
Jowar.	Cawnpore	135	117	100	92	107	130	130	98	91	88	98	100	100	105	109	114	129	123	129	137	137	145	140	137	145	137
	Delhi	105	95	84	79	79	105	100	92	79	79	79	100	96	96	105	117	117	124	117	105	105	105	111	105	105	111
	Jabalpur	129	122	110	110	135	137	135	137	144	133	129	100	101	107	115	128	122	122	133	133	137	141	129	95	96	110
	Salem	103	105	103	103	100	100	100	95	89	94	89	100	113	105	121	116	111	100	111	116	116	116	114	116	121	121
Rice.	Calcutta	91	90	91	93	103	106	106	98	102	103	104	100	99	96	96	98	101	103	102	99	104	105	101	93	92	92
	Patna	118	111	111	129	136	136	139	136	122	131	111	100	102	98	94	105	109	107	111	117	121	111	108	94	108	97
	Madras	80	80	80	80	80	84	84	84	84	86	96	100	99	97	97	95	93	91	93	98	98	97	98	100	100	101
	Rangoon	100	85	85	85	85	85	85	90	91	100	100	100	100	90	84	92	96	96	100	109	100	100	100	94	92	83

C 1.—Table of Wages.

Official Returns.

	Unskilled labour—Able-bodied agricultural labour.				Skilled labour—Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	1st half of the year.	2nd half of the year.	1st half of the year.	2nd half of the year.	1st half of the year.	2nd half of the year.	1st half of the year.	2nd half of the year.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bombay	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	32-8 to 48-5	31-1 to 46-10	27-8 to 42-8	27-8 to 42-6
Karachi	12 to 20	12 to 20	12 to 20	12 to 20	30 to 40	30 to 40	30 to 3·	30 to 40
Cawnpore	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Delhi	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	11 14 0	12 3 0	11 14 0	12 3 0
Jabalpur	3 to 4	3 to 4	3 to 4	3 to 4	10 to 15	10 t 15	7-8 to 12-0	8 to 12
Salem	3 10 8	3 10 8	3 10 8	3 10 8	12 13 4	12 13 4	13 2 8	13 2 8
Rangoon	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 to 12	10 to 12	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 to 45	30 to 45

	1890.			1891.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
	12	0	0	12	0	0
	10	0	0	10	0	0
	7	0	0	7	0	0
	6	0	0	6	0	0
	25	0	0	25	0	0
	12	0	0	12	0	0
	10	0	0	10	0	0
	10	0	0	10	0	0
	12	0	0	12	0	0
	12	0	0	12	0	0
The Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore	9	0	0	9	0	0
	7	0	0	7	0	0
	5	0	0	5	0	0
	10	0	0	10	0	0
	9	0	0	9	0	0
	7	0	0	7	0	0
	10	0	0	10	0	0
	8	0	0	8	0	0
	6	0	0	6	0	0
	5	0	0	5	0	0
	6	0	0	6	0	0
	5	0	0	5	0	0

C 2.—Table of Wages.

Non-Official Returns.

	1890.			1891.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Bengal.						
	6	8	0	6	8	0
	7	0	0	7	0	0
	3	4	0	3	4	0
1. A Paper Mill	4	8	0	4	8	0
	14	0	0	14	0	0
	16	0	0	16	0	0
	13	0	0	13	0	0
	16	0	0	16	0	0
	8	0	0	8	0	0

Non-Official Returns—continued.

	1890.			1891.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
	5½	to	6	5½	to	6
	6½	to	7 & 9	6½	to	7 & 9
	5½	to	6	5½	to	6
	9	to	10	9	to	10
Bengal—*contd.*	5½	to	6	5½	to	6
			8			8
2. A Coal Co.	5½	to	6	5½	to	6
	8	to	10	8	to	10
	5½	to	6	5½	to	6
			9			9
	7	to	8	7	to	8
	8	to	11	8	to	11
	0	4	2·62	0	4	1·05
3. Another Coal Co.	7	6	1·36	7	2	5·4
	5	8	0	5	8	0
	5	8	0	5	8	0
	3	0	0	2	12	0
Northern India.	6	4	0	6	0	0
	2	8	0	3	0	0
1. A Cotton Mill	4	12	0	4	12	0
	3	0	0	3	0	0
	6	8	0	5	8	0
	3	8	0	2	8	0
	20	0	0	20	0	0
	14	11	1	15	0	0
	15	0	0	15	0	0
	13	8	0	14	0	0
2. The Murree Brewery	6	0	0	6	0	0
	6	8	0	6	0	0
	8	0	0	8	0	0
	6	8	0	6	8	0
	10	to	12	10	to	12
	14	to	15	14	to	15
			8			8
			9			9
			6			6
			7			7
	14	to	16	13	to	16
	15	to	17	15	to	17
	15	to	18	15	to	18
	15	to	20	15	to	18
			10			10
			6			6
	20	to	24	20	to	24
	12	to	15	12	to	15
Bombay.	10	to	13	10	to	13
	6	to	7½	6	to	7½
			6½			6½
The Manockjee Petit Mills	7	to	12	7	to	12
	9	to	9½	9	to	9½
			6			6
			7½			7½
			9			9
	7	to	9	7	to	8
	12	to	15	13	to	14
	10	to	13	10	to	11
	6	to	8	5	to	10
	11	to	14	10	to	15
	15	to	20	12	to	20
	25	to	38	26	to	36
	14	to	15	14	to	15
	14	to	22	7	to	20
			5			5
	14	to	25	14	to	25
	35	to	45	35	to	45
	10	to	13	10	to	13

APPENDIX II.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1889-90.
Revised Estimates . . .	1890-91.
Budget Estimates . . .	1891-92.

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General Statement of the Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

Figures nearest to 100 in columns for Estimates.

	For detail *vide* Statement.	RECEIPTS. Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
Revenue—		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	...	23,981,399	23,874,400	23,914,600	24,399,300
Opium	...	8,583,056	8,203,300	7,875,000	7,593,400
Salt	...	8,187,739	8,233,500	8,453,200	8,343,500
Stamps	...	4,087,908	4,034,900	4,096,100	4,148,200
Excise	...	4,891,894	4,844,500	4,923,700	4,953,700
Other Heads	A	9,129,817	9,005,300	9,383,900	9,488,100
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	A	58,861,813	58,195,900	58,646,500	58,926,200
Interest	"	873,201	789,900	925,800	806,400
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,337,624	2,423,400	2,539,500	2,469,700
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,556,377	1,521,500	1,667,600	1,571,300
Miscellaneous	"	1,264,409	1,243,000	920,600	821,400
Railways	"	16,605,601	17,151,400	17,007,600	17,872,400
Irrigation	"	1,991,078	2,035,000	2,171,200	2,160,600
Buildings and Roads	"	650,398	589,400	637,700	597,100
Receipts by Military Departments	"	944,707	982,600	857,000	800,200
TOTAL REVENUE	...	85,085,203	84,932,100	85,313,500	86,025,300
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	5,729,018	6,359,000	6,290,300	1,091,400
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	...	309,600	539,200	583,000
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	1,049,671	710,200	854,100	...
Remittances (net)	"	...	...	373,300	19,500
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	15,474,496	14,989,000	15,989,000	16,000,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	106,738,398	107,299,900	109,359,400	103,719,200
Balance on 1st April—India	...	13,305,189	14,596,889	14,748,821	16,797,121
England	...	3,259,933	4,503,833	5,402,873	3,532,473
GRAND TOTAL	...	123,303,510	126,400,622	129,511,094	124,048,794

	For detail *vide* Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS. Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
Expenditure—		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	8,909,651	9,775,500	9,621,600	10,035,400
Interest	"	4,240,963	4,296,300	4,164,700	3,867,200
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,228,504	2,328,600	2,307,800	2,368,100
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	13,235,406	13,596,800	13,397,200	13,976,500
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	4,814,283	4,945,400	4,718,800	4,872,900
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	600,000	600,000	600,000	1,043,000
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	"	4,974	4,800	9,100	210,500
Railway Revenue Account	"	18,458,202	19,017,900	18,014,400	19,374,100
Irrigation	"	2,652,707	2,739,400	2,762,800	2,883,200
Buildings and Roads	"	5,412,189	5,717,300	5,822,000	6,209,100
Army Services	"	20,677,814	21,505,100	20,897,500	21,651,200
Special Defence Works	"	689,481	892,300	523,300	847,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	81,924,174	85,419,400	82,839,200	86,738,100
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	+562,198	+7,700	+104,800	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	—13,202	—765,400	—417,600	—826,400
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	82,473,170	84,661,700	82,526,400	85,909,700
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	End of B	3,173,390	3,750,000	3,489,400	3,500,000
Capital charge involved in redemption of liabilities	...	...	4,695,000	4,692,600	...
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Unfunded Debt	C	69,616	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	...	...	459,000
Loans to Native States and Presidency Corporations, &c. (net advances)	"	355,905	537,000	452,700	484,300
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	"	242,249	370,000	330,500	523,600
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	"	1,215,592	2,200,500	2,728,300	447,400
Remittances (net)	"	18,897	18,000	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	15,602,997	14,921,900	14,961,600	16,934,400
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	103,151,816	111,154,100	109,181,500	108,252,800
Balance on 31st March—India	...	14,748,821	13,094,089	16,797,121	13,570,321
England	...	5,402,873	2,152,433	3,532,473	2,225,673
GRAND TOTAL	...	123,303,510	126,400,622	129,511,094	124,048,794

	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	85,085,208	84,932,100	85,313,500	86,025,300
Expenditure chargeable thereon	82,473,170	84,661,700	82,526,400	85,909,700
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)	+2,612,038	+270,400	2,787,100	+115,600

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 20th March 1891.

R. N. RAY,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Comptroller General.

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

A.—*Statement of the Revenue of India, in India and in England.*

Figures nearest to 100 in columns for Estimates.

Heads of Revenue.	Accounts, 1889-90. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 1s. 4·565d.	Total.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange. 1s. 6·113d.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange. 1s. 5·325d.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1891-92, as compared with Budget, 1890-91.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1891-92, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1890-91.
Principal Heads of Revenue—	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I.—Land Revenue	14,850,880	9,130,519	...	...	23,981,399	15,345,100	8,569,500	...	..	23,914,600	+40,200	15,078,300	9,321,000	...	...	24,399,300	+524,900	+484,700
II.—Opium	8,583,056	...	...	...	8,583,056	7,875,000	...	...	...	7,875,000	—328,300	7,593,400	...	...	...	7,593,400	—609,900	—281,600
III.—Salt	8,152,136	35,603	...	...	8,187,739	8,414,000	39,200	...	...	8,453,200	+219,700	8,308,100	35,400	...	...	8,343,500	+110,000	—109,700
IV.—Stamps	1,194,054	2,893,854	...	...	4,087,908	1,199,700	2,896,400	...	...	4,096,100	+61,200	1,218,500	2,929,700	...	...	4,148,200	+113,300	+52,100
V.—Excise	3,660,706	1,231,188	...	...	4,891,894	3,682,800	1,240,900	...	...	4,923,700	+79,200	3,706,200	1,247,500	...	...	4,953,700	+109,200	+30,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	575	3,409,480	...	...	3,410,055	600	3,474,800	...	...	3,475,400	+126,000	600	3,530,300	...	...	3,530,900	+181,500	+55,500
VII.—Customs	1,490,493	16,193	...	...	1,506,686	1,706,900	15,600	...	...	1,722,500	+161,400	1,685,400	15,500	...	...	1,700,900	+139,800	—21,600
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	914,873	680,401	...	...	1,595,274	917,500	686,000	...	...	1,603,500	+44,800	921,900	688,400	...	...	1,610,300	+51,600	+6,800
IX.—Forest	769,905	716,398	...	...	1,486,303	732,900	718,300	...	...	1,451,200	+36,800	770,200	740,900	...	...	1,511,100	+96,700	+59,900
X.—Registration	177,986	175,806	...	...	353,792	185,800	183,300	...	...	369,100	+23,600	186,200	183,700	...	...	369,900	+24,400	+800
XI.—Tributes from Native States	777,707	...	...	...	777,707	762,200	...	...	...	762,200	—14,000	765,000	...	...	...	765,000	—11,200	+2,800
Total	40,572,371	18,289,442	...	...	58,861,813	40,822,500	17,824,000	...	...	58,646,500	+450,600	40,233,800	18,692,400	...	...	58,926,200	+730,300	+279,700
XII.—Interest	589,248	87,455	135,633	60,865	873,201	603,600	102,300	166,000	53,900	925,800	+135,900	650,700	114,000	30,000	11,700	806,400	+16,500	—119,400
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—																		
XIII.—Post Office	1,294,751	6,496	...	...	1,301,247	1,387,300	6,500	...	...	1,393,800	+7,600	1,417,200	6,700	...	...	1,423,900	+37,700	+30,100
XIV.—Telegraph	742,408	406	16,601	7,450	766,865	762,500	300	14,300	4,600	781,700	—11,500	754,700	300	17,600	6,900	779,500	—13,700	*—2,200
XV.—Mint	269,512	...	...	...	269,512	364,000	...	...	...	364,000	+120,000	266,300	...	...	...	266,300	+22,300	—97,700
Total	2,306,671	6,902	16,601	7,450	2,337,024	2,513,800	6,800	14,300	4,600	2,539,500	+116,100	2,438,200	7,000	17,600	6,900	2,469,700	+46,300	—69,800
Receipts by Civil Departments—																		
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	22,809	330,995	...	...	353,804	19,900	329,700	...	...	349,600	+7,800	23,900	330,900	...	...	353,800	+12,000	+4,200
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	42,737	246,876	...	...	289,613	37,100	261,700	...	...	298,800	+9,500	40,500	280,500	...	...	321,000	+31,700	+22,200
XVII.—Police	26,959	339,479	...	...	366,438	20,100	350,800	...	...	370,900	+12,800	18,200	338,800	...	...	357,000	—1,100	—13,900
XVIII.—Marine	86,505	115,965	...	...	202,470	79,700	122,800	...	...	202,500	+10,100	78,500	120,600	...	...	199,100	+6,700	—3,400
XIX.—Education	1,504	200,044	...	...	201,548	1,200	200,500	...	...	201,700	—2,700	1,300	202,300	...	...	203,600	—800	+1,900
XX.—Medical	485	54,337	2,701	1,212	58,735	500	58,900	33,600	10,900	103,900	+42,400	500	59,700	2,400	900	63,500	+2,000	—40,400
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	9,769	73,287	489	219	83,764	6,500	72,800	700	200	80,200	+6,200	4,700	68,000	400	200	73,300	—700	—6,900
Total	190,768	1,360,983	3,190	1,431	1,556,372	165,000	1,397,200	34,300	11,100	1,607,600	+86,100	166,600	1,400,800	2,800	1,100	1,571,300	+49,800	—36,300
Miscellaneous—																		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	184,506	38,922	104,363	46,833	374,624	173,000	55,600	101,100	32,900	361,600	—1,300	165,700	47,700	98,300	38,500	350,200	—12,700	—11,400
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	27,184	43,326	...	...	70,510	22,900	44,000	...	...	66,900	—5,900	21,900	47,400	...	...	69,300	—3,500	+2,400
XXIV.—Exchange	386,744	...	...	...	386,744	130,000	...	...	...	130,000	—313,500	41,400	...	...	...	41,400	—402,100	—88,600
XXV.—Miscellaneous	129,492	296,640	4,417	1,982	432,531	71,400	284,700	4,500	1,500	362,100	—1,700	69,500	287,500	2,500	1,000	360,500	—3,300	—1,600
Total	727,926	378,888	108,780	48,815	1,264,409	396,300	384,300	105,600	34,400	920,600	—322,400	298,500	382,600	100,800	39,500	821,400	—421,600	—99,200
Railways—																		
XXVI.—State Railways (gross Receipts)	11,728,444	1,659,087	230	103	13,387,864	11,680,800	1,923,700	800	100	13,604,800	—172,500	12,653,300	2,006,400	200	100	14,660,000	+882,700	+1,055,200
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,168,634	...	...	...	3,168,634	3,367,900	...	...	...	3,367,900	+25,900	3,180,000	...	...	...	3,180,000	—162,000	—187,900
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of interest)	49,012	...	63	28	49,103	34,000	...	700	200	34,900	+2,800	32,400	...	...	...	32,400	+300	—2,500
Total	14,946,090	1,659,087	293	131	16,605,601	15,082,700	1,923,700	900	300	17,007,600	—143,800	15,865,700	2,006,400	200	100	17,872,400	+721,000	+864,800
Irrigation—																		
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	527,926	604,658	...	...	1,132,584	596,100	675,400	...	...	1,271,500	+97,600	589,000	634,700	...	...	1,223,700	+49,800	—47,800
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	689,766	...	...	...	689,766	720,900	...	...	...	720,900	+32,800	756,200	...	...	...	756,200	+68,100	+35,300
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	37,174	131,554	...	..	168,728	36,900	141,900	...	...	178,800	+5,800	39,700	141,000	...	...	180,700	+7,700	+1,900
Total	1,254,866	736,212	...	...	1,991,078	1,353,900	817,300	...	...	2,171,200	+136,200	1,384,900	775,700	...	...	2,160,600	+125,600	—10,600
Buildings and Roads—																		
XXXI.—Military Works	43,519	...	...	...	43,519	43,600	...	...	...	43,600	+5,600	43,500	...	...	...	43,500	+5,500	—100
XXXII.—Civil Works	50,295	518,667	26,172	11,745	606,879	20,700	541,600	24,000	7,800	594,100	+42,700	10,500	508,200	25,100	9,800	553,600	+2,200	—40,500
Total	93,814	518,667	26,172	11,745	650,398	64,300	541,600	24,000	7,800	637,700	+48,300	54,000	508,200	25,100	9,800	597,100	+7,700	—40,600
Receipts by Military Departments—																		
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	826,804	...	36,466	16,364	879,634	748,300	...	35,600	11,600	795,500	—113,200	688,500	...	27,100	10,600	726,200	—182,500	—69,300
Non-effective	52,566	...	8,633	3,874	65,073	51,700	...	7,400	2,400	61,500	—12,400	61,500	...	9,000	3,500	74,000	+100	+12,500
Total	879,370	...	45,099	20,238	944,707	800,000	...	43,000	14,000	857,000	—125,600	750,000	...	36,100	14,100	800,200	—182,400	—56,800
TOTAL REVENUES	61,561,124	23,037,636	335,768	150,675	85,085,203	61,802,100	22,997,800	388,100	126,100	85,313,500	+381,400	61,842,400	23,887,100	212,600	83,200	86,025,300	+1,093,200	+711,800

* The columns headed "Exchange" show, under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England, the Exchange thereon calculated in accordance with the average Rate obtained for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year.

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on the Revenues of India, in India and in England.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Accounts, 1889-90. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 1s. 4·5564d.	Total.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	168,602	72,373	...	...	240,975	163,100	69,800
2.—Assignments and Compensations	569,193	975,255	...	...	1,544,448	569,100	948,100
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—							
3.—Land Revenue	296,891	3,326,741	388	174	3,624,194	349,700	3,353,700
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,603,596	...	1,943	468	1,605,107	2,193,900	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	407,009	5,453	210	94	412,766	417,800	19,200
6.—Stamps	—10,481	96,322	33,499	15,033	134,373	—11,000	96,600
7.—Excise	116,523	40,006	145	65	156,739	131,900	44,800
8.—Provincial Rates	...	55,075	...	...	55,075	...	51,400
9.—Customs	48,616	86,377	19	9	135,021	48,700	87,900
10.—Assessed Taxes	14,347	13,334	...	...	27,681	15,300	14,200
11.—Forest	360,144	417,390	1,726	775	780,035	377,200	432,900
12.—Registration	96,926	96,311	...	...	193,237	98,400	97,700
Total	3,671,366	5,184,637	37,930	16,618	8,909,651	4,354,100	5,216,300
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt† other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works	272,710	51,914	2,402,302	1,078,031	3,804,957	317,900	63,800
14.—Interest on other Obligations	433,007	2,744	176	79	436,006	459,900	2,200
Total	705,717	54,658	2,402,478	1,078,110	4,240,963	768,800	66,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,159,686	112,571	72,936	32,326	1,376,619	1,182,300	112,600
16.—Telegraph	579,670	454	104,387	46,844	731,355	603,200	400
17.—Mint	103,016	...	12,089	5,425	120,530	105,900	...
Total	1,842,372	113,025	188,512	84,595	2,228,504	1,891,400	113,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	596,965	814,753	239,845	107,630	1,759,193	595,600	819,300
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	98,412	2,612,017	4,035	1,811	2,716,275	101,500	2,649,800
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	159,751	697,940	...	...	857,691	159,100	722,400
20.—Police	950,009	2,937,555	...	...	3,887,564	860,000	2,965,000
21.—Marine (including river Navigation)	326,862	176,213	106,844	47,946	657,865	279,300	146,200
22.—Education	15,560	1,298,449	1,572	705	1,316,286	18,800	1,341,400
23.—Ecclesiastical	160,277	...	546	245	161,068	165,700	...
24.—Medical	34,988	740,850	6,492	2,913	785,243	35,300	758,300
25.—Political	564,593	53,040	25,968	11,653	655,254	716,700	55,000
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	255,767	143,671	27,285	12,244	438,967	307,100	143,800
Total	3,163,184	9,474,488	412,587	185,147	13,235,406	3,239,100	9,601,200
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	515,656	...	13,754	6,172	535,582	511,900	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,016	...	203,941	91,518	297,475	1,700	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	85,608	699,991	1,625,376	729,386	3,140,361	83,400	735,100
30.—Stationery and Printing	90,492	401,723	45,912	20,603	558,730	93,000	415,400
31.—Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32.—Miscellaneous	52,703	191,995	25,841	11,596	282,135	62,700	185,100
Total	745,475	1,293,709	1,914,824	859,275	4,814,283	752,700	1,335,600
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	...	68,288	...	...	68,288	...	8,000
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	71,457	...	...	...	71,457	75,600	...
36.—Reduction of Debt	460,255	...	...	...	460,255	516,400	...
Total†	531,712	68,288	...	...	600,000	592,000	8,000
Carried over	10,660,826	16,188,805	4,955,431	2,223,745	34,028,807	11,598,100	16,340,100

Heads of Expenditure.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91. England.	Exchange. 1s. 6·113d.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange. 1s. 5·25d.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1891-92, as compared with Budget, 1890-91.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1891-92, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1890-91.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—											
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	...	...	232,900	+ 13,300	164,800	66,600	...	...	231,400	+ 11,800	—1,500
2.—Assignments and Compensations	...	...	1,517,200	+ 4,200	568,700	953,700	...	...	1,522,400	+ 9,400	+ 5,200
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—											
3.—Land Revenue	400	100	3,703,900	—9,500	370,900	3,515,500	700	300	3,887,400	+ 174,000	+ 183,500
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	600	200	2,194,700	—110,100	2,273,900	...	500	200	2,274,600	—30,200	+ 79,900
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	500	200	437,700	—15,300	452,000	14,100	600	200	466,900	+ 13,900	+ 29,200
6.—Stamps	38,000	11,400	132,000	—11,100	—11,900	166,300	31,600	12,500	132,400	—10,700	+ 400
7.—Excise	100	...	176,800	+ 4,200	146,900	41,700	100	...	188,700	+ 11,900	+ 11,900
8.—Provincial Rates	...	...	51,400	+ 7,900	...	51,800	...	...	51,800	+ 8,300	+ 400
9.—Customs	...	...	136,600	—2,000	52,900	87,600	100	...	140,600	+ 2,000	+ 4,000
10.—Assessed Taxes	...	...	29,500	—1,700	16,300	15,300	...	...	31,600	+ 400	+ 2,100
11.—Forest	2,000	700	812,800	—35,100	427,500	475,300	2,100	800	905,700	+ 57,800	+ 92,900
12.—Registration	...	...	196,100	+ 1,300	101,400	100,500	...	...	201,900	+ 7,100	+ 5,800
Total	38,600	12,600	9,821,600	—153,900	4,557,400	5,428,300	35,700	14,000	10,035,400	+ 259,900	+ 413,800
Interest—											
13.—Interest on Debt† other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works	2,512,800	816,700	3,711,200	—129,500	—37,400	81,100	2,407,200	942,000	3,392,900	—447,850	—318,300
14.—Interest on other Obligations	300	100	453,500	—2,100	471,700	2,200	300	100	474,300	+ 18,700	+ 20,800
Total	2,513,100	816,800	4,164,700	—131,600	434,300	83,300	2,407,500	942,100	3,867,200	—429,100	—297,500
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—											
15.—Post Office	79,200	25,800	1,399,900	—20,000	1,211,100	115,000	95,500	37,400	1,439,000	+ 39,100	+ 59,100
16.—Telegraph	134,300	43,600	781,500	—19,000	622,300	400	122,000	47,700	792,400	—8,100	+ 10,900
17.—Mint	15,500	5,000	126,400	+ 18,200	105,200	...	8,300	3,200	116,700	+ 8,500	—9,700
Total	229,000	74,400	2,307,800	—20,800	1,938,600	115,400	225,800	88,300	2,368,100	+ 39,500	+ 60,300
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—											
18.—General Administration	246,300	80,100	1,741,300	—28,100	593,400	883,100	245,300	96,000	1,763,800	—5,600	+ 22,500
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	700	200	2,752,200	—7,700	113,600	2,725,600	3,600	1,400	2,844,200	+ 84,300	+ 92,000
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	...	...	891,500	—6,400	163,300	750,900	...	...	916,100	+ 18,200	+ 24,600
20.—Police	...	...	3,885,000	—124,200	838,100	3,100,400	...	...	3,938,500	—10,700	+ 113,500
21.—Marine (including river Navigation)	116,900	38,000	580,400	—38,800	289,100	182,100	172,100	67,300	710,600	+ 91,400	+ 130,200
22.—Education	1,600	500	1,362,300	—33,500	21,700	1,402,700	1,800	700	1,426,900	+ 31,100	+ 64,600
23.—Ecclesiastical	400	100	166,200	—1,000	169,100	...	600	200	169,900	+ 2,700	+ 3,700
24.—Medical	6,700	2,200	802,500	—7,800	37,000	785,700	7,500	2,900	833,100	+ 22,800	+ 30,600
25.—Political	25,900	8,200	805,100	+ 74,000	677,100	56,500	22,400	8,800	764,800	+ 33,700	—40,300
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	22,500	7,300	480,700	—26,100	421,400	154,600	23,400	9,200	608,600	+ 101,800	+ 127,900
Total	420,300	136,600	13,397,200	—199,600	3,325,700	9,983,600	476,700	186,500	13,976,500	+ 379,700	+ 520,300
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—											
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	46,300	15,000	573,300	+44,100	498,800	...	22,400	8,800	530,000	+ 800	—43,300
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	176,000	57,200	234,900	—87,400	1,300	...	209,000	81,800	292,100	—24,200	+ 57,200
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,988,200	647,800	3,851,700	—132,700	83,200	747,100	1,716,300	671,700	3,218,300	+ 34,100	+ 166,600
30.—Stationery and Printing	51,000	16,600	576,000	—32,600	95,600	417,500	42,300	16,600	572,000	—36,600	—4,000
31.—Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32.—Miscellaneous	26,300	8,600	282,900	—24,000	41,300	277,300	30,600	11,700	360,300	+ 53,400	+ 77,400
Total	1,985,200	645,300	4,718,800	—226,600	720,200	1,441,900	2,020,200	790,600	4,972,900	+ 254,100	+ 254,100
Famine Relief and Insurance—											
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	8,000	—2,500	...	3,000	...	...	3,000	—7,500	—5,000
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	975,000	...	...	...	975,000	+ 975,000	+ 975,000
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	...	...	75,600	+ 10,600	65,000	...	...	...	65,000	...	—10,600
36.—Reduction of Debt	...	...	516,400	—8,100	...	...	...	...	...	—524,500	—516,400
Total†	...	...	600,000	...	1,040,000	3,000	...	...	1,043,000	+ 443,000	+ 443,000
	5,186,200	1,685,700	34,810,100	—732,500	12,020,200	17,055,500	5,165,900	2,021,500	36,263,100	+ 720,500	+ 1,453,000

The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—

	Accounts, 1889-90. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	324,634	2,402,302	1,078,031	3,804,957	317,900	459,900	206,100	983,900	63,800	2,407,200	942,000	3,392,900
Under Railway Revenue Account	2,764,458	914,022	410,106	4,088,586	4,033,000	1,167,800	456,900	4,647,700	4,047,700	...	...	4,047,700
Under Irrigation	1,050,683	...	...	1,050,683	1,082,000	...	...	1,082,000	1,107,000	...	...	1,107,000
Total	4,149,775	3,316,324	1,488,137	8,944,236	5,432,900	1,627,700	663,000	7,713,600	5,218,500	2,407,200	942,000	8,567,700

* See foot-note to Statement A.

† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38 State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief:—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Indian Midland Railway	238,182	234,100	238,000
Bengal Nagpur Railway	123,816	324,100	229,100
Total	465,049	968,200	467,100

	Revised Estimate, 1890-91. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	317,900	459,900	206,100	983,900	63,800	2,407,200	942,000	3,392,900
Under Railway Revenue Account	4,033,000	1,167,800	456,900	4,647,700	4,047,700	...	...	4,047,700
Under Irrigation	1,082,000	...	...	1,082,000	1,107,000	...	...	1,107,000
Total	5,432,900	1,627,700	663,000	7,713,600	5,218,500	2,407,200	942,000	8,567,700

The net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

Figures nearest to 100 in columns for Estimates.

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1889-90. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 1s. 4·566d.	Total.	REVISED India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought forward	10,660,826	16,188,805	4,955,431	2,223,745	34,028,807	11,598,100	16,340,100
37.—Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	4,974	...	...	4,974	...	9,100
Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	6,013,751	850,688	...	...	6,864,439	5,839,900	1,022,200
Interest on Debt	2,268,141	476,912	861,500	386,597	3,993,150	2,367,600	493,500
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	1,687,780	757,390	2,445,170	...	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	...	...	52,522	23,569	76,091	...	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	21,465	...	670,557	300,912	992,934	19,400	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	472,885	...	...	...	472,885	515,700	...
Interest	9,468	...	2,337,058	1,048,753	3,395,279	7,500	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	54,557	14,573	...	...	69,130	25,000	14,700
Advances of Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	129,231	19,893	...	...	149,124	122,900	30,500
TOTAL	8,969,498	1,362,066	5,609,417	2,517,221	18,458,202	8,898,000	1,560,900
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	359,249	368,309	...	...	727,558	370,400	377,100
Interest on Debt	548,144	512,539	...	...	1,060,683	565,300	516,700
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	293,571	569,877	703	315	864,466	291,500	638,800
TOTAL	1,200,964	1,450,725	703	315	2,652,707	1,227,200	1,532,600
Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	1,118,756	...	13,603	6,104	1,138,463	1,190,900	...
45.—Civil Works	628,594	3,482,070	112,553	50,509	4,273,726	599,200	3,867,300
TOTAL	1,747,350	3,482,070	126,156	56,613	5,412,189	1,790,100	3,867,300
Army Services—							
46.—Army; Effective	14,037,013	...	1,904,003	854,420	16,795,436	13,826,200	...
Non-Effective	907,082	...	2,053,700	921,596	3,882,378	989,800	...
TOTAL	14,944,095	...	3,957,703	1,776,016	20,677,814	14,816,000	...
Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	400,436	...	199,513	89,532	689,481	263,300	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	37,923,169	22,488,640	14,848,923	6,663,442	81,924,174	38,592,700	23,310,000
***Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year**		+562,198			+562,198		+104,800
***Deduct*—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances**		—13,202			—13,202		—417,600
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	...	23,037,636			82,473,170		22,997,200

	ACCOUNTS, 1889-90. India.	England.	Exchange (charged against Revenue).	Total.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—				
Capital Outlay, Railways and Irrigation Works—				
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
48.—State Railways: Construction	1,349,203	997,588	447,667	2,794,458
49.—Irrigation Works	376,088	1,963	881	378,932
TOTAL	1,725,291	999,551	448,548	3,173,390
50.—CAPITAL CHARGE INVOLVED IN REDEMPTION OF LIABILITIES				

* See foot-note to Statement A.

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

Figures nearest to 100 in columns for Estimates.

ESTIMATE, 1890-91. England.	Exchange* 1s 6·113d.	Total.	Increase + Decrease— of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1890-91.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1891-92. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange. 1s. 5 25d.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1891-92, as compared with Budget, 1890-91.	Increase + Decrease— of Budget, 1891-92, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1890-91.
£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
5,186,200	1,685,700	34,810,100	−732,500	12,020,200	17,055,500	5,165,900	2,021,500	36,263,100	+720,500	+1,453,000
...	...	9,100	+4,300	...	210,500	...	...	210,500	+205,700	+201,400
...	...	6,862,100	−233,900	6,520,000	1,134,200	...	...	7,654,200	+558,200	+792,100
865,400	281,300	4,007,800	−118,600	2,498,200	505,400	1,005,900	393,600	4,403,100	+276,700	+395,300
1,690,600	549,400	2,240,000	−211,400	...	...	1,693,600	662,700	2,356,300	−95,100	+116,300
122,900	39,900	162,800	−15,600	...	...	161,900	63,300	225,200	+46,800	+62,400
669,200	217,500	906,100	−83,600	19,400	...	681,700	266,800	967,900	−21,800	+61,800
...	...	515,700	−53,300	599,000	...	...	...	599,000	+30,600	+83,300
2,354,200	765,100	3,126,800	−316,500	2,500	...	2,146,900	840,100	2,989,500	−454,200	−137,300
...	...	39,700	−12,300	35,000	15,100	...	...	50,100	−1,900	+10,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	153,400	+42,100	120,000	8,800	...	...	128,800	+17,500	−24,600
5,702,300	1,853,200	18,014,400	−1,003,500	9,794,100	1,663,500	5,690,000	2,226,500	19,374,100	+356,200	+1,359,700
...	...	747,500	+18,700	375,500	378,200	...	...	753,700	+24,900	+6,200
...	...	1,082,000	−1,200	585,600	521,400	...	...	1,107,000	+23,800	+25,000
2,300	700	933,300	+5,900	326,200	695,800	300	100	1,022,400	+95,000	+89,100
2,300	700	2,762,800	+23,400	1,287,300	1,595,400	300	100	2,883,100	+143,700	+120,300
22,300	7,200	1,220,400	+59,700	1,118,500	...	8,200	3,200	1,130,300	−30,400	−90,100
102,600	33,100	4,601,600	+45,000	654,500	4,190,600	96,100	37,600	4,978,800	+423,800	+377,200
124,300	40,300	5,822,000	+104,700	1,773,400	4,190,600	104,300	40,800	6,109,100	+391,800	+287,100
2,492,500	810,100	17,128,800	−390,400	13,649,800	...	2,496,100	976,700	17,122,600	−396,600	−6,200
2,097,300	681,600	3,768,700	−217,200	915,700	...	2,165,500	847,400	3,928,600	−57,300	+159,900
4,589,800	1,491,700	20,897,500	−607,600	14,565,500	...	4,661,600	1,824,100	21,051,200	−453,900	+153,700
196,200	63,800	523,300	−369,000	360,000	...	350,000	137,000	847,000	−45,300	+323,700
13,801,100	5,135,400	82,839,200	−2,580,200	39,800,500	24,715,500	15,972,100	6,250,000	86,738,100	+1,318,700	+3,898,900
...	...	+104,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	−417,600	...	...	−828,400	...	...	−828,400	...	...
...	...	82,526,400	...	...	23,887,100	...	...	85,909,700	...	...

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1890-91. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1891-92. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
2,319,300	1,106,200	359,500	2,985,000	1,291,600	1,192,000	466,400	2,950,000
495,100	7,000	2,300	504,400	543,900	4,400	1,700	550,000
2,814,400	1,113,200	361,800	3,489,400	1,835,500	1,196,400	468,100	3,500,000
...	4,692,600	...	4,692,600	...	...	...	...

* See foot-note to Statement A.

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India, in India and in England.*

Figures nearest to 100 in columns for Estimates.

	Accounts, 1889-90.			Revised Estimate, 1890-91.			Budget Estimate, 1891-92.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Revenue (from Statement A)	84,598,760	335,768	84,934,528	84,799,300	388,100	85,187,400	85,729,500	212,600	85,942,100
Exchange added to Revenue	150,675	...	150,675	126,100	...	126,100	83,200	...	83,200
TOTAL	84,749,435	335,768	85,085,203	84,925,400	388,100	85,313,500	85,812,700	212,600	86,025,300
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
3½ p. c. Debentures	...	661,000		...	...		...	...	
3 p. c. Stock	...	3,500,000		...	5,400,000		...	2,600,000	
Debenture and Debenture Stock	...	...		...	1,495,000		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
4 p. c. Rupee Loan	2,000,000	...		...	...		...	...	
Stock Notes	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...		700	...		...	...	
TOTAL	2,000,000	4,161,000	6,161,000	700	6,895,000	6,895,700	...	2,600,000	2,600,000
NET			5,129,018			6,290,300			1,091,400
Unfunded Debt—									
Treasury Notes	1,650	...		2,000	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	128,175	...		131,500	...		134,400	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,114,726	...		3,467,400	...		3,564,900	...	
TOTAL	4,244,551	..	4,244,551	3,600,900	...	3,600,900	3,699,300	..	3,699,300
NET			0			539,200			583,000
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	562,198	...		104,800	...		...	...	
Appropriation for reduction of Debt	460,255	...		516,400	...		...	...	
Excluded Local Funds	615,003	...		650,900	...		647,500	...	
Political and Railway Funds	286,205	...		221,900	...		212,900	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	14,648,933	...		14,740,300			14,133,600	...	
Advances	11,185,425	6,917		15,462,600	4,700		10,228,700	7,300	
Suspense Accounts	87,915	...		45,500			15,700	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	...	...		239,400			769,600	...	
Miscellaneous	266,720	770		455,800			5 ,000	...	
TOTAL	28,112,654	7,687	28,120,341	32,437,600	4,700	32,442,300	26,063,000	7,300	26,070,300
NET			1,049,671			854,100			0
Carried over	119,106,640	4,504,455		120,963,600	7,287,800		115,575,000	2,819,900	

	Accounts, 1889-90.			Revised Estimate, 1890-91.			Budget Estimate, 1891-92.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	00,411,809	14,848,923	75,260,732	61,902,700	15,801,100	77,703,800	64,516,000	15,972,100	80,488,100
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	6,663,442	...	6,663,442	5,135,400	...	5,135,400	6,250,000	...	6,250,000
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	562,198	...	562,198	104,800	...	104,800	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	—13,202	...	—13,202	—417,600	...	—417,600	—828,400	...	—828,400
TOTAL	67,624,247	14,848,923	82,473,170	66,725,300	15,801,100	82,526,400	69,937,600	15,972,100	85,909,700
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	1,725,291	999,551		2,014,400	1,113,200		1,835,500	1,196,400	
Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...		...	4,692,600		...	...	
Add—Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	448,548	...		361,800	...		468,100	...	
TOTAL	2,173,839	999,551	3,173,390	2,376,200	5,805,800	8,182,000	2,303,600	1,196,400	3,500,000
Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 5 p. c. Stock	...	3,167		...	600		...	...	
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	248,698		...	87,700		...	...	
India 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	661,000		...	...		...	1,386,000	
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Debentures	...	...		...	500,000		...	31,000	
South Indian Railway Debentures	...	...		...	...		...	86,100	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. Loans	700	...		...	...		...	...	
5 p. c. Loans	1,706	...		600	...		...	...	
4½ p. c. Loans	25,990	...		4,000	...		2,000	...	
4 p. c. Loans	88,792	...		...	...		...	...	
Provincial Debentures	..	...		11,900	...		3,000	...	
Stock Notes	1,929	...		600	...		500	...	
TOTAL	119,117	912,865	1,031,982	17,100	588,300	605,400	5,500	1,503,100	1,508,600
NET			0			0			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	34,702	...		400	...		400	...	
Treasury Notes	1,300	...		1,600	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	82,554	...		86,100	...		86,000	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,195,611	...		2,973,600	...		3,029,900	...	
TOTAL	4,314,167	...	4,314,167	3,061,700	...	3,061,700	3,116,300	...	3,116,300
NET			69,616			0			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	13,202	...		417,600	...		828,400	...	
Excluded Local Funds	657,323	...		683,400	...		636,800	...	
Political and Railway Funds	303,998	...		237,400	...		231,000	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	14,543,114	...		14,733,500	...		14,082,300	...	
Advances	11,231,279	3,662		15,410,900	9,000		10,308,300	2,600	
Suspense Accounts	165,277	...		40,000	...		18,800	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	47,843	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	104,728	244		56,400	...		421,100	...	
TOTAL	27,066,764	3,906	27,070,670	31,579,200	9,000	31,588,200	26,526,700	2,600	26,529,300
NET			0			0			459,000
Carried over	101,298,134	16,765,245		103,759,500	22,201,200		101,889,700	18,674,200	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure of the Govt. of India, in India and in England*—continued.

Figures nearest to 100 in columns for Estimates.

	Accounts, 1889-90.			Revised Estimate, 1890-91.			Budget Estimate, 1891-92.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward .	119,106,640	4,504,455		120,964,600	7,287,800		115,575,000	2,819,900	
Loans to Native States and Presidency Corporations, &c. . . .	121,456	...	121,456	90,900	...	90,900	83,500	...	83,500
NET .			0			0			0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	258,730	...	258,730	219,800	...	219,800	221,300	...	221,300
NET .			0			0			0
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital .	...	1,736,651		20,000	98,800		140,000	2,716,800	
Repayments . .	1,293,804	5,281		1,308,900	5,700		1,067,900	...	
TOTAL .	1,293,804	1,741,932	3,035,736	1,328,900	104,500	1,433,400	1,207,900	2,716,800	3,924,700
NET .			0			0			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	14,418,484	...		16,258,000	...		17,900,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	14,080	...		8,400	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . .	472,140	...		219,900	...		579,000	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . .	206,057	...		617,000	...		645,200	...	
Guaranteed Railways	3,559,160	...		3,383,400	...		3,077,200	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph . .	24,897	...		33,900	...		59,300	...	
Marine . .	283,520	...		234,300	...		234,800	...	
Military . .	13,630,963	...		13,597,600	...		13,227,000	...	
Public Works .	1,459,399	...		826,700	...		1,336,100	...	
Remittance Account between England and India . . .	923,517	186,955		941,400	197,200		1,357,700	115,800	
TOTAL .	34,992,817	186,955	35,179,772	36,120,600	197,200	36,317,800	38,416,300	115,800	38,532,100
NET .						373,300			19,500
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	15,474,496	15,474,496	...	15,989,000	15,985,000	...	16,000,000	16,000,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	155,773,447	21,907,838		158,724,800	23,578,500		155,504,000	21,652,500	
Opening Balance .	13,305,189	3,259,933		14,748,821	5,402,873		16,797,121	3,532,473	
GRAND TOTAL .	169,078,636	25,167,771		173,473,621	28,981,373		172,301,121	25,184,973	

	Accounts, 1889-90.			Revised Estimate, 1890-91.			Budget Estimate, 1891-92.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward .	101,298,134	16,765,245		103,759,500	22,204,200	...	101,889,700	18,674,200	
Loans to Native States and Presidency Corporations, &c. . . .	477,361	...	477,361	543,600	...	543,600	568,200	...	568,200
NET .			355,905			452,700			484,700
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	500,979	...	500,979	550,300	...	550,300	744,900	...	744,900
NET .			242,249			330,500			523,600
Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures . .	...	500,000		...	898,100		...	1,533,500	
For Expenditure .	2,235,123	1,516,205		1,884,100	1,379,500		1,392,100	1,440,500	
TOTAL .	2,235,123	2,016,205	4,251,328	1,884,100	2,277,600	4,161,700	1,392,100	2,974,000	4,366,100
NET .			1,215,592			2,728,300			441,400
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	14,393,100	...		16,258,000	...		17,900,000	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	474,110	...		219,900	...		579,000	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . .	202,914	...		617,000	...		645,200	...	
Guaranteed Railways	3,559,160	...		3,383,400	...		3,077,200	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph . .	24,819	...		33,900	...		59,300	...	
Marine . . .	283,997	...		234,300	...		234,800	...	
Military . . .	13,678,031	...		13,497,600	...		13,227,000	...	
Public Works .	1,433,912	...		576,700	...		1,336,100	...	
Remittance Account between England and India . . .	165,178	983,448		156,600	967,100		142,900	1,311,100	
TOTAL .	34,215,221	983,448	35,198,669	34,977,400	967,100	35,944,500	37,201,500	1,311,100	38,512,600
NET .			18,897			0			0
Secretary of State's Bills paid	15,602,997	...	15,602,997	14,961,600	...	14,961,600	16,934,400	...	16,934,400
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS .	154,329,815	19,764,898		156,676,500	25,448,900		158,730,800	22,959,300	
Closing Balance .	14,748,821	5,402,873		16,797,121	3,532,473		13,570,321	2,225,673	
GRAND TOTAL .	169,078,636	25,167,771		173,473,621	28,981,373		172,301,121	25,184,973	

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 20th March 1891.

R. N. RAY,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Comptroller General.

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

D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Accounts, 1889-90.										
Balance at end of 1888-89*	11,922	310,631	208,466	104,941	495,634	444,042	406,794	1,248,182	843,857	4,074,469
Added in 1889-90 . .	657	...	69,636	19,764	94,940	117,015	42,375	155,614	62,207	562,198
Spent in 1889-90 . .	...	13,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,202
Balance at end of 1889-90 .	12,579	297,429	278,102	124,705	590,574	561,057	449,169	1,403,796	906,064	4,623,465
Revised Estimate, 1890-91.										
Balance at end of 1889-90 (by Accounts) . .	12,579	297,429	278,102	124,705	590,574	561,057	449,169	1,403,796	906,064	4,623,465
Added in 1890-91 . .	...	...	44,100	...	...	34,000	26,700	...	...	104,800
Spent in 1890-91 . .	300	74,900	...	11,900	84,100	...	...	139,100	107,300	417,600
Balance at end of 1890-91 .	12,279	222,529	322,202	112,805	506,474	595,057	475,869	1,264,696	798,764	4,310,665
Budget Estimate, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91 (by Revised Estimate).	12,279	222,529	322,202	112,805	506,474	595,047	475,869	1,264,696	798,764	4,310,665
Added in 1891-92 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spent in 1891-92 . .	1,200	47,000	112,400	12,800	50,000	52,500	77,400	393,700	171,400	828,400
Balance at end of 1891-92 .	11,079	175,529	209,802	100,005	456,474	542,547	398,469	960,996	627,364	3,482,265

* See Appropriation Report, Abstract D.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 20th March 1891.

R. N. RAY,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Comptroller General.

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

Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—England and India.

Net Revenue.

Figures to nearest 100.

	ACCOUNTS, 1889-90.					REVISED ESTIMATE, 1890-91.					BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1891-92.				
	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Land Revenue . . .	23,981,399	55,015	23,926,384	3,624,194	20,302,190	23,914,600	51,900	23,862,700	3,703,900	20,158,800	24,399,300	45,900	24,353,400	3,887,400	20,466,000
Opium	8,583,056	66	8,582,990	1,605,107	6,977,883	7,875,000	100	7,874,900	2,194,700	5,680,200	7,593,100	100	7,593,000	2,274,000	5,318,700
Salt	8,187,739	35,812	8,151,927	412,766	7,739,161	8,453,000	35,500	8,417,700	437,700	7,980,000	8,343,500	37,400	8,306,100	466,900	7,839,200
Stamps	4,087,908	47,444	4,040,464	134,373	3,906,091	4,090,100	47,300	4,048,800	132,000	3,916,800	4,148,200	47,000	4,101,200	132,400	3,968,800
Excise	4,891,894	30,191	4,861,703	156,739	4,704,964	4,923,700	26,700	4,897,000	176,800	4,720,200	4,953,700	27,000	4,926,700	188,700	4,737,900
Provincial Rates . . .	3,410,055	6,622	3,403,433	55,075	3,348,358	3,475,400	6,200	3,469,200	51,400	3,417,800	3,530,900	6,000	3,524,900	51,800	3,473,100
Customs	1,506,686	48,455	1,458,231	135,021	1,323,210	1,722,500	44,900	1,677,600	136,600	1,541,000	1,700,900	49,000	1,651,900	140,000	1,510,900
Assessed Taxes . . .	1,595,274	13,609	1,581,665	27,681	1,553,984	1,603,500	15,000	1,588,500	29,300	1,559,200	1,010,300	14,400	1,595,900	31,000	1,564,300
Forest	1,486,303	2,915	1,483,388	780,035	703,353	1,451,200	4,400	1,446,800	812,800	634,000	1,511,100	2,400	1,508,700	905,700	603,000
Registration	353,792	846	352,946	193,237	159,709	369,100	900	368,200	196,100	172,100	369,900	1,000	368,900	201,900	167,000
Tributes from Native States .	777,707	...	777,707	...	777,707	762,200	...	762,200	...	762,200	765,000	...	765,000	...	765,000
	58,861,813	240,975	58,620,838	7,124,228	51,496,610	58,646,500	232,900	58,413,600	7,871,500	50,542,100	58,926,200	231,400	58,694,800	8,281,600	50,413,200
DEDUCT—Assignments and Compensations . . .					1,544,448					1,517,200					1,522,400
TOTAL NET REVENUE .					49,952,162					49,024,900					48,890,800

Net Expenditure.

	ACCOUNTS, 1889-90.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1890-91.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1891-92.		
	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Interest	4,240,963	873,201	3,367,762	4,164,700	925,800	3,238,900	3,867,200	806,400	3,060,800
Post Office, Telegraph, & Mint.	2,228,504	2,337,624	—109,120	2,307,800	2,539,500	—231,700	2,368,100	2,469,700	—101,600
Civil Departments . .	13,235,406	1,556,372	11,679,034	13,397,200	1,607,600	11,789,600	13,976,500	1,571,300	12,405,200
Miscellaneous Civil Charges .	4,814,283	1,204,409	3,549,874	4,718,800	920,600	3,798,200	4,972,900	821,400	4,151,500
Famine Relief and Insurance .	600,000	...	600,000	600,000	...	600,000	1,043,000	...	1,043,000
Construction of Rys. (charged against Rev. in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	4,974	...	4,974	9,100	...	9,100	210,500	...	210,500
Railways Revenue Account .	18,458,202	16,605,601	1,852,601	18,014,400	17,007,600	1,006,800	19,374,100	17,872,400	1,501,700
Irrigation	2,652,707	1,991,078	661,629	2,762,800	2,171,200	591,600	2,883,100	2,160,700	722,500
Buildings and Roads . .	5,412,189	650,398	4,761,791	5,822,000	637,700	5,184,300	6,109,100	597,100	5,512,000
Army Services . . .	20,677,814	944,707	19,733,107	20,897,500	857,000	20,040,500	21,051,200	800,200	20,251,000
Special Defence Works . .	689,481	...	689,481	523,300	...	523,300	847,000	...	847,000
	73,014,523	26,223,390	46,791,133	73,217,600	26,667,000	46,550,600	76,702,700	27,099,100	49,603,600
Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits . . .	+562,198 —13,202		+548,096	+104,800 —417,600		—312,800	... —828,400		—828,400
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE .			47,340,129			46,237,800			48,775,200
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) .			+2,612,033			+2,787,100			+115,600
			49,952,162			49,024,900			48,890,800

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 20th March 1891.

R. N. RAY,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Comptroller General.

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

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA. *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

Summary of Financial Statement, 1891-92.

The Financial Statement for 1891-92 is published in a Gazette Extraordinary of this date.

The Accounts of 1889-90 have closed with a surplus of Rx. 2,612,033.

In the Revised Estimate for 1890-91 the Revenue is estimated at Rx. 85,313,500, and the Expenditure at Rx. 82,526,400, yielding a surplus of Rx. 2,787,100. The larger part of this surplus is due to the rise in the rate of Exchange.

The net Revenue from Opium is expected to be Rx. 218,200 less than the Budget Estimate. The net Railway Revenue, apart from the Exchange on sterling payments, is only slightly better than the Budget Estimate. Most of the other Revenue heads show improvement.

In the Budget Estimate for 1891-92 the Revenue is estimated at Rx. 86,025,300 and the Expenditure at Rx. 85,909,700, yielding a surplus of Rx. 115,600. The Famine Grant is restored to the original amount Rx. 1,500,000, of which Rx. 1,043,000 is under Famine Relief and Insurance, and Rx. 457,000 represents the loss on the Indian Midland and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, which have been constructed for the protection of the country against famine. The estimate of net Opium Revenue is Rx. 5,318,700, being Rx. 361,500 less than the Revised Estimate of 1890-91. Exchange is taken at 1*s.* 5¼*d.* There is an improvement of Rx. 164,300 as compared with the Budget Estimate of 1890-91 in the net charge for Upper Burma.

It is stated under the usual reserve that the Secretary of State proposes in 1891-92 to sell £16,000,000 of Council Bills, and to raise a loan of £2,600,000 for discharge of 3½ per cent. Debentures and advances to Railway Companies.

The Estimates of 1891-92 provide Rx. 3,500,000 for Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue, and also the sum of Rx. 1,008,300 as loans for local purposes. But it is not expected that it will be necessary to raise any loan in India in 1891-92. This satisfactory result is due mainly to the large surpluses of 1889-90 and 1890-91, and to the provision in those years for Reduction of Debt. Out of the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, the sum of Rx. 1,040,000 is assigned for the construction of Protective Railways and Canals in 1891-92.

Future prospects, apart from questions connected with Exchange and Military Expenditure, are considered by Sir David Barbour to be decidedly encouraging.

March 20, 1891.

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 19th March, 1891.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn.
The Hon'ble Rájá Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AND CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"I very much regret to say that I have received a letter from my hon'ble friend Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter in which he says that the state of his health is such that he will be unable to attend the meeting of the Council to-day. Had his indisposition been of a merely temporary character, I should have been

prepared, with Your Excellency's permission, to have moved that the discussion of the question involved in this Bill should be postponed for a few days: but, as I understand that there is no likelihood of my hon'ble friend being able to take part in the further consideration of the measure, I can only reiterate the expression of my regret that the Council will not have his assistance in dealing with the important question which forms its subject.

"The discussion which has taken place with regard to this Bill during the last ten weeks has had many good effects. It has shown, among other things, that outside Bengal there is very little real opposition to the measure, that in Bengal itself the extent and importance of the opposition have been by no means so great as has been represented, and that as regards the objections raised to the Bill its supporters have everywhere had very much the best of the argument. It has elicited from all parts of India expressions of abhorrence of the practice which the Bill is designed to prohibit; and it has established that the practice, though undoubtedly prevalent in certain districts, is not found to exist elsewhere except in isolated cases. And, if I may judge from the minute of dissent which my hon'ble friend Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter has appended to the Report of the Select Committee, it has satisfied him that the bulk of the arguments with which he assailed the Bill, on the occasion of its introduction into this Council, are not tenable, and must be abandoned. As, however, the key-note which my hon'ble friend struck on the former occasion has been followed by most of the speakers and writers who have attacked the Bill, and it is desirable that an answer should be given to arguments which have been enforced by the authority attaching to his name, I fear I must occupy the Council for some time in going over the old ground, and showing how slight is the foundation, either in fact or reason, upon which the objections to the Bill are based, and what little justification there is for the outcry which has been raised against it.

"It will doubtless be remembered that in introducing the Bill I spoke of it as a measure of protection, which it was the clear right and duty of the Government to adopt if the necessity for State interference was established. I did not perhaps dwell on this part of the case as fully as I might have done for it seemed to me a self-evident proposition that little girls under the age of twelve are unfit for sexual intercourse, and ought not to be subjected to it. I considered it sufficient to rely on the report of Sir Steuart Bayley that in Bengal 'it is a general practice for Hindu girls, after they are married, but before puberty is even indicated, much less established, to be subjected to more or less frequent acts of connection with their husbands;' and upon the question of their fitness for such intercourse I quoted the professional opinion of Dr. Macleod that, 'making all due allowance for climatic and racial differences and bearing social customs in mind, it would seem reasonable and right that the age of protection in this country should be raised from ten to twelve years.' Having thus established a *primâ facie* case for the proposed legislation, I reserved further proof until my statement should be challenged; and, though the challenge has been indirect rather than direct, it must be met. It is said that 'the plea of humanity does not avail'; that the case of Hari Maiti was an isolated case; and that 'the patent fact that many girls in this country become mothers before or immediately after twelve plainly shows that there is necessarily no inhumanity in the act itself.' My hon'ble friend Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, while assuming for the purposes of his argument that 'the rule of premature intercourse with girl-wives exists to a culpable extent in Bengal,' states that this assumption, so far as his knowledge of Hindu society in Bengal goes, is not fairly tenable. I can understand my hon'ble friend's reluctance to admit the existence of a state of things so degrading to his countrymen, and I should have been glad had I been able to accept his testimony on the point. But what are the facts as stated in official documents which have been laid before the Council? Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of Chittagong, reports: 'The practice of consummating marriage with immature girls is universal in this division, as it is all over East Bengal. It is less common among Muhammadans, but is universal among all castes and classes of Hindus. Every one consulted admits this, whether in favour of reform or against it.' Babu Nobin Chunder Sen, a Deputy Magistrate in the Chittagong Division, writes: 'Being a native of this division, I may assure you that the practice

of consummating marriage with immature girls is universal in this division. It is not confined to any particular section or caste.' Mr. Allen, Magistrate of Noakhali, reports: 'The practice among Hindus of this district of consummating marriages with immature wives is, I fear, widespread.' Mr. Dutt, Collector of Burdwan, states that 'the practice of consummating marriage with immature girls prevails generally and widely in this district. From my own knowledge I can also assert that the practice prevails widely and generally in Calcutta and in other parts of Bengal.' Mr. Lowis, the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, says: 'I have consulted the district officers and others, and find a consensus of opinion as to the existence of the practice of consummation of marriage with immature girls throughout the division, except perhaps in the Jalpaiguri District, where the Meches and other aboriginal tribes do not favour child-marriage, and where, amongst the Muhammadans and Rajbungshis, females, being useful in field work, are not generally married until they are more advanced in age.' Mr. Gupta, the Collector of Mymensingh, says: 'The practice of consummating marriage before girls attain puberty exists to a certain extent in this district, as more or less in all parts of Bengal; but generally it is more prevalent among the lower than among the higher castes of Hindus.' Mr. Quinn, the Commissioner of Bhagulpore, reports as the result of his enquiries that 'among the lower classes of Hindus, and also of Muhammadans though perhaps to a less extent, there is no doubt that the consummation of marriage with immature girls is of frequent occurrence. Girls are sent to their husbands' house at a very early age, and often long before menstruation has begun, and when there no restriction is placed on the husband, the natural consequence being that sexual intercourse must frequently take place while the wife is quite immature.'

"There is no gainsaying this evidence. It establishes the existence in Bengal of a horrible practice, condemned alike by the Hindu religion and by the commonest feelings of humanity, and with which the present law is powerless to cope in any adequate way. The records of the Criminal Courts are full of cases in which child-wives, between the ages of ten and twelve, have been done to death in the exercise of marital rights by their husbands. There must be no misapprehension on this point. It has been stated that the case of Hari Maiti is an isolated case, and my hon'ble friend asserts that 'after the most searching enquiry not a single case resulting in conviction of a husband for rape during the last thirty years has been found out.' My hon'ble friend is particular in his choice of words, for prosecutions have not always been followed by convictions and rape has not always been the charge. But I will give him some recent instances of the class of cases which to my mind justify the proposed alteration in the law. In the Sessions Court at Rangpur in March, 1890, Dhula Nasga was tried for rape of his wife; the defence was that the girl was not under ten years of age: the Judge gave effect to this defence, though he said 'the case is a painful one, the girl, or more correctly speaking child, asserting that the accused, who is a full grown man, forcibly had sexual intercourse with her, stifling her cries by putting a cloth in her mouth,' and the man was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. At Hooghly, in December, 1889, Jamirudin was charged with having caused the death of his wife Parijan, and the Magistrate, Mr. Mullick, dismissed the case on the ground that, 'as Parijan was between eleven and twelve years of age, the accused committed no offence by having sexual intercourse with her, and is not answerable for the consequences which unfortunately followed it.' At Maldah, in May, 1889, Panchu Monim was tried in the Court of the Sessions Judge for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The medical evidence indicated that the girl died from strangulation accompanying forcible sexual intercourse. The husband was twenty-one years of age, the wife about eleven. One assessor, a pleader, held that 'the deceased died accidentally, through her husband's trying to have forcible intercourse with her.' 'I don't think he is guilty,' he added, 'because his violence was too trifling, considering his rights as a husband, and it was accidental.' The other assessor merely suggested that 'some one else (than the husband) may have done it.' The man was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, which was afterwards enhanced to two years by the High Court.

question of the Shastras, in the way of giving an authoritative opinion on them. But no member of this Council who has waded, as I have done, through the mass of dissertations on the subject which this controversy has called forth, can have failed to come to the conclusion that the construction put upon the Shastras by the Bengal Pundits has not been accepted in other parts of India, and that the balance of argument and authority is in favour of the supporters of the Bill. Even if it were not so, were I a Hindu, I would prefer to be wrong with Professor Bhandarkar, Mr. Justice Telang and Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao than to be right with Pundit Sasadhur Turkachuramani and Mr. Tilak; and I should agree with His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore in thinking that, had the ancient sages whose authority is invoked by the so-called orthodox party lived now, 'they would have taken upon themselves the responsibility' (as His Highness himself has done) 'of legislating with the view of protecting society from the pernicious consequences of early marriage and of the consummation of marriage before the child-wife has scarcely any idea of what marriage means.' It seems to me, moreover, unwarrantable to claim for Bengal an orthodoxy, and for its Shastris an authority, superior to that of the rest of India. It can hardly be contended that a doctrine which is non-essential elsewhere becomes essential because it is held in Bengal. No Legislature can undertake to discriminate between these variations of creed; but it derives support, in interfering with practices inconsistent with the public good, from the fact that those practices, so far as they are sought to be justified on religious grounds, rest on the authority of a comparatively modern scholiast, and are not countenanced by the teachings of the early law-givers who are the generally accepted expositors of Hindu theology.

"So much as regards the religious objection in the abstract. With reference to the particular rite of *garbhadhan*, with which it is said that the Bill will interfere, it is abundantly clear from the papers before the Council that it is not universally observed in Bengal, or generally in other parts of India; that its neglect by Kulin Brahmins as a class, and its non-observance by many families who disapprove of it on account of its obscenity, has not been followed by exclusion from caste, or other ecclesiastical or social penalties; that its observance may be postponed on various secular grounds; and that the penance for its non-observance is of an exceedingly trifling character. I have not failed to remark that two learned Judges of the High Court of Calcutta, for both of whom I have a great respect, have pointed out that 'the formal and outward penance may be simple, but the real efficacy of penance consists, according to the Hindu scriptures, quite as much as according to reason and common sense, in real inward penitence and a resolution not to commit the sin again.' I can quite understand that there may be men who place religious duty above all earthly laws, but these men are few; and I think Pundit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar is nearer the truth when he says 'the punishment which the Shastras prescribe for violation of the rule is of a spiritual character and is liable to be disregarded.' Besides, when the neglect of this particular religious observance can be excused by the simple expedient of absence from home, it is difficult to see how any serious conflict of duty can arise in the minds even of the most orthodox.

"I pass now to the only ground upon which my hon'ble friend appears now to base his opposition to the Bill, and that is, its inutility. I may observe at the outset that the utility of a measure of this kind depends to a very great extent on the support given to it by the more influential members of the community. If those respectable persons who object to the Bill because it is (they say) a measure of social reform, and all social reforms should emanate from the people themselves without legislative interference, would but consider how helpful an Act of this kind will be to them if they are really sincere in desiring an improvement in their marriage customs, they would welcome instead of opposing it, and would be as eager to point out to their countrymen the benefits likely to accrue from its observance as they are now zealous in suggesting the means by which it may be turned into an engine of oppression. I have no sympathy with the pseudo-social reformers who talk glibly on the subject, and do nothing. If they honestly believe their marriage customs are bad, let them follow the example of the Sardars of Rajputana, and amend them. If the Legislature is to wait for their action before undertaking a

measure of protection of this kind, the necessity for which I think I have amply proved, the fate of child-wives in Bengal will never be ameliorated. My hon'ble friend says the Act will be a dead-letter; it is for him and those who support him to make it so, not by throwing difficulties in the way of prosecutions, but by lending their whole influence so to modify caste rules and domestic practices that prosecutions may become unnecessary. No one will be hurt by this Act who does not break it; no one, as I have shown, is compelled to break it by religious duty; for those who do break it, who shall say that the punishment likely to be awarded is too severe?

"My hon'ble friend has pointed out a way in which Hindu society can very materially assist the observance of the law. He says, speaking of Bengal,—

> 'Amongst people of the higher castes girls are generally married between the ages of nine and eleven. Amongst people of the lower castes marriageable age is still lower. The girls go immediately after marriage to their husbands' house and stay there for a week or so. Before they attain puberty they occasionally visit their husbands' house and make a stay for temporary periods. Whenever they visit their husbands' house, the general practice in Bengal is to allow the young couple to sleep together at night.'

"As my hon'ble friend justly observes, 'this practice is certainly pernicious,' and he considers it a 'moral evil which would not in any appreciable degree be remedied by this Bill.' But surely advantage might be taken of the passing of this Bill to restore the practice which formerly prevailed in Bengal, and which still prevails in the neighbouring provinces of Behar and Orissa, under which a girl is not sent to her husband's house until she is mature enough for cohabitation.

"It remains for me to deal with certain specific proposals which have been made for the amendment of the Bill, and I may say at starting that the Select Committee were, not merely ready, but anxious, to consider favourably any amendments which, while not weakening the principle of the Bill, might tend to remove public apprehensions as to the possibly injurious administration of the law. The first of these proposed amendments was to substitute the attainment of puberty for the age-limit of twelve years, and it was argued, plausibly enough, that it would be easier to give proof of the former than of the latter criterion, while at the same time the protection of the law would be extended to a larger class. The majority of the Select Committee were unable to accept these arguments. No doubt there will be difficulty in many cases in procuring satisfactory evidence of age, but the temptation to manufacture evidence in regard to the physical condition of the girl will be infinitely greater. As His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore has aptly pointed out—'though such a provision would serve to silence the clamour raised against the Bill, yet there would be this danger, that delinquents in their endeavours to defend themselves would, almost in every instance, try to take shelter under the exception contemplated.' The majority of the Select Committee entirely agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that, apart from technical difficulties, 'the objections to making it necessary to prove in Court the occurrence of the first indications of puberty are insuperable.' We have the authority of the Bengal Government for holding that the signs of puberty are frequently brought on by artificial stimulation. In a letter to the *Indian Mirror*, Surgeon-Major Basu, the Civil Surgeon of Mymensingh, states that 'unaided menstruation is unfortunately a rare event in Bengal.' How then is it possible to accept this test in preference to that of age?

"No doubt the adoption of the age-limit of twelve years will not cover all the cases which it would be desirable to protect, but it will go a long way in that direction. If the statistics quoted by my hon'ble friend from Surgeon-Major Gupta's report are correct, it will cover 39 per cent. of the girls of India, and that is a great step in advance. Other authorities, however, Dr. Juggobundo Bose for example, justify the belief that the proportion will be much higher. In the absence of reliable statistics, we are constrained to fall back on what seems likely to be a generally acceptable limit. In many parts of India and among many classes, the practice is established, or is gaining ground, of not sending wives to live with their husbands until they are at least twelve years old, and thus, as the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces observes, 'the theory of the

law will, by the proposed amendment, be brought into harmony with the practice of the people on a point in which the morality of the people is in advance of the morality of the law.' Moreover, we assimilate the law regarding rape to the general law which provides that consent to the commission of an offence shall be unavailing if given by a person who is under twelve years of age.

"Another proposal has been made that no prosecution shall be allowed except at the instance of the child-wife herself, or her natural guardian, or some blood relation. The adoption of this suggestion would undoubtedly reduce the law to a dead-letter, for it is to be feared that all the influence of the family would be used to screen the offender rather than to protect the victim.

"Then it is said that the offence, when committed by a husband against his wife, ought not to be classed as rape, and should be visited with a lighter punishment. I do not think it desirable that the gravity of the offence should be minimized in this way. I agree with Sir Meredyth Plowden that 'it is an offence affecting the wife not as wife, but as a human creature'; and I should greatly regret if this Council were to weaken the effect of the Bill by drawing a distinction in favour of brutality on the part of husbands. With regard to the amount of punishment to be inflicted, that is a matter for the consideration of the Courts, which will apportion it, within the limits laid down in the Bill, according to the circumstances of the case; and while, in some instances, a light penalty may be inflicted, it can scarcely be doubted that cases will occur in which the highest penalty awardable will not be disproportionate to the seriousness of the offence committed.

"Although I cannot help thinking that the chances of this measure being misused if it becomes law have been greatly exaggerated, I have no hesitation in commending to the acceptance of the Council the two additional safeguards against its possible misapplication which have been introduced by the Select Committee. The first, which limits the preliminary jurisdiction in such cases to District Magistrates and Chief Presidency Magistrates, has been adopted at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; the second, which limits police investigation, if ordered under section 155 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to investigation by police-officers of superior rank only, has the approval of the High Court at Calcutta. We have thus, I think, fenced round the administration of the Act with every reasonable precaution that could be adopted without entirely destroying its efficiency. As regards the publicity to be given to proceedings under it, the Magistrate has an absolute discretion, under section 352 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to exclude the public from his Court, if he thinks fit. In this and in all other matters the experienced officers to whom alone the investigation of cases between husband and wife will be entrusted may be relied upon to act with all the circumspection which the exercise of so delicate a jurisdiction may demand.

"One other point remains to be noticed. It has been said that, if the Bill is passed, women may be subjected against their will to medical examinations and thereby put to shame and disgrace. There is no ground for this apprehension. It has been laid down by the High Court at Calcutta, in the clearest terms, in the case of *The Queen-Empress* v. *Guru Charan Dusadh*, that no Court or Magistrate has any right to order the medical examination of a witness without her consent, and that such an examination is an illegal and unjustifiable assault, for which damages may be recovered. This objection, therefore, fails like the rest.

"I have now, I think, gone through the main arguments for and against the Bill, and the result seems to be this. It is admitted that immature prostitution and premenstrual cohabitation, where they exist, are abhorrent alike to common humanity and the teachings of the Hindu religion, and ought to be put down by law; the Indian community at large, for all classes of whom we are legislating, approve of the measure, so far as it goes, though many would desire to carry it still further—and this is the only part of the criticism with which I have any sympathy; but because the operation of the law might in a few cases interfere with the performance of a rite which is at best of questionable obligation, and of merely partial and local observance, my hon'ble friend would deprive the Bill of its most powerful sanctions, and establish a ready means for

the evasion of its penalties. I trust the Council, in the interests of the great class of Her Majesty's subjects who are the victims, not so much of an unreasoning regard for what may be believed to be religious duty, as of a callous disregard of any consideration but selfish passion, will set aside this plea on behalf of a practically infinitesimal minority of hyper-orthodox persons and pass the Bill in the form in which it has been reported by the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble THE RAJA OF BHINGA said:—

"My Lord, I wish to say a few words in support of this Bill. As far as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are concerned, the Hindus are not particular at all about the performance of the Garbhadhan ceremony, nor is any objection raised by their caste people if they choose to marry their daughters after their attainment of the age of puberty. Our Shastras do not allow the Sudras to perform rites like *Garbhadhan* prescribed in the Sutras, and the Brahmins who assist them in the performance of such rites are called 'Sudrayachi' or 'beggars supported by the Sudras,' and the Shastras strictly enjoin that they should be punished with excommunication. These rites are intended only for the twice-born, namely, the Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaisyas. They, having to undergo before marriage the ceremony of Upanayana or the investiture with the sacred thread, do not think the observance of *Garbhadhan* so essential. Hence, perhaps, arises the laxity in the practice.

"Persons of high family, as a rule, seldom marry their daughters below the age of fourteen. Search for suitable husbands and the demand of large dowries stand in the way of early marriages. It has, therefore, become customary among the Kshatriyas or Rajputs that as soon as a girl is married she leaves her father's house for that of her husband; and that is one of the chief reasons, I believe, which actuated the Princes and Nobles of Rajputana to pass at a meeting a resolution to the effect that they should not marry their daughters below the age of fourteen and their sons below that of eighteen.

"In no part of the country, girls rarely, if ever, attain the age of puberty before the completion of their twelfth year. But, when menstruation takes place earlier, it is generally brought on by objectionable means.

"That there is a demand for sexual intercourse with children, and that consequently it is thought necessary to have recourse to an abominable and unnatural process in order to bring about the desired result, cannot be denied. Prostitutes ask for, and men willingly pay, very high prices for cohabitation with girls of immature age. Such cohabitation is known up-country by a particular name which, however, escapes my memory. The prostitutes on such occasions are presented not only with large sums of money, but with jewels, dress and other valuable articles as well. When men undergo trouble and expense to such an extent to satisfy their lust, how can one expect that they will restrain their desires when the above qualifications are found in girls lawfully married to them? That such an unnatural desire exists in men of this country is to be attributed greatly to the present state of society and to the influence of the works of the Hindu and Muhammadan poets of the degenerate period. Such works are, no doubt, the outcome of the past misrule and anarchy, when unbridled sensuality was the order of the day. In Hindi alone there are at leas one hundred treatises on illicit love, called Nayakabhed, and all of themt abound in the loathsome descriptions of the pleasures of cohabitation with girls of tender years. Such being the case, the sooner a stop is put to these gross outrages on humanity the better for the country. In the words of Vedavvyas, 'Paropkar,' or doing good to others, is the fundamental principle of our religion: and the ancient bard Valmiki, in his Ramayana, makes one of our greatest sages, Vicwa Mitra, go so far as to lay it down that a ruler may perform acts in contravention of the express forms of religion when the protection of his subjects and the interests of humanity render the same necessary.

"At the same time I submit some safeguards are very necessary. Parda system being strictly observed in the Provinces of Oudh and North-West, a Hindu or Muhammadan lady of family cannot even converse with an outsider. Therefore appearance before the Magistrate, exposure by the pleaders, and the

examination by the male doctors will be viewed with horror and lead to deplorable consequences."

The Hon'ble Mr. NUGENT said :—

"My Lord, I do not propose to give a silent vote on this very important measure, which has attracted so much attention not only in India but also in England, has elicited so many opinions of such varying and conflicting descriptions, and has, apparently, since its introduction in January by the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Scoble, constituted the chief topic of discussion and interest in the Native community throughout the country. Like the other members of your Excellency's Council, I have waded through the filthy floods of loathsome literature which have been so copiously poured forth, and can say with truth that never before have I had equally unpleasant and repulsive reading. It is difficult for a layman to arrive at a positive conclusion on a question of tangled Sanskrit texts, concerning the proper interpretation to be placed on which the most learned modern experts and eminent scholars are at hopeless variance. Nor is it easy to apportion the weight to be attached to the utterances of old-world sages and mediæval doctors of medicine or divinity when those authorities differ, the more especially where doubt exists as to the purport of those utterances, and diversity of view prevails both as to the text and the commentary, their meaning and their value. The main point at issue between the Native opponents and supporters of the Bill would seem to be whether, according to the ancient Hindu religious law and its later commentators, the Indian scholiasts of centuries back, the consummation of marriage immediately after the first appearance of menses in his wife is prescribed as a binding religious duty on the husband—a duty of which the non-performance involves the commission of a deadly sin. On this subject much has been said and written, and the realistic details entered into by some of the keenest and most erudite adversaries of the measure, specially as regards the rites attendant on what is described as a religious ceremony and the nature of the penance to be undergone by the ancestors of a husband who complies not with the alleged injunctions of the Hindu scriptures, can only be characterised as revolting. But, as far as I am competent to judge, the balance of argument and of fact is distinctly on the side of such eminent interpreters of the Sanskrit text and authorities on the ancient books as the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar and others who hold their views; and the opinion, therefore, at which I have arrived is that it is not essential, according to his religion, that a Hindu husband should actually cohabit with his wife immediately after her first menstruation, whatever might then be her age, and whatever her physical fitness for sexual intercourse, and its results in the form of maternity. That pre-menstrual cohabitation is strictly forbidden seems certain: that intercourse by a husband with his wife immediately after the first appearance of the menses—which after all is but one of the earliest signs of approaching puberty—is enjoined as a duty or even is contemplated as a general rule, is not, I think, established. Indeed, it would be surprising if it were. The old Hindu lawgivers, like other legislators for nations in the earliest times, were wise men. In the injunctions they promulgated or codified they had ordinarily in view some substantial, tangible object more intimately connected with this world than with the world to come, though to render those injunctions the more binding and respected they imparted to them a religious sanction. In their commands concerning marriage the result at which they aimed was the growth of a large, strong and healthy population, able to establish towns, sufficient to develop the agricultural resources of the country, and well fitted, should the occasion arise, to speak with their enemies in the gate; and this object they, being men of great wisdom and intelligence, knew they would be unlikely to attain by requiring boy-husbands to cohabit with immature child-wives—a union from which only could spring a progeny weak in body and feeble in mind. To the relatively modern glosses made by comparatively recent commentators of merely provincial influence and reputation on the texts of the early lawgivers no serious importance need, in my humble opinion, be attached. These commentators at least were not inspired: their writings are not sacred scriptures. It is, I think, in any case a question whether, if it could legitimately be held as absolutely certain that the ancient Hindu religious or social law did direct husbands to cohabit with immature child-wives, Government would not be morally bound to intervene now to prevent a sin against humanity and to put an end to an abominable practice worthy only of debased savages, which the evidence forthcoming shows to be unfortunately only too common in some parts of India, particularly in portions of Bengal. The British Government has not hitherto hesitated to prohibit acts in themselves wrongful and cruel even when the plea of religious sanction could be advanced on their behalf with greater validity than it can be in this instance; and it would not now, I think and trust, shrink from putting its veto on other customs equally opposed to the instincts of all right-minded men whatever their race and whatever their creed, and even more harmful in their present and their future results, merely because noisy agitators protested that to stop such abominations would be to outrage their religion and to run counter to dubious dogmas propounded in prehistoric ages. But, as already observed, this question does not, I think, arise here. The Bill now under consideration does not as far as I am able to judge interfere with the Hindu or Muhammadan marriage law, and the theory that the teachings of the Hindu scriptures require the immediate consummation of marriage on the very first appearance of the menses is not established by the evidence. To the notice of those opponents of the measure who contend that the intervention of Government in such a matter is inadmissible may be commended the action of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, a Rajput of high caste and pure descent, the enlightened ruler of one of the chief Indian principalities, who by a stroke of his pen has prohibited the marriage within his territories of Rajput girls before they have attained the age of fourteen years.

"It is not necessary to dwell upon the misery, the unhappiness, the pain and the other evils which result from the pernicious practice which this Bill is designed to prevent. They are known to all. But it is contended that the proposed legislation is uncalled for, because the great majority of girls do not attain to puberty until they have passed the age of twelve and pre-menstrual intercourse is forbidden by the Hindu scriptures, because the number of cases of violation of immature girl-wives under that age by their husbands is exceedingly small, and because the existing law suffices to meet all requirements. To this the answer, I think, is that, though in other Indian provinces pre-menstrual cohabitation may be of very rare occurrence, in Bengal it is far from unfrequent; that a considerable number of Indian girls do commence to menstruate before they reach twelve years although still imperfectly developed and physically unfit to live with their husbands, and that for them protection is needed; that the number of instances in which serious and sometimes fatal injury is caused to a luckless child by enforced intercourse with her husband is unfortunately much larger than is stated by the opponents of the measure; and that the occurrence of these cases is in itself sufficient proof that the law as it now stands is not adequate or sufficiently deterrent. Much stress is laid on the statements of a number of medical men, mainly Native, but some European, that in the course of their practice they have not met with cases in which girls have been injured by connection with their husbands. To this evidence I attach little value. This is precisely the class of cases in which no medical man would be called in to advise and prescribe. The maimed wife, if treated at all, would be treated by the women of the household and their female neighbours: the matter would be hushed up and kept secret: and, if death did follow in instances where the girl was very small and the violence employed unusually great, the cause assigned would be fever, cholera or an accidental fall. A very different tale is told by the lady doctors in India in their memorial.

"That a Bill on so delicate a subject as that dealt with in this measure should lead to much agitation and excite considerable opposition is inevitable, and it cannot be denied that the proposed legislation has in many quarters met with a hostile reception. It is satisfactory, however, to find that a large and influential volume of public opinion, notably in the Bombay Presidency, is in favour of the measure, and that of those persons really competent to judge the question on its merits a majority would appear to support the course pursued by Government. It may, I think, safely be assumed that at most, if not all, of what are described as 'monster meetings' held to protest against the Bill, nine out of ten of those present had but the most vague and nebulous notions concerning either the provisions of the Bill or the effects it was likely to produce. They most probably were told with certain rhetorical embellishments not characterised by very strict regard for accuracy that Government was about to pass a law which would

invade the sanctity of their homes and private life; and forthwith, without further thought or discussion, they were prepared to vote as was desired or to sign any paper placed before them. When once, however, the Bill has become law, all agitation will, I anticipate, speedily subside; the baseless clamour regarding religion being endangered will rapidly die out; the beneficial and salutary character of the enactment, hedged round with safeguards as it now is, will be recognised; and gradually a practice which no right-minded man can defend and every kindly-hearted woman must abhor will become as extinct as is sati or any other barbarous custom which has already been swept away by the progress of education and civilisation.

"For these reasons, my Lord, I beg to support the Bill now before Your Excellency's Council."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—

"The importance of the principles involved in this Bill and the amount of interest which it has excited compel me not to give a silent vote, although I would gladly have been spared the discussion of so unsavoury a subject. I propose to consider the main principles upon which legislation of this character is based, and to review some of the points arising out of the discussion. First, with regard to the principles. I cannot do better as regards them than cite the words of Sir Barnes Peacock, then Legal Member of Council, in the debate on the Hindu Widows Re-marriage Bill. In that debate—I am reading from the Proceedings of the Council—Sir Barnes Peacock said that 'he was an advocate for liberty of conscience; and he thought that, so long as the interests of society were not injuriously affected, no political Government ought to throw in the way of its subjects any impediment whatever against their following the dictates of their own consciences, either directly by subjecting them to penalties, or indirectly by subjecting them to disabilities.' But then he went on to say that, 'where the commission of an act or the omission of a duty would be an offence against society, a political Government interfered to prevent that act or omission. But it did that for the protection of society and not for the protection of religion. Upon what principle, Sir Barnes Peacock asked, was it that the Indian Legislature had proceeded with reference to the practice of sati? Regulation XVII of 1829 declared that practice to be illegal and punishable by the Criminal Courts, and the preamble stated the reasons for the introduction of the measure. It said:—

"The practice of sati, or of burning or burying alive the widows of Hindus, is revolting to the feelings of human nature; it is nowhere enjoined by the religion of the Hindus as an imperative duty: on the contrary, a life of purity and retirement on the part of the widow is more especially and preferably inculcated, and, by a vast majority of that people throughout India, the practice is not kept up nor observed: in some extensive districts it does not exist: in those in which it has been most frequent it is notorious that, in many instances, acts of atrocity have been perpetrated which have been shocking to the Hindus themselves, and in their eyes unlawful and wicked. The measures hitherto adopted to discourage and prevent such acts have failed of success, and the Governor General in Council is deeply impressed with the conviction that the abuses in question cannot be effectually put an end to without abolishing the practice altogether. Actuated by these considerations, the Governor General in Council, without intending to depart from one of the first and most important principles of the system of British government in India, that all classes of the people be secure in the observance of their religious usages, so long as that system can be adhered to without violation of the paramount dictates of justice and humanity, has deemed it right,"' &c.

"And then Sir Barnes Peacock went on to say:—

'Then followed rules abolishing and making illegal the rite of sati. That rite was an injury to society. It was an injury to society that a widow should burn or bury herself with the body of her husband, or that any one should assist her in doing so; and therefore the Legislature had interfered and made the practice illegal. If a person'—and these are most important words—'believed it to be his imperative duty to do an act which would not be an injury to his fellow men or to society at large, the Legislature would not forbid him to do it; but, if he believed it to be his imperative duty to offer human sacrifice, the legislature would interpose and say—"We will not allow you to carry out your belief to the injury of your neighbour."'

"These were the principles upon which Sir Barnes Peacock in 1856 laid

down the limits which should be observed by the Indian Government in penal legislation; they were the principles which, I understand, had been adopted in the Sati Regulation and which were confirmed by the rejection of the petition against the Regulation before the Privy Council,—and these I take it are the principles underlying the Queen's Proclamation and the Indian Councils Act. I entirely agree with the hon'ble member that it is impossible to read the Queen's Proclamation as an abandonment of the right of Government to protect its subjects from injuries inflicted in the name of religion or to repress acts injurious to society. That Proclamation, as I read it, is, so far as it touches this matter, nothing more than a declaration by Her Most Gracious Majesty that she wishes to have tolerance of all religions strictly observed, and that due attention should be paid to ancient usages and customs where legislation becomes necessary; but to contend that Her Majesty would, if she had the power to do it, deprive the Government of the country of the means of putting down crime, even if that crime were committed in the name of religion, is almost inconceivable, and I need say nothing more about it.

"These then are the clear principles, these are the powers, which the Government possesses and upon which it has always acted, and it cannot be denied that not only has the Government a right to give protection to all its subjects where protection is needed, but that it is its duty to do so; and that duty is never more paramount, never more clear, than when the protection is necessary on behalf of minors and infants; and I take it that, if there is a class which more than any other appeals to the manly instincts of every one worthy of the name of man, it is that of the helpless infant compelled to undergo sexual intercourse while she is in an entirely immature condition.

"This is undoubtedly so, but so loath has the Government of India always been, and rightly so, to touch even the hem of the garment of any of the religions of India, and, so to say, lay a sacriligious hand upon them—so loath to do anything which could even be misinterpreted as an attempt to disturb religious feelings or customs,—even customs which are not religious in themselves but are accounted so,—that I who have lived many years in this country, and have some knowledge of the feelings of the inhabitants, should have felt much hesitation in supporting any proposals for legislation which might have been open to that imputation, or which might be made use of in order to inflame or disturb the minds of the ignorant or superstitious, unless a very clear case was made out that it would be a manifest dereliction of duty on the part of the Government not to interfere. But, looking at the mass of evidence before us, it does seem impossible to deny that a state of things exists which imperatively calls for legislation.

"Sexual intercourse with immature female children is so utterly revolting, so contrary to the first principles of civilized society, and such a physical outrage upon the poor little children themselves, that I should have thought that it was beyond the pale of discussion to consider whether it should be treated as a vice like drunkenness, or, as what it is, a heinous crime against these poor little infants.

"It has been clearly established that this crime, this odious practice, prevails, and prevails very largely. The terms in which the Raja of Bhinga has just referred to it show what the real nature of it is, and also the abhorrence with which all right-minded people must view it.

"Then, what are the consequences of it? Not only is there the physical outrage itself, but it is clearly shown that in a very large number of cases serious hurt, and sometimes even death, are the result to the victims; in other cases injury to their constitution of a lasting and grave character. So far then it would seem clear beyond all doubt that some legislation is necessary.

"The present age fixed by the Penal Code at which absolute protection is given to all girls against sexual intercourse is ten, although the ordinary age of consent to any act which causes hurt or injury and which would otherwise be criminal is twelve. A review of the medical evidence shows quite clearly that females are not fit to undergo the strain of maternity until a considerably later age than twelve; but the Government, in its tenderness for the feelings and customs of the people, and having regard to the peculiar difficul-

ties of the matter, have resolved to take twelve as the age, which must be conceded to be, as it were, an irreducible minimum; because, irrespective of the question which I shall come to presently, it seems impossible to deny that, apart from peculiar religious objections arising from Hindu marriage customs, twelve would be considered to be, if anything, too low an age. So far then there would appear to be no objection to this legislation. But the difficulty arises out of the usages of the Hindus. One of their great usages is that of infant marriage, and under that usage the great bulk of girls are married, some of them even as early as five or six, and the majority of them in this Province between eight and eleven. Now, there is a very great difference between Hindu marriage and English marriage, and there has been great misconception arising out of want of attention to this difference.

"An English marriage or a European marriage takes place between adults. From the nature of the case they are regarded as already fit for sexual intercourse, and the marriage implies consent to immediate cohabitation, and the phrase 'consummation' indicates the immediate completion of the marriage. With the Hindus, however, the case is quite different. Marriage among the Hindus—infant marriage though it be—is in the nature of a sacrament, and it indissolubly creates the status of wifehood, but without any relation between husband and wife which renders immediate cohabitation necessarily permissible; for it is of course apparent that by the laws of nature and also by the laws of the Hindu religion such immediate cohabitation is impossible and would be criminal when attempted with an infant wife of (say) twelve years. So the position stood thus. In the English law it was laid down that the husband could not commit rape upon his wife, because it was part of the contract of marriage that the wife should give her consent to immediate cohabitation, which consent she could not retract. But no one has ventured to suggest that the poor little Hindu infant of five or eight or nine does, either of herself, or through her guardians, give any such consent whatever; on the contrary, the precepts of the Hindu Shastras are clear that it is a crime of the most revolting character for the husband to attempt to have intercourse with his infant wife before she has attained maturity. This is the reason why in our Penal Code there is positive protection afforded even to married girls up to the age of ten, and this also is the reason why this provision was deliberately introduced notwithstanding that Lord Macaulay, who was an English lawyer, had not provided any protection for the wife from sexual intercourse, it being according to English views unnecessary because the marriage involved immediate sexual intercourse. That I take it is the real meaning of it, and this consideration shows that the Committee who revised the Bill, and at the head of whom was Sir Barnes Peacock, had thoroughly considered this matter, and concluded that the conditions were so different here that, wife or no wife, we were bound by the dictates of humanity, as well as of religion, to protect the female infant.

"The question then simply came to this, what should be the age? The age of ten has been fixed by the Penal Code, and has been the age now for the last thirty years. The evidence before us shows this to be far too low an age, and the cases cited prove that there is very great necessity for raising the age, at any rate as high as twelve. The objections with regard to the use of the word 'rape' based upon English law all fall to the ground.

"The next difficulty that is raised is the religious one. It is said by a large number of Hindus in Bengal that they are bound by their religion to have sexual intercourse with their infant wives on the first appearance of the menses. This opinion is not shared by a very large number of the Hindus in other parts of India; it is not even universally prevalent in Bengal; and the question is one which has been hotly debated. I do not propose to go into the merits of that debate. I am quite willing myself to concede that, however wrong a man's views may be of his own scriptures, if he believes any doctrine, however absurd, we must accept it as his religion until he chooses to abandon it. But it is perfectly clear that if this religious doctrine were pushed to its logical extent it would give sanction to the most terrible crimes, because the medical testimony is clear that there are instances in which infants of a few months old menstruate, and the menstruation goes on; there are other instances in which menstruation appears in very young girls who have no other signs of maturity, and then stops,

and regular menstruation is not resumed until some time later. Under the present law intercourse with these children on the ground that they have menstruated is punishable with transportation, or ten years imprisonment, if the children are under ten, and the so-called religious sanction is set aside, that is, Hindus are prohibited now from doing that which they say they are imperatively bound to do. The question then is merely whether the prohibition shall be carried two years further. The only result of that is that a larger and more appreciable percentage of girls menstruate between the ages of ten and twelve, and so there would be a larger number of instances in which the persons who hold that particular form of religious belief will not be allowed to carry it out at the expense or to the injury of their child-wives. That is really the sum and substance of the matter.

"It has then been proposed by persons, who are at one with us in desiring to put down premenstrual cohabitation between husband and wife as repugnant to the Hindu Shastras, that we should adopt first menstruation as the limit instead of any limit of age. I should have been very glad if possible to meet the religious scruple, fanciful as it appears, by such a concession, but it is absolutely impracticable, and the reasons why it is impracticable are perfectly clear.

"There is no real means by which you can give the necessary protection to young girls of a higher age than ten except by raising the age of consent. The objection that age is not ascertainable with sufficient certainty for the purpose of a criminal trial is really of very little value. There is no doubt difficulty in many cases in ascertaining age, just as there is great difficulty in this country in ascertaining any other fact by oral evidence. But our law bristles with instances of limits of age. I put aside the well-known fixed age of majority, which it is necessary to have, and I will take a few instances out of the criminal law itself. Under section 82 of the Penal Code nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age. Then section 83 provides for cases where acts which would be offences are committed by a child above seven and under twelve. Section 317 deals with cases where a child under twelve years of age is abandoned by its parents, and it provides for them a punishment of seven years imprisonment.

"These are a few of the age limits existing in the Penal Code and which are constantly worked, and it does seem a strange thing to object to an age limit being fixed in this Bill, and that it should be represented to us that it would be practically impossible to ascertain ages in this country and that it would be easier to ascertain whether the first appearance of the menses has taken place. Now, as regards that, I am aware that there are prevalent in various parts of the country certain festivities and ceremonies which take place on the occasion of the first appearance of menstruation. I am informed that these ceremonies, which are of a scandalous and indecent character, are gradually dying out, and that they are very far from being universally prevalent even amongst Hindus. Then I would point out that it is absolutely impossible, having regard to the medical testimony with reference to these little girls that some menstruate at an extremely early age, to legalise sexual intercourse with them on the ground that the menses have appeared. I would also point out, as has been done by the Hon'ble the Raja of Bhinga, that in many cases the menses are unnaturally stimulated, and that in other cases the flow is not what is supposed but is merely the result of a ruptured hymen, a result of the very crime which we are seeking to put down. It is also quite apparent, as already stated, that first menstruation is in many cases merely one sign of approaching puberty, and does not indicate the period when sexual intercourse may properly take place. Moreover, the plea of first menstruation having taken place would be put forward in every case and supported by oral evidence. Medical examination of the victim would not be possible without her consent. So no reliable test of the truth of the plea would be available. The accused would be able to have all the ladies of the family examined as to indelicate details, and conviction would be very difficult and uncertain and the scandal would be great. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to adopt this proposal and there is no alternative but that Your Excellency should either abandon the attempt to give protection to these little girls or should disregard the religious argument. Now, it would be very easy for the Government of India to sit quiet, and to wait, as it has been recommended from many quarters that

they should wait, until education and time have changed the character of the people.

"This was the very argument employed in the sati case, and which kept Lord Amherst during the five years of his Governor Generalship from meddling with the matter. I refer, my Lord, to Kaye's *History of the Administration of the East India Company*, and at page 531 it is stated that by the Bengal returns from 1819 it appeared that 560 cases of sati were reported, of which 421 were said to have occurred in the Calcutta Division alone. But notwithstanding that that was the case in 1819, notwithstanding that there was considerable inquiry into the matter and that many of the Company's servants were of opinion that they ought to take up the matter and suppress this abomination, yet the conclusion, on reading the whole of the opinions, that Lord Amherst came to was this:—

'I am not prepared,' he wrote in March 1827, 'to recommend an enactment prohibiting sati altogether ..... I must frankly confess, though at the risk of being considered insensible to the enormity of the evil that I am inclined to recommend to our trusting to the progress now making in the diffusion of knowledge among the natives for the gradual suppression of this detestable superstition. I cannot believe it possible that the burning or burying alive of widows will long survive the advancement which every year brings with it in useful and rational learning.' 'But,' says the historian, 'the period of Lord Amherst's tenure of office was fast drawing to a close. Before the year in which this minute was written had expired, his successor was occupying the Viceregal chair. The high moral courage of Lord William Bentinck faced the abomination without shrinking.'

"And we know what the result was: it was the Sati Regulation and the suppression of the practice of sati altogether. But history repeats itself, and the same arguments which were addressed to Lord Amherst are now addressed to Your Lordship.

"I should also remind the Council that at the beginning of this century human sacrifice, that is, the sacrifice of children, was one of the recognised religious practices in parts of Bengal itself. I turn again to Kaye's *History*, at page 548, where he quotes from *Ward on the Hindus*, and I find the following:—

'The people in some parts of India, particularly the inhabitants of Orissa and of the Eastern parts of Bengal, frequently offer their children to the goddess Gunga. The following reason is assigned for the practice. When a woman has been long married and has no children, it is common for the man, or his wife, or both of them, to make a vow to the goddess Gunga that, if she will bestow the blessing of children upon them, they will devote their first-born to her. If after this vow they have children, the eldest is nourished till a proper age, which may be three, four or nine years, according to circumstances, when, on a particular day appointed for bathing in a holy part of the river, they take the child with them and offer it to this goddess; the child is encouraged to go further and further into the water till it is carried away by the stream, or is pushed off by its inhuman parents.'

"This also was a practice which the British Government had put down and did put down. These matters of history now, but it is well to remember that it was in the name of religion that these sacrifices were made and that they were made by the inhabitants of this part of India.

"So much then for this portion of the subject, and I think I have shown that there has been no departure in this legislation from the fixed and guiding principles which have always actuated the Government of India, and that there is good and sufficient cause for this action, that it is necessary to take it, and that, desirous as Government may be of meeting religious objections, they are unable to accept the proposal to fix the first menstruation as the limit of protection.

"There is only one more argument I propose to deal with, and that is as to the inutility of the Bill. It is said that, granting all this, the Bill will be a dead letter. There are two statements made. The first is that there will be no prosecutions under this Act except where there has been physical injury of a grave kind arising from the sexual intercourse: and the other statement is that where injury does arise from sexual intercourse the present law is amply sufficient to deal with it. As regards the first of these statements I must admit that there is a great deal of truth in it. I do not expect that there will be many

prosecutions except where there has been severe injury, and the reason why I think so is this. These things take place in the privacy of the zenana, and so long as they are hushed up by a depraved public feeling, which certainly, judging from the controversy raging round us for some time, seems to prevail extensively in Bengal, I cannot expect that there will be many prosecutions; but I do not think that on that ground the Act will be without use.' The very same difficulty met the British Government when they attempted to deal with infanticide in Rajputana. There the infanticide took place in the zenana. It was impossible to know what the child died of. A little pill of opium the size of a pea, or a small quantity of the drug rubbed on the nipple of the mother's breast, was sufficient to carry off the child. It took the British Government seventy years of incessant pressure before we could be said to have quite put down that abominable practice in Rajputana, and it may be that it will be a very long time before the people of Bengal who are addicted to this practice will change their ways. But none the less I venture to think that the fact of these acts being made crimes by the Penal Code and punished when detected with a heavy penalty will have a deterrent effect, and that in course of time the evil may yield in the same way as infanticide did in Rajputana. So much for that part of the question.

"As regards the other point—that the law is sufficient to deal with cases of injury which are unhappily too common and which do come before the Courts—I desire to emphatically dissent from it. The Penal Code provides in section 80 that nothing is an 'offence which is done by accident or misfortune, or without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner, by lawful means and with proper care and caution.' So long as sexual intercourse with these little immature girl-wives is allowed by us to be a lawful act and so long as it is done in a lawful manner, by lawful means, and with proper care and caution, unless it can be shown that there was some criminal intention or knowledge, the doer of the act is bound to get off scot free. The opponents point to the conviction of Hari Maiti. I saw the papers in the Hari Maiti case, and my opinion was the same as that of all other counsel who had seen them—that it was a case that ought to be prosecuted, but that the chances of conviction were very very small, and the reason is very apparent from the charge of Mr. Justice Wilson, from which a quotation was made to the Council by the hon'ble member in moving the Bill. It is quite true that the man was convicted, but it must be remembered that he was convicted notwithstanding many difficulties, and that the jury who convicted him had not got to give any reason. The fact was that they did happen to convict him. Then there is the Maldah case to which reference was made just now. The Brahmin pleader who was one of the assessors considered that the violence committed by the husband in putting his hand on the child-wife's throat for the purpose of overcoming her resistance was a trifling force employed in the exercise of his marital right to perform a lawful act, and that therefore, though death accidentally resulted, he was not punishable. In that case the evidence as to menstruation was so conflicting that no finding was come to upon it. The Magistrate gave him two months and the High Court two years, but, as far as the two assessors were concerned, he would have got off. I cannot therefore understand how it can be contended that the law which leaves these acts perfectly lawful and only punishes the result of them when there is found to have been rashness or negligence in the commission or knowledge of the consequence which happened to result—I cannot understand how this state of things can be considered satisfactory; and I think that if this Bill had no other effect than that of providing certain conviction and an adequately severe penalty for those cases of injury which do come to the notice of our Courts, when the child is under twelve, that would be a very great gain indeed; such a result could not be open to the charge of inutility though many girls over twelve will still have no protection from premenstrual intercourse.

"I do not desire to go into the other numerous questions raised in this discussion. I have desired mainly to point out that the Government of India has not in this legislation in the smallest degree departed from those principles which have guided it heretofore, and which will, I trust, always guide it; that religious toleration and respect for religion will always be observed where the

religious doctrines do not compel criminal results; and I have been anxious as far as possible to allay the apprehension felt that the Government was starting on some new course by pointing out that there is not any ground for it. All the details of the Bill have been gone into so fully by the hon'ble member,—and other speakers will follow,—and the religious question will, I am sure, be so fully dealt with by my hon'ble friend Mr. Nulkar, that I will not trouble the Council longer, but merely say that I vote for the passing of the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. BLISS said:—

"As a member of the Select Committee on this Bill, I have had before me very many more petitions and opinions than those which have been printed and circulated to hon'ble members generally. I have also received from different parts of the country—principally of course from Bengal—many pamphlets and newspaper articles bearing on the subject. I have considered all these to the best of my ability, and have arrived at the conclusion that the Bill should be passed in the form in which it is now before the Council. I understand that in some quarters there is a feeling of disappointment that in the Committee's Report the arguments for and against the Bill have not been set out and discussed at length. I have also heard that from the brevity of that Report it has been held that this important subject has received too scant consideration at the hands of the members of the Committee. My Lord, this feeling is based on an entire misapprehension. I can say, not only for myself, but for the other members of the Committee, that the whole subject received most careful and anxious consideration; and that, if the Report of the Committee is brief, it is not because we underrated the importance of the subject or desired to slight the opinions of those who are opposed to this Bill, but because we saw no reason to depart in this case from the custom of restricting the Reports of Select Committees within narrow limits, and preferred to set forth in this Chamber our reasons for the opinion at which we had arrived.

"The ground on which this Bill is chiefly opposed is that it will interfere with the performance at the proper time of the sacrament which bears the name of *Garbhadhan*. Possibly, at some past time in the long history of Hinduism, this sacrament may have been regarded by pious Hindus as essential to salvation, and may have been universally—or at least commonly—performed. But it seems to me quite impossible to contend that this is now the case, or that any religious or social penalty follows on its omission. Its place appears to have been taken 'by certain disgraceful female rites, abhorrent alike to religion and decency,' to use the words of one of the Bengali gentlemen whose opinion on the Bill is before us. The same gentleman speaks of raising 'the whole superstructure of opposition on the importance of a ceremony practically obsolete.' I think he was right in using these words, and that the *Garbhadhan* sacrament or ceremony is practically obsolete. Indeed, there can be no doubt of this. There is no evidence at all that the ceremony is ever performed. It is true that many people say that it is, but the evidence is entirely secondary. So far as my knowledge goes, not one of the many—I may say thousands of persons—who have signed petitions or addressed the Council in other ways on this subject has ventured to mention a single case in which this ceremony has been performed to his own knowledge.

"Admitting, however, that the ceremony is still observed in a few specially orthodox families, let us consider how far it is right to conclude that its performance on the very first occasion of the indication of approaching puberty by the occurrence of a certain condition is imperatively necessary—necessary, I mean, to salvation. It is clear that, if its performance at that particular time is necessary to the salvation of any one Hindu living in Bengal, it must be necessary to the salvation of all other professors of the same faith, whether living in Bengal or elsewhere in India. But it is not denied that the *Garbhadhan* sacrament or ceremony is often not observed in Bengal and never observed in other provinces. Consequently, it would appear to follow that the vast majority of the followers of the Hindu religion have imperilled their salvation and have incurred the gravest penalties both in this world and the next. It is sufficient, I think, to state the case in this way to show that the *Garbhadhan* ceremony is only regarded as necessary to salvation by an infinitesimal minority, if by any.

I say 'if by any,' because, as I have said before, it is clear that no one visits, or seeks to visit, the omission to perform this ceremony with any pains or penalties of any sort or kind, or even with that disapproval and shunning of companionship by which the religious in all countries mark their abhorrence of sins which can only be dealt with by a higher than any earthly authority. But what real ground has any one for maintaining that the performance of this ceremony on this particular occasion is essential? So far as I can see, the doctrine rests on one text, and one text only, which equally competent scholars to those who oppose the Bill interpret in an entirely different way. They apply, that is, the word 'first' to the words 'auspicious day,' not to the word 'occurrence'. I am not a Sanskrit scholar, but yet I will venture to choose between these two renderings. It is an accepted rule that, in interpreting a document or a series of documents, one must consider the whole, not a part. Now, the translation favoured by the opponents of the Bill leaves this text entirely isolated and opposed to a great body of other texts which prescribe a later period as the proper one for the consummation of marriage, and emphasize the evils of too early maternity. But the translation favoured by those scholars who support the Bill entirely reconciles these apparent contradictions and leaves the precepts of the Hindu religion regarding this sacrament free from ambiguity and far removed from that position of antagonism to the best interests of the people, moral and physical, which the opponents of this Bill would maintain and enforce. I therefore adopt that translation without doubt or hesitation and support the Bill with an entire confidence that it will in no way injure or interfere with the religious feelings and practices which are as dear to our Hindu fellow-subjects as ours are to us. It is a source of great satisfaction to me that in arriving at this conclusion I am supported by the opinions of those two great and enlightened Princes, the Maharajas of Travancore and of Jeypore. They are admittedly entirely orthodox adherents of the Hindu religion. Their countrymen may without misgiving accept their assurance that this Bill does no violence to the dictates of their common faith.

"As to the necessity of the Bill, it is no answer to say that outrages upon immature girls are uncommon. However uncommon they may be, the law should deal with them when and where they occur. Not a few cases have been cited which have come under the observation of competent medical men. The lady doctors who some time ago addressed a petition to Your Excellency on this painful subject—a petition which found its way into the newspapers and has been published throughout the length and breadth of India—cited some fourteen truly terrible cases of which they had personal knowledge. Now, lady doctors are of but recent advent to India. They are a mere drop in the ocean among the 250 millions, or more, of people who inhabit this country. If in the course of the short experience of these few competent observers so many as fourteen cases have come to light, how many hundreds—nay, thousands—must not have occurred far from the light, in the privacy of the zenana, in the secrecy of Hindu family life? I fear that these cases are not uncommon, but the contrary. As that ornament of the Madras Bar, Mr. Subramani Iyer, says, 'it is significant that the existence of the vicious practice so severely and so justly condemned by medical authorities is not denied, except in a half-hearted way.' I wish it could with truth be said that the Bill is not necessary; but it cannot be. Why, my Lord, to say nothing of the cases cited by my hon'ble friend Sir Andrew Scoble, it appears from the *Englishman* newspaper of yesterday that a most barbarous case of this kind, in which the accused person is a Mussalman and the facts seem to be clearly established, is at this moment under the consideration of the High Court.

"As to the efficacy of the law as it will stand as amended, I think it is extremely probable that very few cases will be brought forward under it. It is not, in fact, at all desirable that cases of this kind should often come before the Courts. I concur with the opponents of the Bill that the unfortunate child-wife will, in such cases, be at least as great a sufferer as the husband to whom she has yielded or who has taken advantage of his position to injure her against her will. I can also understand and sympathise with the feeling that even the institution, to say nothing of the successful prosecution, of such a case will be destructive of the honour and future comfort of the families it affects. But the

Select Committee have taken such steps as seemed to them feasible to prevent the trial of such cases by incompetent and inexperienced persons, and to prohibit enquiries into them by the lower grades of the police—a class of public servants to which scant justice is sometimes, I think, done, and which is unfortunately the object of more suspicion than it seems to me always to deserve. I trust that these safeguards will be effective, and that the magistracy will carefully weigh the responsibilities which lie upon them in cases of so delicate a nature as those arising under this law, so that in the working of the law there may be no occasion for offence or complaint. The fewer cases there are, the better I shall be pleased. But it does not follow that because the cases are few the law will be ineffective. It might almost as well be argued that, because murders are happily few, the law making murder a punishable offence is not required. I am quite unable to concur with my hon'ble colleague Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, whose ill-health and consequent absence we must all regret, that 'the effects of legislation are neutralised when it is opposed to the opinion of those on whom it has to be enforced.' If my hon'ble colleague's views were correct, dacoity would be rampant and burglars the masters of the situation. The efficacy of the law depends on the way in which it is enforced in some cases, but in many others on the way in which people know that it will be enforced, if need be. This law will in my belief be one of the latter class. There can be no fear now that its existence will not be generally known, and the very fact of its existence will tend to impress the necessity of caution both on husbands who may be inclined to make an improperly early use of their rights and on that far more blameworthy class, the people who put husbands and girl-wives into situations of difficulty and temptation. It is admitted that the elder members of families, especially the women and especially in Bengal, are in the habit of allowing husbands and girl-wives to associate far more closely than is at all wise or even fair. It will be well that such persons should understand that the abettors of crime are punishable as well as the actual perpetrators of crime.

"My Lord, I should not have ventured to occupy the time of the Council today by speaking on this Bill but for the fact that, besides members of the Executive Government which introduced the measure, I was the only English member of the Select Committee. As occupying that position, it seemed to me that to give a silent vote would be disrespectful to the great body of my fellow-subjects whom the Bill affects. I earnestly hope that, distasteful though the Bill may now be to some of them, they will all in time come to recognize it as a proof of the wisdom and benevolence of the Government, as assisting their leaders in setting before the masses a higher and purer moral standard than that which some now recognize and follow, and as promoting the physical improvement of the generations which are yet to come."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR KRISHNAJI LAKSHMAN NULKAR said:—

"Before the Motion is put to the vote I have to make some observations, for the length of which it is perhaps unnecessary that I should apologise after the opposition which has been raised against the Bill in certain quarters, and especially because I have, for some time past, felt the absolute necessity of some such measure, and have urged the same upon the attention of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill since I joined this Council fourteen months ago. I think the time has now arrived when I am bound to justify myself not only before this Council but also before my countrymen who have thought it fit to offer an apparently vehement opposition to the measure.

"I wish to express my deep regret at the enforced absence of my hon'ble friend Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, whose health, I grieve to say, has been indifferent for the last few years, and who has found himself unable to be present at this meeting and the previous one.

"I wish it to be clearly understood that none of my remarks upon the adverse criticisms of the Bill need be necessarily taken as directed towards the observations which have fallen from my hon'ble friend Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, and which the opponents of the Bill have chosen, and very wrongly chosen, to regard as hostile to its main principle. He has been careful to tell

us most distinctly at the outset that if he could believe that the measure was necessary for 'the repression of crime', or was calculated to have 'the effect of remedying to an appreciable degree the evils of early marriage', he would have been very glad to support it, notwithstanding the religious objection he has pointed out. Further, in the remarks in his note of dissent from the Select Committee's Report, while still holding the opinion that the measure was likely to cause more harm than good, he has endeavoured to make his position clearer by admitting that 'there is no disagreement at all between the injunctions of the Shastras and the principle upon which the Bill is based'; that the practice which is prevalent of allowing child-wives to sleep with their husbands before the former 'attains puberty is certainly pernicious'; that speaking for himself he 'would extend the restriction to a maturer age', namely, up to fifteen or sixteen years, in order to avoid 'the greater evil' of 'immature maternity', since, 'in a vast majority of cases conception takes place after the age of twelve years', and that 'consummation of marriage before the age of fifteen or sixteen should be held reprehensible'. Almost the only point of importance on which I have the misfortune to differ from him is that I consider the remedy he has proposed as worse than the evil, and, if adopted, would open a wide door to the perpetration of the crime with perfect immunity, and so render the proposed law a complete nullity. As a similar alteration of the Bill has been proposed by others from outside this room, I shall deal with it further on along with other proposals and suggestions which have been made to the Council.

"Now, the Bill is objected to by its opponents on several grounds, among which may be mentioned:—

(1) It is against the Hindu religion in that it will prevent the performance of the rite of *Garbhadhan* (impregnation ceremony) at the first occurrence of a certain event in the child-wife which sometimes takes place before the age of twelve years, because it is alleged that the Hindu religion commands the observance of this rite at the very first occurrence of that event, the rite being incomplete without immediate consummation of the marriage.

(2) The proposed law, so interfering with 'the religious belief and worship' of the people, would amount to a direct breach of the promise of Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858.

(3) The evil against which the proposed law is directed has no existence, but, granting that it does exist in any appreciable degree, the existing law against hurt, grievous hurt and culpable homicide is sufficient to adequately punish the offence in question.

(4) There can be no such offence as rape between husband and wife; such is not recognized by the English law, and therefore its existence in the Indian criminal law is an anomaly, and as such must not be extended.

(5) The proposed law would lead to police oppression and false charges by enemies.

(6) The new law would defeat its own ends by banding the people together for effectual evasion of it by perjury and forgery, and so would have the effect of completely demoralizing them; whereas at present the public are becoming alive to the necessity of reform of their marriage customs, and are slowly but steadily introducing such reforms, which they will cease to do in future in retaliation of the proposed interference with them.

"Before I proceed to examine the religious argument I must explain once more that by doing so I do not recede from the position I took in my remarks at the introduction of the Bill, namely, that, if the religious provisions, customs and usages of the people come in the way of legislation for the adequate protection of the weak and helpless against the strong, such provisions, customs and usages ought to be disregarded.

"Now, in an examination of the merits of the objection to the Bill from the religious point of view, the first difficulty one encounters is to know practically what really is meant by the expression 'Hindu religion.' There are the written works attributed to divers ancient inspired sages, whose age in history it is not easy to fix, and whose conflicting directions on points of importance it is not always possible to reconcile or explain satisfactorily. To add to this almost insuperable difficulty of arriving at a proper solution of the problem set before us by the opponents of the Bill, the practice or customs and usages of the Hindus belonging to innumerable castes, sections and religious subdivisions, most of them of modern origin, differ so widely from each other and interminably

vary in different districts and divisions of the Indian continent, that scarcely any of those customs or usages can possibly be 'duly' taken into account as a reliable or practical guide in framing any uniform criminal law for the empire.

"However, since we have got to make the best of our way through the mazes of such conflicting authorities, we must have recourse to experts who could speak impartially from outside the vortex of the present agitation. For the written Hindu law on *Garbhadhan* we have to look to such works as the Vedas, Shrutis and Smritis; and these have been subjected to a most searching and exhaustive examination in most parts of India both by pundits and by Sanskrit scholars of Indian and European reputation. As may be expected on such occasions, these two classes of expounders have come to different conclusions. On the diverse the authorities and commentators consulted by each, a great majority of the pundits have declared in favour of the contention that the rite of consummation (*Garbhadhan*) must be performed at the very first appearance of a certain sign of puberty. On the other hand, scholars who are accustomed to carry on literary and antiquarian research on a scientific system and in the light of history—ancient and modern—have come to the opposite conclusion, and have declared that, according to the letter as well as the spirit of the directions of the Hindu sages quoted by both, not only that the rite of consummation need not be performed at the very first appearance of that sign, but that for an honest and faithful compliance with those directions the husband must wait till he is twenty-five and the bride sixteen years of age. Trustworthy scholars of world-wide renown, like Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar of the Dekkhan College, Mr. R. C. Dutta of the Bengal Civil Service, author of *Ancient India*, the Hon'ble Justice K. T. Telang, an acknowledged authority on Hindu law, and other competent experts, have, each independently and from his individual point of view, come exactly to the conclusion at which the learned Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, Sir Alfred Croft, has felt himself compelled to arrive after consulting and examining the leading pundits in Calcutta by direction of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. I feel sure that the Council will agree with me that Sir Alfred Croft's report is correctly described by His Honour as showing, 'with great wealth of research, how dangerous it is in this, as in other controversies, to select a single text for the dogmatic support of a principle without reference to the context, to the general spirit of the writer, and to other texts which limit, control, and sometimes even contradict, the particular text on which reliance is placed'. I have no doubt that on carefully reading that report hon'ble members will be struck with the spirit of impartiality and the high judicial tone which pervade every part of Sir Alfred Croft's criticism. I will not therefore take up the time of the Council on this point beyond saying that, according to the authorities of these scholars, it is clear that the Hindu Shastras contain no explicit injunction commanding the performance of the rite of *Garbhadhan* on the very first appearance of the sign of puberty; but, on the contrary, some of them (and among them Raghunandan himself) even require that, in addition to the exhibition of that sign, the *age* limit of sixteen years in the bride must be reached before consummation of marriage could properly take place. For a correct appreciation of the several texts quoted in the course of the controversy we must remember (as Sir Alfred Croft cautions us to do) that they are all—

'governed by the underlying principle that a son is to be begotten—not a sickly or short-lived son, but one who will be able to do the father spiritual service. In view of that dominant principle it seems to involve some violence to urge that the spirit of the Shastras is obeyed by enforcing cohabitation at the first sign of puberty in the wife. It would appear to be a more reasonable principle to follow that any text prescribing the time at which *Garbhadhan* is to be performed should be governed by and read in subordination to whatever texts independently declare the age at which cohabitation is permissible, since, as before stated, the only meaning of the sacrament is to consecrate that act'.

"The other scholars I have named have come to the same conclusion. Dr. Bhandarkar in his note on the subject sums up:—

'5. That this conclusion as regards delay in the consummation of marriage is confirmed by the circumstance that the sacred writers seem to have their eye on the doctrine of Hindu medical science that a girl is not in a condition to give birth to a healthy child before the age of sixteen.

'6. That the consummation of marriage only when the girl has fully developed is quite in keeping with the spirit of the Rishi legislators, as the begetting of a son able to do credit to the father is their sole object, and its early consummation is entirely opposed to their spirit, as the result of it is barrenness or weak and sickly children'.

"All orthodox Hindus claim the remotest imaginable antiquity for their religious scriptures; and, seeing that marriages between adults only were allowed in ancient India, it is absurd to look to those scriptures for authority in favour of consummation with a bride under twelve years of age.

"I may point out in passing that, among others, Sir Alfred Croft also has clearly shown that, even from Raghunandan himself, 'not a single text * * can be cited in which the performance of *Garbhadhan* at the first occurrence of the *ritu* is enjoined'. On the contrary, Raghunandan, in his *Jyotish Tatwa*, a work which governs the time of all religious rites, fixes the bride's age at full sixteen years as fit for consummation of marriage. And yet the opponents of the Bill in Central Bengal had placed their entire reliance on Raghunandan as their ultimate authority at the beginning of this controversy, though we were at the same time told that we had nothing to do with the correctness or otherwise of his interpretations, so long as he was trusted by his followers. These same opponents have since shifted their position somewhat, and have been trusting and quoting other authorities, almost to the exclusion of Raghunandan, all of which have been thoroughly sifted by the scholars I have named.

"As a tacit reply to the directions of the ancient authorities which are adverse to the *Garbhadhan* theory, the opponents have recently relied more upon their customs and usages founded on their religious belief. They argue that the legislature is not entitled to go behind this belief, but is bound to respect the same. They are not prepared to admit any proposition which is not 'sanctioned by Hindu law and custom', and urge with great earnestness that the ancient law-givers legislated for 'giants of the Vedic age', not for the 'pigmies' of the present age of *Kali-jug*, who 'must not be put on a level with those giants', but have to follow the ordinances of mediæval writers (whatever that may mean) and, above all, their own religious customs and 'crystalised habits', as they describe them. And what are these customs and 'crystalised habits', particularly in Bengal, with regard to cohabitation? According to them, from the second or third night after marriage, the child-wife must invariably share the same bed with the husband 'whenever both are under the same roof', which they almost always are, because we are further told that the child-wife has to live constantly with the husband's family to be initiated into its ways; that such passing the night in the same bed is innocence itself; that all the 'charms of ante-nuptial courtship' known in the West may be claimed for such 'communion' between the 'young couple'; that 'early assimilation is imperative, or otherwise the very object of marriage is thwarted'; and lastly, we are asked, with much gravity, since 'the young couple in orthodox families never meet each other in the daylight, when but at night can there be communion?' After this and other graphic descriptions of what takes place under the authority of religious custom and usage, we are again asked, in all seriousness I believe, 'where then is the authority for the assumption that sleep and consummation are synonymous?' The anathema against premenstrual consummation 'is a sufficient safeguard'. Is it though in practice, I beg leave to ask? In addition to the overwhelming evidence to the contrary, I will only cite that of Pandit Sasidhar Tarkachuramoni, one of the most active opponents of the Bill. He has publicly stated, in alluding to this same 'anathema', that 'the Hindu society does not believe this custom', of premenstrual intercourse, 'to be a great sin, and hence the degradation of the Hindus'.

"It will thus be seen that to respect the alleged Hindu law and custom of *Garbhadhan* at the very first appearance of a certain sign of puberty would amount to a tacit acceptance of the most revolting usage to which child-wives are systematically subjected (at least in these Provinces) almost from the day of their marriage—a usage, or process, which must inevitably result in an unnaturally early appearance of those signs, and in acts involving danger to life and certain detriment to the health of the helpless girls.

"There is another matter-of-fact consideration which also claims attention, and that is, what is the actual practice as regards the *Garbhadhan* rite in this Province, the birthplace of the argument? Innumerable letters under the signatures of Hindu gentlemen of education and position have appeared in the Native papers of Calcutta during the last two months, stating, without contradiction, that this rite has almost fallen into desuetude all over Bengal, and completely so in families of almost all the principal oppositionists of the Bill in this city. Babu Protap Chandra Mozoomdar is literally borne out by the general testimony before us when he says that 'in nearly ninety-eight per cent. of respectable Hindu households in Calcutta and outside, this boasted *Garbhadhan* ceremony is never performed, because not known, and among the masses it was never heard of, its place being taken in both cases by certain disgraceful female rites abhorrent alike to religion and decency.' A *Purohit* or officiating Hindu priest informed Sir Alfred Croft that on an average 'he attended at thirty marriages for every *Garbhadhan* ceremony'. When we remember that these religious rites are prescribed for the *Dwija* or twice-born high castes only, who themselves form numerically an extremely small portion of the total Hindu population, this percentage dwindles down to extreme insignificance. As to the probable number of instances of the alleged necessity of the rite before the age of twelve years among such a numerically small fraction, that number is bound to become still smaller, if it did not altogether disappear, provided the 'event' is not forced on by the unnatural practice, unknown and unclaimed out of Bengal, of compelling the child-wife to prematurely share the same bed with her husband. Yet we are expected to believe that the Hindu masses who flocked to the maidan of Calcutta the other day were actuated by a sincere or honest belief in the rite of *Garbhadhan*. As to other parts of India the rite itself is practically unknown in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sindh, the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. If it is commonly observed anywhere in India, it is so in the Dekkhan and in Madras; but there it is as often deferred as not, after the first appearance of the sign of puberty, and the necessity of its earliest performance, such as is now insisted upon in Bengal, has not been recognized. Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, whose real opinions on this point have been generally misrepresented of late, wrote a few years ago that consummation 'may be postponed for a year or two after the attainment of puberty. The Shastras, the customs and natural reason do not forbid it'. I am quoting the Raja's own words. It is true that at a few meetings in the Bombay Presidency the Calcutta argument has now been taken up for the first time, undoubtedly in response to the Bengal agitation. It had not suggested itself to those who held the public meeting at Madhaobag in Bombay in 1886, nor to the deputation of Shastris and pundits of Poona who waited on Lord Reay in the autumn of the same year, although both these movements were the outcome of alarm at the unofficial suggestion of the late Sir Maxwell Melville, member of the Executive Council of Bombay, in a private reply to Mr. Malabari's request, that Government might raise the age of consent.

"Before concluding my remarks on the religious aspect of the question I must not omit to draw the attention of the Council to the testimony which we have received from different and important centres of Hindu orthodoxy in India in favour of our contention that the measure is not in any way contrary to Hindu religion. This testimony is contained in communications and writings of such leaders of orthodox Hindu communities as His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore in the southernmost corner of India, His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore in the centre of Rajputana, and the Maharaja of Vizianagram in the north-east of Madras. The Maharaja of Travancore, speaking of the Bill, says :—

'No Hindu who has at heart the real welfare of his community will expect the Government to shut their eyes to the grossest outrages on humanity. That the Bill, if passed, may be felt as an outrage on orthodox susceptibilities of the Hindus is an imaginary anxiety, with no real ground to stand on. There is no question which the Hindus, the orthodox portion of it, cannot, by a twist or two, connect with their religion'.

"His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore 'cordially supports' the measure, having himself fixed the age of marriage of girls at fourteen years in his territory after consulting the highest religious authorities at his Court; and His Highness thinks that in the present instance, considering all the circumstances, it was indispensably necessary to fix an *age* limit. His Highness adds :—

'Instances of rapid or abnormal development like monstrous births may be known, but these are rare, and therefore ought not to stand in the way of fixing the age of consent at twelve years, which is undoubtedly a quite safe and fair limit'.

"The Maharaja of Vizianagram, in a pamphlet just published, approves of the Bill, and states :—

'I will defy one and all, to whatever caste or creed they may belong, to show on religious grounds that such protraction' (of the rite of *Garbhadhan*) 'is in the slightest degree to be considered a sinful act, particularly since it can be maintained that such procrastination is intended for the well-being, not of a few Hindus simply, but in the interest of all Hindus, not only of the present generation, but of generations yet to come. I will equally defy any one, bearing the physiological condition of human beings in mind, and especially that of Hindus whom the Bill concerns, to assert that this immunity, intended by the Bill for the women of this country, from ignorantly suffering the ceremony to take place at an injuriously early period of their lives, is in the least degree sinful either according to the spirit or the letter of the Shastras. When I say ignorantly, of course I allude to ignorance not only of physiological laws but also of the spirit and letter of the law of their own religion itself'.

"Raja Murli Manohar, a leading orthodox Hindu nobleman of Hyderabad (Dekkhan), advocates the raising of the age of consummation to fourteen years. Pundit Ram Misra Shastri, Professor of Hindu Philosophy in the Government College of Benares, and President of the Literary Society of Benares Pundits, also cordially supports the proposed legislation and quotes authorities on Hindu law in favour of the absolute necessity of postponing the *Garbhadhan* rite of consummation until the bride shall have attained full maturity and complete physical development. Among the leading citizens who took part at the public meeting which was held in support of the Bill at Lahore, there were representatives from such religious and influential bodies as the Sanatan Dharma Sabha, the Singh Sabha, and the Arya Samaj.

"I may be permitted to mention here that, since almost any custom or practice could be supported by the quotation of single or isolated texts, the general tendency of the great majority of orthodox Pundits all over India is to find out, interpret or explain such texts from the Shastras as may meet the exigency of the occasion or the wishes or convenience of their patrons. One of them told Sir Alfred Croft that he could 'prove from the Shastras that the Bill is right or the opposite.' For an example of this tendency one of this class of learned men, who rejoices in the distinguished title of Mahamohopadhaya and is employed to teach the ancient Hindu literature and philosophy in the leading Government College at Bombay, has (in a letter published in the Vernacular papers of that presidency in support of the *Garbhadhan* argument) cited one of such texts in the name of *Rishi Gautam*, to the effect that 'a man distressed' by uncontrollable desire 'may go even to a female of eight years for intercourse, otherwise' (such and such waste which I must omit mentioning) 'is a cause of the degradation of a thousand families'. Here is a textual authority quite in favour of the early 'communion' so highly valued in Bengal; and according to this *Gautam*, perhaps Pandit Tarkachuramoni has no cause to deplore the custom of premature cohabitation prevailing in certain parts of India as quite irreligious. But, on the contrary, this Council may be asked on that authority to abandon all further legislation and even to annul, as contrary to Hindu religion, the existing provision in the Penal Code which ensures some little protection for female children against outrage by their husbands.

"The Proclamation of 1858 of Her Majesty the Queen has also been appealed to in support of the *Garbhadhan* argument; and the contention deserves a passing notice, not because there is any truth in it, but because that historical document, which we cannot value too highly, has been always too irreverently or vainly named in support of questionable practices in the name of Hindu religion. I think this constant abuse of it deserves to be thoroughly exposed once for all, and I am glad the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has endeavoured to do so. That Proclamation is undoubtedly India's first Magna Charta, as it brings, for the first time, sovereign and subjects face to

face, so to say, and seeks to attach them together by defining their respective duties towards each other. Beyond this formal commemoration of a great historical epoch, there is scarcely any policy inaugurated by that document which was either new or which had not been repeatedly and clearly enunciated and put into practice for over a century of British rule under the Hon'ble East India Company. The Proclamation must be looked upon as a compendium of that policy on each and all subjects which with it deals, in language so careful and explicit as not to be open to misconception. None of its terms could be held to deprive the Government of the right of extending protection to its subjects against wrong, notwithstanding explicit texts of religious books or immemorial custom, which could be cited in support of that wrong.

"For instance, the Government has exercised the right of giving such protection on many occasions before as well as since the issue of that Proclamation. The inhuman practice of exposing children to death in the Sundarbans or Saugor Islands, in fulfilment of religious vows, was put a stop to about the end of the last century, and section 317 of the Penal Code, passed two years after the Proclamation of 1858, provides punishment for such offences. The cruel lawless practice of *Koorch* by Brahmins in places like Benares was prohibited by law in 1795. The exemption of Benares Brahmins from capital punishment was abolished in 1817. The practice of *Dharna*, usually resorted to by Brahmins, was declared to be a crime in 1826. Sati was abolished in 1829, and slavery in 1843. And yet each and all these practices were based on religious belief and long-established custom. The intolerant Hindu and Muhammadan religious law which disabled a convert from their respective religions to any other from inheriting any property was annulled in Bengal in 1832. At the time the Hindus of Bengal appear to have acquiesced in this new law silently; yet strangely enough, when, in 1850, it was extended to the rest of India, Bengal joined Madras in raising a cry of 'religion in danger', and I believe even sent petitions to Parliament against it, though the Muhammadans seemed to be indifferent about it. In 1856, when the Widow Marriage Act was passed through this Council, the same cry of 'religion in danger' was raised, especially in Bengal, and Raghunandan's alleged interpretations of the Shastras played as conspicuous and ignominious a part in that as in the present controversy. I say ignominious, because, according to the hon'ble mover of the Bill, Raghunandan was found to have in his day advocated the cause of widow marriage, and intended that his own widowed daughter should marry again.

"The Penal Code, which was passed in 1860, two years after the Proclamation, treats intercourse by a man with his wife under ten years of age as rape; and since the sign which is claimed as a sufficient test of puberty is known to have sometimes appeared before that age, the legislative violation of the Hindu religion attributed to the proposed law actually took place in 1860, now thirty years ago. Yet we heard nothing of it at the time, nor do the opponents ask even now for the abolition of the law of 1860. In 1866 the Bombay Legislative Council passed an Act to relieve Hindu sons, grandsons and husbands who had married a widow from the liability to pay the debts of their deceased fathers, grandfathers and the widow's former husbands, severally, and to limit such liabilities to assets actually inherited by the defendants. This law had to be passed in the interests of reason and justice, in the teeth of Hindu religious law as interpreted by the Bombay pundits, and which, up to that time, had compelled the British Courts of Justice to helplessly lend themselves to do gross injustice to the parties concerned. According to the religious scriptures the non-payment of ancestral debts to the last farthing by sons, &c., irrespective of assets, results in the indebted deceased finding no place in heaven. And yet that legislation was hailed with great satisfaction, and good Hindus have ever since taken full advantage of that relief, and saved their pockets. In the present instance their religious scruples are outraged beyond endurance because the proposed law will compel them to abstain from intercourse with their child-wives until the latter shall have completed their age of full twelve years!

"I would now briefly examine the contents of the Proclamation itself. The

part relied on by the opponents as depriving the Council of the right to pass this Bill runs as follows:—

'We do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under Us, that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of Our subjects on pain of Our highest displeasure'.

"To be fully understood this part of the Proclamation must be read along with the one which closely precedes it, where Her Majesty says:—

'Firmly relying Ourselves on the truth of Christianity * * * * , We disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose Our convictions on any of Our subjects'.

"Thus, the 'charge' referred to was clearly intended to warn all public servants of the Crown 'to abstain from interference with the religious belief', &c., that is, to abstain from imposing the Christian religion on Her Majesty's subjects. We have had a convincing proof, if one were wanted, of the determination of Government to adhere steadfastly to this sound policy of religious neutrality in a recent summary dismissal of an European officer in the service of Government who was found guilty of offending against that policy.

"People would do well to refer to another part of the same Proclamation which imposes upon the Indian Government the obligation to secure to all Her Majesty's subjects in India the enjoyment of 'equal and impartial protection of the law;' and also where Her Majesty wills 'that generally in framing and administering the law, due regard to be paid to the ancient rights, usages and customs of India'.

"Section 19 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, which was passed by the British Parliament in that year (three years after the Proclamation), expressly empowers the Governor General to accord his sanction to the introduction of measures 'affecting the religion or religious rights or usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects'.

"I therefore hold that it is in strict conformity with these injunctions that the present legislation is undertaken by Government as absolutely necessary to give 'equal and impartial protection of the law' to female children against imminent harm to life and limb, to the exclusion of proposals made to it in the interests of social reform in which no such necessity of protection against actual criminal acts of violence was shown. This point was fully explained by Your Excellency at the time of the introduction of the Bill.

"In this connection I may also refer to another argument of the opponents that, by the terms of the Government Resolution of 1886 on Mr. Malabari's notes on *Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood in India*, Government is bound to desist from passing the measure. Besides having no connection with the subject-matter of that Resolution, the policy of the Bill on the table is clearly supported by the general principle laid down in it, namely, 'when caste or custom enjoins a practice which involves a breach of the ordinary criminal law, the State will enforce the law'. Premature intercourse with child-wives is already an offence according to the ordinary criminal law of India, and this Bill is intended only to correct and improve that law to an extent which is found to be absolutely necessary to make it adequately deterrent and effective.

"As to the assertion that the evil against which the proposed amendment of the law is directed does not exist, because a careful search of the reports of the Bengal High Court shows no convictions of husbands for rape against their child-wives under the existing law, my simple reply to this rather bold assertion is that those who hazard it should carefully read the statistics and the results of professional experience and opinions of eminent medical authorities given in the papers published by Government in January last. There they can read 'the ghastly tale' of crime of this nature which is being secretly committed. Let them refer to Dr. Chevers' *Manual of Medical Jurisprudence for Bengal*, published so early as 1856, where he has described the artificial means employed to fit child-wives for the earliest possible intercourse with their husbands. Dr. Chevers complained that under the then existing law the crime went practically unpunished. In his latest edition of 1870 they will find that, after ten years' experience of the present law, he has given further statistics to prove that the ten years' age limit in the Penal Code still left the crime almost untouched, and earnestly suggested that the age limit should be increased.

"I have not forgotten that the Shobha Bazar memorialists have forwarded a number of statements in the name of medical practitioners of various standings, certifying to the fact that no case of injury to child-wives from intercourse with husbands came before them for treatment. But I need hardly say that such negative evidence when opposed to positive can have no practical weight in deciding the point. It also seems probable that the collectors of this kind of negative evidence have had to reject some which, as proving the positive, did not suit their purpose. It appears that at least one such case has been brought to notice. Dr. Basu (a Bengali gentleman), Surgeon Major and Civil Surgeon at Mymensing, publishes a letter in the *Indian Mirror*, dated the 9th instant, stating that in response to a question put to him by a Native nobleman and a prominent leader of society in Calcutta, if any such case had ever come to his notice, either professionally or otherwise, he replied that it had been his 'lot to know certainly two instances in which fatal consequences took place'. In one a girl of nine years died of the injuries inflicted, and in the other, under twelve years, 'was suffocated to death by the husband to stop her screaming in agony during the act of cohabitation.' He knew of 'a few other cases in which more or less severe injuries were caused to undeveloped girls by cohabitation', and 'just now there is such a case pending trial' at Mymensing. A report also comes from Moorshedabad of a similar case which occurred there at the beginning of this month and is under reference to the Calcutta High Court, probably in consequence of the recusance of the jury to return a just verdict. I have carefully consulted the Bengal Police Reports of recent years, and they all show that such occurrences are by no means rare in which husbands maim or kill child-wives for refusing to allow them to have intercourse with them.

"In a petition sent to His Excellency the Viceroy in September last, praying that the age of consent be raised to fourteen years, fifty lady doctors practising among Native women in India have given the harrowing details of suffering and cruel deaths among thirteen cases of child-wives which came before them within a few years' practice. The ages of the girls ranged between seven and twelve years—(1) of ten years 'unable to stand'; (2) of nine years 'beyond surgical repair'; (3) of ten years 'bleeding to death'; (4) of nine years 'lower limbs completely paralysed;' (5) of ten years 'condition most pitiable'; (6) of eleven years 'will be crippled for life;' (7) of ten years 'crawled to hospital on hands and knees and had never been able to stand erect since her marriage'. The husband of No. (2) 'had two other wives and spoke very fine English', of No. (3) 'was a man of about forty years of age, weighing not less than eleven stone', and of No. (4) 'demanded her after one day in hospital "for his lawful use."'

"If all this evidence fails to convince the opponents that the evil does exist and requires a more stringent remedy at the hands of the Legislature to secure adequate protection of child-wives against such fiendish husbands, we can only pity them for their moral depravity.

"The remedy which other sections of the Penal Code provide against hurt, grievous hurt and culpable homicide, and which the opponents consider as sufficient to meet the evil, has hitherto egregiously failed. Juries often sympathised with the accused, thinking that he simply exercised his 'marital rights', and that the result of such righteous act was a mere accident. And the Courts failed in several cases to inflict adequate punishment under those sections, obviously owing to the present criminal law having silently furnished a plea of extenuation by the fact that the legal marriage between the female child and the accused husband invested the latter with 'marital rights' against her. Section 310 is just in point as showing that it is necessary for the law to take special notice of particular offences peculiar to localities or communities. The offence of thoggi is there defined as 'habitually associating with others for committing *robbery* and *child-stealing* by means of *murder*'. Now, the Penal Code provided separately for each and all these offences of robbery, child-stealing and murder, and yet the secret assemblies for the habitual commission of each and all these offences at one and the same time had become such a common terror to the country, that a special and stringent provision was found to be absolutely necessary to strengthen the hands of the Courts of Justice to award the highest punishment in extreme cases, irrespective of actual mischief

proved or not proved in each case. It does not, however, necessarily follow that a boy by merely belonging to a gang of thugs along with his parents is or will ever be sent to jail, for life. He will be (as he in fact is) sent to a reformatory to be trained to peaceful pursuits.

"The opponents also complain of the acts of husbands being described as rape, because, they say, there cannot be such an offence as rape between husband and wife. It is also contrary to English law. I beg to reply that, if the law of rape between husband and wife is unknown in England, neither is child-marriage or ravishment of child-wives known there. By what other name would these objectors call an act by which life and limb is recklessly endangered? Does not such a voluntary act on the part of those who are bound to protect the child according to all known laws, human and divine, deserve to be stigmatised, if possible, by a worse name? In such cases is not the moral turpitude of the husband greater than that of a stranger? Whose duty to protect the girl against the harm is more binding? The moral or rather social harm done by the stranger is certainly great: but the wanton use made by the husband of his social and legal power over the helpless child in breach of a sacred duty to protect her involves, in my estimation, a much higher degree of moral turpitude. The only other description that might be considered as appropriate would be to call it 'doing an act knowing or having reason to believe that it would result in culpable homicide' as defined in the Penal Code, the punishment for which is the same as that prescribed in the Bill on the table. I should have no objection to substitute this definition of the offence if it were proposed as a means of sparing the feelings of the opponents without palliating with the offence.

"Among the discreditable and frivolous objections raised by the agitators against the Bill may be mentioned a few. If girls are kept away from their husbands till the age of twelve years, such of them as may have the first sign of puberty before that age 'must seek some other course to satisfy their desires. Hence the Bill will promote prostitution to a great extent'. I am quoting the evidence of an M. B. of the University, put forward by the Shobha Bazar memorialists against the Bill. Other objectors fear that in the undivided condition of Hindu families the honour of girls in that predicament, unless they are at once introduced into the bed-rooms of their husbands, would not be safe from others in the house. Others fear that sons born of mothers under twelve years would be declared illegitimate, and in case of deaths of husbands before the child-wives reach the age of twelve years, and consequently before such possibility of begetting a son and heir, valuable estates would go out of the family to collaterals and thereby bring on ruin on the families concerned. Such observations deserve to be noted, not because they require any consideration in connection with the business before us, but simply because they indicate partly the real character of the agitation, and perhaps deserve some consideration at the hands of those who, in other parts of India, have taken up the false cry of 'religion in danger'.

"As to the fear of false accusations by enemies and oppression by the police, alluded to in several petitions against the measure, the Select Committee have considered both the points and amended the Bill so as to reserve jurisdiction over cases in which a husband may be accused to the Presidency and District Magistrates only; and if any such Magistrate distrusts the complaint, and before dismissal or issue of process considers it necessary to make enquiry which he is unable to conduct himself, he may entrust the same to a police-officer not lower in rank than an inspector. As such enquiry, if ordered, must necessarily take place before the issue of any process at all against the accused, it can possibly involve or authorize no interference whatever by the police with the accused or his relations. The Legislature cannot possibly go further. If the police and enemies were generally disposed to annoy innocent persons in respect to crimes usually committed within the secret precincts of private houses, they had ample opportunity to do so with respect to the offences of abortion and infanticide, in both of which cases the police can interfere and could be used by the Magistrates to a much greater extent than in the present case. As a matter of fact, under the Bill as amended, the offence of rape by a husband is the only offence of its gravity over the whole range of the Indian Penal Code which will henceforward

be completely kept out of all police interference without a regular legal process issued by a Magistrate of the highest standing and experience in the district.

"As to the compulsory examination of the person of the child-wife, the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has pointed out that such compulsory examination is already quite illegal, and the fear of it so generally entertained is entirely groundless.

"I entertain no such fears as those expressed by the opponents that the new law would defeat its own object by banding the people together to evade the same by perjury and forgery. The past history of successful legislation on similar lines to repress secret crimes perpetrated under the cloak of religion and immemorial customs, such as infanticide and organised crimes like thaggi, all tell a different tale. My countrymen are too law-abiding to actively obstruct or resist the law for any length of time. In this case the result will be that some far-seeing, though few, men will make a beginning by keeping their daughters unmarried till twelve years—as my hon'ble friend Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter himself foresees—rather than run the risk of breaking the law. And past experience tells us that such wise and wholesome examples will be more and more followed by others throughout the country. I confidently expect that it is in this direction that this law will ultimately become a dead letter, or rather obsolete. The proposed law is at present wanted all the same to strengthen the hands of parents and guardians and to act as a deterrent on husbands, until it completely changes our habits and customs in the desired direction.

"The assertion that any body or bodies among the orthodox who are said to be at present already introducing reforms in our marriage customs would, in consequence of the new law, abandon the attempt in disgust, and so retaliate against this legislative interference, is equally groundless. I fail to see any such successful attempt in any part of India during the last half a century—always excepting the Brahmos, and also excepting Rajputana, where it is the direct result of over half a century's strenuous exertions of British Residents and Political Officers, acting under instructions of the Governor General, which have had the effect of strengthening the hands of the Princes and Chiefs, and ultimately have enabled them to take energetic steps to complete the necessary reform. My esteemed friend, the late lamented Rao Sahib Mandlik, of Bombay, who is well known in Calcutta and deservedly respected in the high circles which are the centre of the present agitation, formed, in 1886, an association of pundits to undertake social and religious reform on lines approved by the writings of ancient Hindu sages; but he signally failed at the very first attempt to convert the pundits of Bombay to reason and common sense by consenting to re-admit into caste Hindu gentlemen on return from a visit to Europe after undergoing *Prayaschitta* or expiation ceremony. A similar attempt was also voluntarily made in Poona in the same year by the pundits of that place, by forming an association with similar objects, the honorary presidency over which the great Sankaracharya, the head of the Dekkhan Brahmins, willingly accepted; but that also failed in a similar way, with this difference, that it promised at first better hope than the Bombay attempt, because the association had gone so far as to fix the minimum marriageable age of girls at ten years, the maximum of men at fifty, and to declare that giving girls in marriage for a consideration was a heinous sin and crime deserving a severe punishment. But the whole thing collapsed at the crucial point of 'belling the cat.' What authority was to enforce these wholesome rules? The pundits publicly confessed that they had neither the power nor the requisite social influence to enforce their decisions on society, but at the same time they steadfastly refused to accept any help of the Legislature.

"I may here mention that, as a matter of fact, the entire agitation in Bombay and in Poona is exclusively due to a feeling of resentment against the party of progress—a feeling which dates from 1884, and is due to a stranger in religion like Mr. Malabari daring to carry on a crusade of exposure of Hindu social crimes and follies. This resentment found specific expression in the Bombay Madhaobag meeting of 1886, at the Poona pundits' deputation to Lord Reay in the same year, and again at the Poona meeting of October and February last, and the second Bombay Madhaobag meeting of the last month. In reality no part of the

agitation elsewhere has anything in common with the *Garbhadhan* theory of Bengal, and my countrymen in Bombay, when they come to know the nefarious practices in support of which that argument is being used threadbare, will have cause to repent for their folly in having blindly accepted that argument from their brethren in Bengal.

"Some facts are worthy of note as partly showing the misguided character of the opposition on the Bombay side. The chairman of the Bombay meeting against the Bill characterised it as frivolous and useless meddling on the part of the Legislature, perhaps because he personally belongs to a caste in which the marriages of girls seldom take place below fifteen or sixteen years and often long after that age. Some of the prominent promoters of this and of the Poona protest meeting are themselves professed social reformers, and have often publicly scouted the idea of divine origin of the Vedas. One of them laughs at religious scruples if such stand in the way of means to secure our political advancement. One pundit, a Mahamahopadhyaya, admitted before friends, on learning from them the true scope of the Bill, that a postponement of *Garbhadhan* till after the bride became twelve years of age cannot be correctly considered as an interference with the Hindu religion; but, he added, he dared not make the admission before the opponents. The chairman of the Ahmedabad protest meeting is himself the head of a most respectable and industrious caste in Gujarat, and has successfully obtained from Government a legislative enactment and, under it, has introduced a set of wholesome rules respecting marriage customs and usages into his own caste.

"At almost every Hindu centre where opposition meetings have been held there were others convened in support of the measure. These latter are naturally less noisy, less numerous and numerically smaller, because in all countries the party of progress is always numerically smaller of the two, and must consist of the thoughtful few. Such is notably the case in India. They, however, include among themselves a very large majority of men who are themselves orthodox Hindus and not out of their caste, as is incorrectly represented by the opponents here.

"But the question arises that, in the midst of all this din, where is the voice of the Indian women for whose personal protection the Legislature is taking all this trouble? My reply is that, if the denizens of the zenana could speak, we should see the right side of the shield. Some of their sisters, however, who are not cooped up like them, have spoken out. In December last a petition from the women of India, bearing 1,600 signatures, was sent to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, praying for the increase of the age of consent to fourteen years. I hold an original letter in my hand to a friend from the good English lady who laboured on behalf of her Indian sisters to get up this petition. She says that she had the petition translated into Gujarathi and Marathi; that she had twelve intelligent Native ladies on the committee who quite understood what they were about; and that she has had numerous intelligent letters from Native ladies all over India in favour of the petition. I trouble the Council publicly with these facts, because some of the opposition organs here have cast unworthy doubts on them as such. Fifty lady doctors also sent (in September last) a petition to His Excellency the Viceroy to the same effect, which I have already noticed a little while ago. Petitions from Native ladies' associations and special meetings have been received by the Council from Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and other places. Several Native ladies have written in the public Press in cordial approval of the Bill. I know many of the Bombay and Poona ladies who have signed the petition. Almost all of them belong to orthodox families. I hold in my hand a list of the names and professions of the husbands of the Ahmedabad lady petitioners. Three-fourths of them are high class Brahmins, and the rest belong to respectable and influential castes, all thoroughly orthodox.

"Certain alterations in the Bill have been suggested—some of them by both sides to the controversy; and I will notice them now. The first is that, instead of an age-limit, the usual test of puberty recognized by the Hindus may be substituted. Compliance with this suggestion was not possible for several very cogent reasons. The test is in many cases entirely unreliable, and admits

of no satisfactory proof without a personal examination of the girl-wife, enforcement of which is quite out of the question. For obvious reasons the law ought not to throw the burden of proof of such an event of sexual delicacy on the defendant. And the usual evidence offered as to the performance of certain ceremonies is perfectly unreliable as coming from people notoriously addicted to the vice of immature intercourse. The age is the only practical test, and admits of a sufficient degree of proof wherever a system of registration of births and deaths is accurately kept—a system which is now being gradually introduced all over India, beginning with all municipal cities and towns.

"The suggestion to remove the offence from the category of rape I have already noticed a little while ago. Some have asked that the offence of husbands should be divided into degrees according to the gravity of results, and proportionate punishments should be provided for each. Those who make this suggestion lose sight of the central principle of the old as well as the proposed law, namely, female children up to a certain age have to be completely protected from all sexual touch of *man*, be he stranger or husband, such connection between the sexes being considered harmful to the female in the highest degree, without reference to the social position towards her of the doer of that harm. They also forget the main principle which underlies the mechanism of the Penal Code as regards the division and grouping of offences and the punishments provided for each. These latter prescribe the highest punitive measures for the worst degree of culpability of the accused in the commission of each offence. For example, theft in a dwelling-house or by a servant is punishable with seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and yet our everyday experience is that a common house-servant is sent to jail for a few weeks only for trivial theft of his master's property; and habitual thieves, after numerous failures to reclaim them, are awarded the highest term of imprisonment. In the same way, a boy committing simple rape on his child-wife with no immediate injurious results, in consequence of being put into a room with his child-wife by his parents or elders, will probably be imprisoned for a very short term. There was exactly such a case tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur in the Central Provinces in which a boy, who was so aided and abetted by his own mother against his child-wife under ten years, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment under the present section of the Penal Code, though the highest punishment provided is transportation for life.

"It is further suggested that this opportunity should be taken to provide punishment of strangers for intercourse with minor girls up to sixteen years. This involves a confusion of two widely different principles, namely, protection of life and limb on the one hand, and securing moral or social purity of minor girls on the other. If a case of absolute necessity of the latter kind of legislation for India could be made out as was done in England in 1885, the question might be taken up and dealt with on its own merits. This is not a suitable occasion for it.

"It is feared by some that immature girl-wives above twelve will remain unprotected under the proposed law—a state of things which will have the effect of husbands feeling themselves at liberty to consummate marriage with such girls of more than twelve years, even before the arrival of puberty as understood by the Hindus. Such would-be transgressions of the law of religion and nature must, for the present at least, be dealt with by the Hindu religion's 'anathema' against the act of which we have heard so much, or to their own sense of duty towards their helpless girl-wives, until it is clearly proved from experience that such girls also require protection of the law.

"A due consideration of the amount of the aiding and abetting which goes on unchecked in certain parts of India renders it impossible to accept another suggestion, namely, the child-wife or her parents or guardians alone should be declared to be competent to make complaints before Magistrates, who, in the absence of such complaints, should be prohibited from commencing proceedings. Such a provision would amount to insisting on the voluntary complaint of an accomplice, or of the injured child who occupies the position of a hostage in the complete power and subjection of the accused and his relatives.

"Some Anglo-Indian organs of Calcutta allege that this measure has been suddenly sprung upon the Native public, and hence the present

agitation. I can show that the facts are quite the reverse. So early as 1856 Dr. Chevers drew attention to the question, and showed that the then law was insufficient to protect child-wives. He reverted to the question in his later edition of 1870, and recommended increase of the age of consent by an amendment of the Penal Code. A few years ago Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, of the Bombay Statutory Civil Service, brought the question more prominently before the public, exposed the defects in the present law, and made the same recommendation. Mr. Malabari circulated Mr. Dayaram's suggestion among the leaders of Native society in all parts of India, and collected a body of opinions in favour of the proposal, almost the only dissentient being a gentleman from Bengal. Mr. Malabari also elicited the private opinion of the late Sir Maxwell Melville in favour of a legal remedy, and published the fact. This led to the public meeting held in Bombay in 1886 to oppose any legislation whatever affecting reform of Hindu marriage customs. The pundits of Poona also took up the matter about the same time and waited on Lord Reay to protest against the proposal. The Social Reform Conference held in Bombay in December, 1889, voted a memorial to Government to raise the age of consent, and the same was forwarded in August last. This memorial, together with the rumour that the Phulmoni case was likely to lead to a revival of the proposal, were among the immediate causes of public meetings which were held in Madras, Satara and Poona against the same. All that agitation for and against the proposed law occurred before the actual introduction of this Bill, and it proves conclusively that the Native public mind was quite prepared to see the Bill so introduced. The unfounded allegation that the measure was sprung upon the Native public exposes the ignorance of those who make it as to what is passing among the Native society around them.

"If opposition meetings have been held and protests have been sent to Government, history has only repeated itself once more, with this difference, that in the present instance all the latest civilized appliances, such as railways and telegraphs, and the annual gatherings between people of different provinces, have been utilized to give the agitation a somewhat improved semblance with the European type of such agitations. If in 1856 the widow marriage law was going to make us irreligious, and induce Hindu wives to murder their husbands in order that they might marry others according to their fancies, this Bill is going to destroy Hindu religion altogether and compel Hindu girls under twelve years of age to take to bad courses.

"I wish to explain my own views regarding the particular age-limit which the Bill fixes at twelve years. The history of this question, which I have tried to sketch briefly, shows the halting character of the proceedings of the Law Commissioners who drafted the Penal Code; and I fear that the facts disclosed in the reports of the recent inquiry and in other papers placed before us make it clear to me that the proposed limit is not entirely free from a similar fault. The Calcutta Public Health Society and other authorities consulted almost unanimously recommend that the age should be increased to fourteen or at least thirteen years. The petition from 1,600 women of India sent to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in December last, as well as the fifty lady-doctors' petition to His Excellency the Viceroy, pray that the age may be increased to fourteen years. I very greatly regret that the age of fourteen, or at least thirteen years, was not inserted in the Bill as introduced. I did not fail to discuss this point in the Select Committee, but after further consideration it appeared to me that to alter and increase the age-limit at a subsequent stage of the discussion, after the most unseasonable, vexatious and mischievous agitation which has been carried on against the Bill as it stands, might bear an appearance of resentment, however groundless, and that it was wiser and more dignified to err on the side of moderation to a fault, than to raise the age-limit now at the second stage of the discussion. I, therefore, preferred to yield to the general sense of the Select Committee and did not press my suggestion further.

"I have to perform one more duty before I relieve the Council from hearing any more from me on this most painful subject. About a fortnight ago I received a telegram from Mr. Mallappa Warad, the chairman of the meeting held at Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency, to protest against the Bill. In that

telegram I am asked to represent the views of that meeting in this Council. I do not know what my countrymen who took part at that meeting expect me to do on their behalf beyond giving due consideration to their representation along with those received from other quarters. This was done by myself and by hon'ble members of the Select Committee. If they expect me to advocate their views simply because I happen to be a non-official Native member of this Council from Bombay, I am sorry to be unable to comply with their wishes, because I hold it to be my bounden duty to represent here only such views as may commend themselves to me as likely to serve the best interests of my country.

"With these observations, for the length of which I must apologize, I beg to support the Motion that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration".

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS said:—

"After the ample discussion which this Bill has undergone both in and out of Council, and especially in the lucid and powerful speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Evans to which we have just listened, I am much tempted to abstain from doing more than record a silent vote in its favour, more especially as it is quite impossible to enter into any argumentation about it without speaking very plainly regarding matters which it is more decorous to leave to be understood. There are, however, some points connected with it upon which Your Excellency, and perhaps the public also, will expect the Member in charge of the Home Department to express his opinion, and perhaps to offer some explanation. Besides, I think it due to my hon'ble and learned friend who has special charge of the Bill, and has now moved that it be taken into consideration, to make it clear that he is not alone responsible, but that, in common with my other colleagues, I have gone along with him throughout. And I wish, if possible, to convince the opponents of the measure that I myself have given candid and, as far as possible, sympathetic attention to all the arguments which they have advanced. I cannot hope to do this unless I deal with the matter in some detail, but I will try to be as little tedious as possible, and for the comfort of hon'ble members I may say at once that I do not propose to refer to the texts of the Shastras except in a very general manner.

"The evil at which the Bill is directed was brought prominently to our notice by the case of Hari Maiti. On a perusal of the record in that case I had no doubt, and after full consideration of all that has been written and said on the other side I still have no doubt, that it is the bounden duty of the Legislature to interpose and to do what it can with propriety to put a stop to premature cohabitation. I do not wish to go into the details of that case. They are well known to every one here. There is, however, one material point which I must recall to the recollection of hon'ble members, and that is, that the *post mortem* examination of the girl Phulmoni showed either that the private parts had undergone artificial enlargement with a view to early consummation, or that she had been subjected to repeated acts of intercourse. It was not possible to say which of the two alternatives was correct: possibly both things had happened, but certainly one or the other; and it is hardly surprising that it should be so, when we have before us Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter's plain statement as to what is the general practice in Bengal, or at all events in this part of Bengal where Calcutta is situated. He says that girls of high caste are married between nine and eleven, and those of low castes still earlier; that they at once go to their husbands' houses for about a week, and pay similar occasional visits later on; that, whenever they do so, they sleep with their husbands. This, he adds significantly, is all that comes under the observation of the other members of the family. He refuses to admit that what he persistently calls the *vice* of premature intercourse exists, and so I suppose he would have us believe that nothing of that kind takes place in the retirement of the husband's chamber. I regret that I cannot accept that suggestion. It may possibly be true in some cases, and I only hope they are many; but it is opposed to all probability, and I may say to common sense. I agree rather with the following significant passage in the long extract which my hon'ble friend has quoted in his minute from Mr. J. N. Mukerji, whom most erroneously he seems to regard as an opponent of the

Bill like himself:—'The protection of young girls from cruel treatment is as much a necessity as the protection of young men from a temptation of the most trying description'. It seems to me, my Lord, and I say it advisedly, that every person, man or woman, who does anything to encourage or promote the shutting up of a child-wife in such circumstances with an adult husband is an accessory before the fact to her violation. I think such persons are legally liable for abetment, and I hope that, after the Bill becomes law, this may be brought home to them, if necessary, by the award of exemplary punishment.

"I have referred to two alternatives as presented to us by the case of Hari Maiti. Whichever we adopt, we have clearly presented to us an abominable state of things which cries loudly for a remedy; and the only remedy open to us sitting here is to convert this *vice* into a *crime*—to make punishable by law, within such limits as may appear proper, this practice which my hon'ble friend himself has described as pernicious, and which all men must confess to be repugnant to nature, to common morality, to humanity itself. What then are the proper limits? The Bill before us proposes the age of twelve. The Shastras themselves unanimously condemn cohabitation before twelve except in those few cases where the girl attains what they call puberty at an earlier age. It is on those exceptional instances that all the opposition to this measure has been based. Now, I am not prepared to deny that there may not possibly, in one or two of these exceptional cases, be some conscientious scruple about obeying the proposed law; and the question arises, are we justified in ignoring this microscopic minority in the interests of an overwhelming majority? On this point Mr. Evans has quoted some weighty words of Sir Barnes Peacock, but my Hindu friends may like to know how such difficulties are teated in England. They will hardly deny that the English law is reasonably tolerant of all religious opinions, and at all events of the peculiar prejudices held by any sect of Christians. *The Queen* v. *Downes* is a case in which the prisoner in breach of a Statute neglected to call in medical aid for his sick child, and summoned instead the elders of his Church to pray over the child, because he really and sincerely believed that it was impious to do more than leave the issue of its life or death to the arbitrament of the Almighty. The prisoner was nevertheless convicted of manslaughter. And on the same principle the British Legislature has not hesitated to make vaccination compulsory notwithstanding the fact that certain persons have somewhat similar scruples upon that subject.

"In regard to these exceptional instances, after what has been said already by the hon'ble and learned mover and other hon'ble members, I wish only to make two further observations. The first is that there must always be a doubt whether the first flow indicates real puberty. There are cases in which menstruation has occurred even in infancy, and in many instances there has been a considerable interval between its first appearance and its regular establishment. But, even assuming that the first flow is perfectly natural, it is no proof of adequate development or maturity, and it is in the highest degree unlikely that such development can be attained before the age of twelve. I therefore think twelve the very lowest age at which we can place the limit of absolute protection. To that extent at the least we are bound positively, and without any qualification whatever, to interdict the exercise of marital rights.

"The remarks which I have just made have some bearing on another part of the case before us, namely, the suggestion that puberty should be adopted as the criterion rather than a limit of age. To a certain extent I sympathize with this view. Real and natural puberty would undoubtedly be a far better physiological test than any hard-and-fast age. There are, however, insuperable objections to the magistracy investigating delicate questions of this description, and I am sure no one would press these objections more strongly than those who oppose the present Bill. The condition too is one which is easily simulated, and which can be, and is, accelerated by the very evil which we are seeking to stop or by other unnatural practices. I do not forget that among Hindus the attainment of puberty is usually attended with certain ceremonies and becomes a matter almost of public notoriety, but even this does not obviate the objections which I have just stated. Besides, it must be remembered that we are not legislating for Hindus alone: the Penal Code has universal application.

"It has been said that the exact age of a girl is rarely known, and there is doubtless some truth in this objection. But it is one which will gradually disappear as education spreads and the necessity for maintaining some proof of age for other purposes becomes impressed on the people at large. This difficulty has not deterred the Legislature from laying down limits of age in regard to other matters, even in the criminal law, and in practice the Courts manage to arrive at fairly sound conclusions about age. The Rajputs of Jeypore are practical men, and they have not hesitated to prescribe an age for marriage. Of course the benefit of a real doubt is always given to an accused person, but in this matter I would most earnestly advise that husbands should give the full benefit of any uncertainty that may exist to their tender consorts. This will go far to relieve both from all risk.

"But I understand that my hon'ble friend Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter now relies chiefly on the objection that the Bill will be useless. A conviction, he says, is impossible where no serious injury has resulted, while where such injury has been inflicted the case can be adequately met under the existing law. I venture to deny both propositions. As to the first, it is conceivable that even where no injury has resulted the girl may tell the truth though she has not been much hurt; nay that she may even herself complain. Many a girl would resent outrage more than the severest pain. The moral offence is just as great even when it causes no immediate mischief. In one of the numerous eloquent pamphlets which have been poured in upon us the writer conjured up a striking picture of what he called the spectre of a deserted wife. I must say that this struck me as a very cowardly suggestion. Because the wife has every inducement to suffer in silence, therefore, forsooth, we should do nothing to protect her! Fortunately the Legislature has not allowed this view to prevail in regard to other offences against a wife.

"It may be granted that without the wife's evidence and in the face of the husband's denial it would be difficult to establish actual consummation, but we must consider the case of abettors as well as principals, and I may remind the Council that the Penal Code very properly provides for the punishment of an abettor although the offence abetted cannot be proved; nay, even when it is quite certain that such offence has not been committed. If my information is correct there will be plenty of witnesses able to establish abetment if they choose to come forward, and it is unlikely that all can be made to keep silence.

"As to my hon'ble friend's second proposition, he relies on the authority of Hari Maiti's case, and on an unreported decision which two other learned Judges, still in the High Court, were good enough to communicate to the Select Committee. Now, Hari Maiti was not convicted either of culpable homicide or of voluntarily causing grevious hurt, though his ill-treatment unquestionably brought about his wife's death. That case, therefore, tells rather against my hon'ble friend's contention. Hari Maiti was merely convicted of a rash and negligent act, and he escaped with only a year's imprisonment. I cannot but think that if it was true, as the evidence seemed to indicate, that he had repeatedly had connection with his wife before that unfortunate night, no Judge would have convicted him even on the minor count of rashness. The jury did convict him, but a jury is not bound to give reasons which will stand hostile examination. In the other case, the accused, Kali Keora, adopted a line of defence which altogether excluded any plea that there had been such preparation of the girl, or such previous acts of intercourse without serious consequences, as would preclude the imputation of either legal malice or culpable negligence. The learned Judges seem to have advisedly abstained from raising this question. It is true that they imputed to the prisoner an intention to cause hurt, or rather such knowledge that hurt would probably result as is equivalent in law to an intention to cause it; but we must have regard to all the facts from which they drew this inference. Not only had the girl shown no signs of puberty whatever, but she was at most only very little above ten. In fact, the Court had some doubt whether she was not really below ten, though they gave the prisoner the benefit of it. It does not at all follow that they would have made the same assumption if the girl had been nearly twelve instead of only just ten. The very able and careful charge of Mr. Justice Wilson in Hari Maiti's case shows how uncertain the law is in such cases and on what delicate questions the guilt or innocence of the husband may turn. I entirely agree with what Sir Andrew Scoble said upon this point when he introduced the Bill. He put it to the Council whether a law which interposed all these difficulties, and which allows a full grown man to *violate with precaution* a child of twelve, could be considered sufficient, except from the ruffian's point of view. I only wish I could adopt the opinion that the present law does afford adequate protection even against grievous hurt, for the point in which the Bill now before us is defective seems to me to be this, that it leaves girls between twelve and puberty in the much inferior security which the present law and the doubtful protection of the Hindu Shastras now afford to those above ten. The Council will remember that Sir Andrew Scoble has just mentioned a case from Hooghly in which the accused husband was fully discharged and the death of the child-wife described as an unfortunate accident which had happened during his exercise of his ordinary marital rights. In that case therefore the view taken by the Courts was exactly the opposite of that which my hon'ble friend has put forward.

"My Lord, a wish has been very generally expressed that we would refrain from characterizing as rape the offence now under consideration. I need hardly say that this suggestion received the earnest attention of the Select Committee. My hon'ble friend Sir Romesh Chunder relies on the opinion of Lord Macaulay and his colleagues who framed the first draft of the Indian Penal Code. That opinion, however, was overruled on further consideration, and for thirty years the offence has been known as rape. Why should we now change its designation merely because we are advancing the age of consent by two years? If the gravity of the act is considered, it is an offence which in my opinion deserves to be stigmatized by the most shameful name we can discover. And what after all is rape? It is *illegal* sexual intercourse—intercourse which is not merely illicit but contrary to law and punishable as an offence—intercourse to which the female does not consent in fact, or by reason of immaturity does not give such consent as the law can recognize. I venture to think that the final revisers of our Penal Code were not wrong after all. It is true that a husband has certain marital rights, but here we expressly interdict his exercise of them. They are in abeyance, and his wife's person is declared sacred and inviolable until she attains a certain age.

"Then again exception has been taken to the punishment, and some have even gone so far as to contend that such indulgences should be punishable with fine only—in fact, that they should be a rich man's luxury. The last suggestion is of course out of the question. For the husband, if he alone had to be considered, I should not have greatly objected to a maximum term of imprisonment of seven years, but with the majority of the Select Committee I preferred, on the whole, to leave the present law untouched in this respect, and I still adhere to that opinion. If one of the worst features of rape when committed by a stranger is wanting in the case of a husband, there is on the other hand this aggravation, that the husband himself is the natural protector of his victim, and takes a most cowardly advantage of her dependence upon him. It is, however, a matter of very little moment what the maximum punishment may be, for the Courts have full discretion up to that limit. I understand it to be the general wish that the offence should continue to be cognizable only by a Court of Session; we may trust our Sessions Judges to pass proper sentences: if in any case they should fail to do so, the High Courts have full power of revision. We need be under no apprehension that a youthful husband who, under the encouragement of his elders, succumbs to strong temptation, will be too severely dealt with; but how those elders who encourage him may be treated is a very different matter. The punishment for abetment when it cannot be shown that the offence abetted has been committed is only one-fourth of that assigned for the principal offence. It is necessary therefore that the maximum punishment for rape by a husband should be four times what may be deemed an adequate sentence for a bad case of abetment. I may perhaps mention one reason why the maximum punishment should remain high from the point of view of the opponents of the Bill. Their fear is that it will lead to false complaints. Section 211 of the Penal Code provides a specially heavy sentence for false charges of an offence punishable, as rape is, with transportation or a long term of imprisonment; and it is usual and reasonable in meting out punishment for a false charge to have regard to the punishment which is provided for the offence charged, and of which the person accused has been wrongfully put in peril.

"Strong objections have been raised to the police and subordinate magistracy being permitted to intermeddle between husband and wife. I think, speaking generally, that the Magistrates are well worthy of our confidence, and I am not sure that the police have not been brought in here to some extent as a sort of stalking horse: it is the fashion in Bengal to run down the police, and I think the opponents of the Bill have at least made the most of a prevalent prejudice. It is not clear why the action of the police should be more dangerous or less salutary in these cases than in the case of other offences. I am ready, however, to believe that there may be some ground for the objection, and out of deference to the general wish the Select Committee has recommended the utmost possible concession upon this point. Only District Magistrates are to be allowed to take cognizance of such offences, and when they find it necessary to depute a policeman for a local investigation they are forbidden to employ one below the rank of an inspector. I have only been able to agree to these clauses on the assumption that no such cases are likely to occur in provinces where the districts are large, and that even in Bengal they will be few and far between. It is obvious that such provisions must be merely experimental and cannot possibly be maintained if the cases should prove more numerous than is expected. I trust advantage will be taken by the people themselves of the period which must necessarily elapse before these clauses come under reconsideration to introduce such reforms as will make any extension of the jurisdiction wholly unnecessary.

"The hon'ble and learned mover has clearly shown that Magistrates have full power to take up *in camerâ* complaints such as we are considering, and that they have not power to compel a woman to submit her person to examination against her will. I need say no more on those points. I think too that the impossibility of excluding complaints by others than the child-wife herself, or her guardian, has been sufficiently expounded by previous speakers. The child-wife herself would be exposed to intimidation or further brutal treatment in order to prevent her from complaining or to induce her to compound if the offence were compoundable, as it must be if a complaint were made essential. And, as for her guardian, it is he who would generally be responsible for having put her into her husband's power; what chance would there be of his making a complaint when he would incur some risk of being prosecuted as an abettor? It is on this risk, my Lord, that I chiefly rely to prevent these children being sent to their husbands at all. It will certainly strengthen the hands of a father who desires to protect his daughter that he will be able to say that he cannot let her go without incurring grave peril to himself; and a similar process of reasoning may perhaps operate on one who would not otherwise care to go against custom, and may compel him to fulfil what I cannot but regard as his bounden duty. Although I pass them briefly over, these matters of procedure I must not omit to mention, that the working of the amended law will be watched both by the Home Department and by all Local Governments with the utmost care and vigilance. The present restriction of jurisdiction to District Magistrates and inspectors will indeed compel us to do this, and may be accepted as a sufficient guarantee that we regard the matter as of the utmost importance.

"One more question remains, and that perhaps is the most serious of all. It is said that our Bill does not go far enough, that even if we cannot give protection up to puberty we might at least prohibit early marriages. The Legislature certainly has power to do this, but it would involve an interference with religion, and with social customs not necessarily harmful, which I personally—and I believe that I am also expressing the sentiments of all my hon'ble colleagues—would be most reluctant to undertake. In our opinion, if I may speak for them as well as for myself, the people themselves should be left to weigh the possible advantages of early marriage against the obvious disadvantages; and if, in their judgment, the advantages preponderate, we do not at present see any safe or sufficient reason for prohibiting the constitution of the marital relation at any age which they may prefer. But it is a very different thing when we come to the exercise of marital rights. The conjugal relation in itself does a girl no harm, or at all events no such unmixed and obvious harm that the Legislature need take account of it; but it is our bounden duty to protect the weak against brutal outrage by the strong, even if all the Shastras unanimously enjoined such outrage and all the various castes in the country practised it. In this Bill, however, I am convinced that we carry the great bulk of the people with us, and I am also satisfied that it does not

really affect anything which is essential in the Hindú religion. Were we to prohibit early marriage we should neither have the people with us, nor could we assert that we did not contravene their religion. Indeed, I do not even now understand how my hon'ble friend and others who hold similar views can reconcile their two positions. On the one hand, they insist that we should scrupulously respect certain texts in favour of a ceremony which, in its material part at all events, is observed only in Bengal, and even there is neglected by the very highest caste and repudiated by at least a large number of the most respectable and intelligent families. On the other, they invite us to set aside the Shastras in a much more vital matter, by ordering that no Hindu father shall obey a clear injunction which is very generally regarded as binding.

"My Lord, I consider that it is not necessary, in the paramount interests of morality or humanity, that we should accept this invitation, and therefore I think that we have no right to do what we are invited to do. But, if our hands are to some extent tied, those of my hon'ble friend and other leaders of the people are free to penetrate to what they rightly regard as the root of the mischief. I would most earnestly back up Sir Andrew Scoble's appeal to my hon'ble friend and other influential Bengalis. Defective as they may think this Bill, and defective as in truth it is when judged by the standard which we would willingly adopt, in their hands it may be made a mighty instrument of reformation. It has already succeeded in directing public attention to this crying scandal. Instead of prophesying that it will be evaded, and by their prophecies encouraging that very determination to resist which they say they deplore, and doubtless many of them do sincerely deplore, let them seize this occasion to stir up their compatriots to eradicate the cause of all the evil. The Rajputs of Jeypore and other Rajputana States have shown them one way in which this may be done, for without sacrificing one jot or tittle of their religion they have laid down for their own guidance satisfactory canons regulating the age of marriage. Would that the leading men of Bengal could be persuaded to do the same! Or, if that is too much to ask at present, would that they would at least determine to do their utmost to put a stop to girls joining their husbands, not only until they are twelve, but until they are fully mature! Either reform would go far to make this Bill obsolete, and a dead-letter in the sense in which I should wish to see it a dead-letter. Either reform would go far to remove from this province, which claims to be the most cultured and most enlightened in India, the shameful reproach in which recent revelations have involved it in the eyes of all the civilized world".

The Hon'ble SIR GEORGE CHESNEY said:—

"The subject of debate has been already so ably and exhaustively discussed that there really remains little to be said, especially upon the technical points which have been argued; but I desire to offer a very few remarks upon one aspect of the case which appears worthy of consideration.

"In the first place, I think one point must have occurred to every one who has followed the course of the discussions whether within this Council or in the Press, and that is the remarkable absence of unanimity of opinion among those concerned as to the effect of the measure which the Council is now asked to pass. The claim set up by the opponents of the measure is that it will constitute an interference with the religious practices of a very large and important section of the community. Now, this is not the first instance in history of a protest having been raised against what may be termed a religious persecution. But the protest in this case differs in character from any similar demonstration in this particular respect—of the want of unanimity attaching to it. In all the numerous instances of religious persecutions which have occurred in the past, whether in the case of forcible conversion of peoples and nations to Islam or forcible interference by one sect of Christians with the religious practices or beliefs of other sects of Christians, there never has been any question as to the fact that injury to the religion of the oppressed would be caused by the interference in each particular case. The fact that such persecution was suffered by the one class and inflicted by the other was never admitted as open to doubt either by the sufferers or persecutors; the fact was admitted; the plea

raised by the dominant party was either that the act of oppression was done for their own pleasure, or that they did it for the good of those who were affected. Those have been the conditions common to all cases of so-called religious persecution. There has never been any want of unanimity among those affected as to what the consequences would be of the act against which they protested. Now, I need hardly observe that this particular criterion is altogether wanting in the present instance, and I think where the body of testimony is so strong among a numerous part, although they may not be the majority, of those affected, that the measure in question will not constitute any interference with religious customs; from this point of view the case of the opponents of the measure must be said to break down. But, in fact, I think after the debate which has taken place here it could no longer be seriously pressed. That unanimity of opinion as to the tendency and effect of the measure, which is, I submit, a primary condition for establishing the case against it, is here altogether absent.

"Next, I think we may assume that the admission is certainly established, that the practice which it is now contemplated to put a stop to is often attended with cruelty. The argument of the apologists for leaving the law as it is is that the cruelty is justified on necessary religious grounds. That is a plea which is not now raised for the first time; in fact, it may be said that in almost all cases of religious persecution cruelty was admitted on the part of the persecutors, but it was claimed to be justified on religious grounds. My Hindu friends within or without this Council, who are ranked among the opponents of the measure now about to be passed, have therefore at any rate this apology, that if they go wrong they do so in good company, namely, in the company of all majorities in past ages. For undoubtedly until recent times, throughout the history of man, cruelty on behalf of religion was regarded as a virtue. The only mistake of our friends is in being about three hundred years too late. It is but a short time ago in the history of the world that the Inquisition was set up on the shores of India, and while its horrors were being perpetrated on the Western Coast, it would no doubt have been consistent to claim that acts of religious cruelty should continue to be perpetrated on the east of the Peninsula. But cruelty in the name of religion is no longer tolerated in any civilised community, and in the present day the defenders of this custom stand at the bar of public opinion, and have the voice of all civilised humanity against them. The truth is that Hinduism, or this particular phase of Hinduism which claims that certain rites should be practised as a necessary portion of the Hindu religion, is now on its trial. The real question to be answered is whether this form of Hinduism is compatible with civilisation. I have myself no sort of doubt as to what the practical answer will be as given by the Hindus themselves. The arguments which have been brought forward in support of the practice we are now about to abolish are precisely of the same kind which might be and were advanced in favour of the practice of sati. When we are told, as we have been told in various petitions laid before the Government and before this Council, that a fatal blow will be struck at the Hindu religion if this measure be carried out, I would reply that the records of the past indicate clearly that Hinduism will be unaffected by the blow; for that it is just the remarkable flexibility of Hinduism, its power of adaptation to the changing circumstances of succeeding ages, which is the most powerful factor of its stability and endurance, and that Hinduism will survive unharmed the abolition of this practice, as it has survived and flourished notwithstanding the numerous changes which the practical religion of Hindus has undergone from generation to generation.

"And, as this is the last occasion I shall have of speaking in this Council, I would venture to make the prediction that the agitation which has taken place against the Bill now before us will come to an end on the passing of the measure. History shows that while there are certain classes of political movements as to which the agitation against change may be continued long after the change comes into effect, there are others again as to which, although the opposition may have been active while there was a chance of retarding the measure, it ceases as soon as the measure is carried out. I venture to predict that this particular case will be found to belong to the latter class, and that in a very short time the entire Hindu community will look back with surprise and regret

at the opposition it received; that they will recognise the wisdom and justice which enforce the change, and also the advantage to themselves and to their reputation among the nations which will result from bringing their practical conduct into harmony with the dictates of humanity".

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—

"My chief reason for thinking it necessary to address Your Excellency's Council to-day at so late an hour, and towards the close of so long a discussion, is that the Bill now before us specially concerns the Province of Bengal more than any other part of India, and that my silence on this occasion might be construed as an indication of my disapproval of the Bill. I wish to declare as distinctly as possible that I heartily approve the principle embodied in the Bill, and I believe that when the Bill has become law, and the agitation which now obscures men's minds has passed away, it will be recognised that the tendency of this measure makes for righteousness and for the physical and moral improvement of the people. I heartily share the hope which has been generally expressed that the law will seldom or never have to be put in force, but that what has been called its educative effect will stimulate the growth of a public opinion in favour of a more mature age for marriage than is now the custom in this part of India.

"It may be, however, that cases will be brought into the Courts, and it cannot be denied that there is a very widespread and genuine anxiety among the people, (1) lest an easy ear should be lent to malicious accusations, (2) lest the police should be employed in investigating these complaints, and should violate the secrecy of family life in so doing. For this reason, I hail the alteration which has been made in the Select Committee, by which only District Magistrates are empowered to take up complaints of this kind, and, if they employ police at all to investigate them, only inspectors of police can be so employed. District Magistrates are generally officers of high standing and experience, and inspectors of police are well paid and respectable officials who have a valuable position at stake, and are not likely to misbehave themselves. The protection thus afforded is a considerable one, and further than this the Legislature has not thought it right to go. But still I notice that the public anxiety is not altogether allayed, and it is argued that sometimes through the exigencies of the public service very junior Civilians may have to be appointed for short periods to be Magistrates of districts, and that even the highest class of inspectors are not always trustworthy. I was glad to hear what my hon'ble friend Mr. Hutchins has just said as to the somewhat unreasonable fashion now prevalent of running down the police. I agree with him in thinking that there is not sufficient ground for the wave of hostile feeling to the police which is passing over the country; and I am by no means prepared to admit that they deserve all the evil said of them. Still the distrust does exist, and the practical administrator has to reckon with it. Now, no law can provide against exceptional cases of every kind, and it may often be the duty of the Executive Government to make arrangements to meet the difficulties which may arise out of such cases. In the present instance, it appears to me that the Bengal Government may with propriety make known to the District Officers its wishes on two points. One of these is that no action should be taken by any Magistrate except on really trustworthy information brought by persons who may reasonably be held to have knowledge of the fact they assert to have occurred: a prosecution should not be instituted on an information laid by any man out of the street who may be a private enemy or a retailer of gossip. The other point is that when the Magistrate of the district does decide to allow a prosecution to be instituted under this new section, it will be advisable for him to act under the power given by section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Under that section, if any Magistrate . . . . . sees reason to distrust the truth of a complaint, he may, when the complainant has been examined, postpone the issue of a process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and either enquire into the case himself or direct a previous local investigation to be made by any officer subordinate to himself for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

"In such circumstances I should advise him to entrust the investigation of the case preliminary to the issue of the process not to any police-officer, however high in rank, but to one of the Deputy Magistrates, who are Natives of the country and subordinate to himself. I am informed by those who have a right to speak on the subject that the people of Bengal have great and well-deserved confidence in the Subordinate Executive Service, and that if they are assured that the investigation into the facts will generally be left in the hands of an experienced Deputy Magistrate, it will do a great deal to allay the alarm which is now so generally felt.

"Before concluding, I wish to say a word by way of tribute to the general good sense and moderation of the opinions which those noblemen and gentlemen of Bengal whom the Bengal Government consulted have contributed. We called on about forty persons altogether to assist us with their advice, and the answers we received form a decidedly valuable contribution to the literature of the subject, and contrast remarkably with the heated language used in public speeches and in many articles in the public Press. These replies were carefully analysed in the report which the Bengal Government submitted to the Government of India, and we held that both with reference to the numbers of the writers, and also to their social influence and intellectual importance, the weight of opinion was, on the whole, in favour of the Bill. But what struck me most was the strong sense of responsibility with which the subject was discussed and the evident desire to recognise the good intentions of Government and to assist it as far as possible in attaining its object. It is a very hopeful sign when the recognised leaders of society are possessed by such a feeling as to their relations to the Government. I share the feeling which has just been so well expressed by my friend Sir George Chesney, and I am sanguine that when the dust of this controversy has cleared away no bitterness will be left behind, and it will be admitted that this amendment of the law was, on the whole, sound and judicious".

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"I might almost leave the case where it has been left by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. As, however, strong personal appeals have been again and again made to me, either to cause the Bill to be abandoned altogether, or to postpone its further consideration, I will say a few words to explain why it is that the Government of India cannot adopt either of these courses. It can, at any rate, scarcely be contended that during the months which have passed since this Bill was introduced into Council its provisions have not been adequately discussed. From that day until the present it has been criticised and examined with extraordinary ingenuity, and an amount of research and erudition has been brought to bear upon its consideration, so great, that we are justified in believing that little remains to be said, either for or against our proposal. I cannot therefore bring myself to share the opinions of those who would have us postpone the passing of the Bill in order to give time for further discussion—time which would be used for the purpose of still further unsettling the public mind, and misrepresenting the scope and intention of the measure.

"The opposition which it has encountered has proceeded from three quarters. There is, in the first place, the general suspicion which has been occasioned in the public mind from the fact that the Government of India has determined to legislate upon a subject which, although it does not immediately affect the marriage law of any section of the community, has an indirect bearing upon the social usages of one of those sections. To the more ignorant portion of the public an appeal has been made upon the ground that its religion is threatened by the action of the Government of India; and this statement has probably been enough to cause uneasiness to many who are entirely unaware of the real scope of the Bill, who do not read the discussions which take place in Council, or even those which are to be found in the columns of the newspapers, and who are ready, upon the mere affirmation of the framers of hostile resolutions, or the conveners of public meetings, summoned under the circumstances so well described by the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, to testify their alarm and their conviction that their spiritual welfare is seriously threatened. Of the opposition which we have encountered from this quarter, all that I have to say is that I hope and believe that it will be of a transient character, and that the Hindu community, and even the most unenlightened section of it, will in time find out that its religion is not endangered by what we are about to do. Although we cannot blame the credulous listeners who are led to believe assertions of this kind, made on apparently good authority, we have, I think, a right to complain of those who are reckless enough to disseminate such statements and, upon so slender a pretext, to fan the embers of a dangerous agitation. I earnestly trust that even those who are unable to support the Government measure will, at any rate, have the honesty to see that its objects and effects are not exaggerated or misrepresented, and that, if the Government is attacked, it is not attacked for doing what it has neither done nor intends to do.

"The main volume of the opposition with which the Bill has met has, however, originated not so much in sources of this kind as in the belief, apparently entertained by many devout Hindus, that the new law will involve a direct interference with a specific religious observance. We are told that the Hindu religion requires the consummation of marriage immediately upon the attainment of puberty by the wife; that puberty is not unfrequently attained prior to the age of twelve; that, if in such cases the marriage is consummated, the person who so consummates it will find himself an offender against the Penal Code owing to the performance of an act which his religion requires him not to leave unperformed. Such interference on the part of the British Government is, we are told, in direct opposition to the terms of the Queen's Proclamation; and this argument has been largely, and I must say most unscrupulously, used for the purpose of discrediting the Bill and imputing a breach of faith to the Government which has introduced it. Now, with regard to this contention, let me say at once that no Government of India has yet admitted, and that no Government of India will, I hope, ever be found to admit, that the Queen's Proclamation, to which this appeal is made, is capable of any such interpretation as that which has been placed upon it by those who used this argument. If that interpretation is to cover the case now under discussion, we must read the Queen's Proclamation as a contract that, whenever the requirements of public morality, or of the public welfare, moral or material, are found to be in conflict with the alleged requirements of any of the various religions prevailing in this country, religion is to prevail and considerations affecting public health, public morality and the general comfort and convenience of the Queen's subjects are to become of no account. The contention is on the face of it a preposterous one. Such a contract would have been absolutely retrograde and out of place in the great charter issued in 1858 by one of the most humane and enlightened sovereigns who has ever ruled over the nations of the earth.

"I will venture to say that, in the eyes of every reasonable man or woman, the pledges contained in the Queen's Proclamation must be read with a two-fold reservation, upon which the Government has always acted, and which was not specified in the letter of the contract simply because it had always been acted upon and was perfectly obvious and well understood. The first of these reservations is this, that in all cases where demands preferred in the name of religion would lead to practices inconsistent with individual safety and the public peace, and condemned by every system of law and morality in the world, it is religion, and not morality, which must give way. It has already been pointed out that this reservation has been invariably insisted upon, and examples have been adduced in which, from time to time, the Government of India has intervened in order to prohibit certain acts, which unquestionably had the sanction of religion, upon the ground that those acts were opposed to the general interests of society. The precedents afforded by our legislation against infanticide, against the immolation of widows, and against the immunities enjoyed by Brahmins, have been appropriately cited in illustration of this argument. Every one of these enactments were, if we are to accept the narrow interpretation of the Queen's Proclamation, acts of 'interference with the religious belief or worship' of the Queen's subjects from which those in authority under the Queen were charged to abstain on pain of Her highest displeasure. Sir Andrew Scoble has very properly referred those who rely upon this construction of the Proclamation, and

who hold that it entirely debars the Government of India from legislating in respect to any matters affecting the religions of the people of India, to the provisions of the Act under which our business is at this moment being conducted —I mean the Indian Councils Act of 1861, which is the statutory embodiment in precise terms of the general principles set forth in the Royal Proclamation. Now that Act, far from absolutely precluding the Government of India from dealing with matters affecting religion, expressly contemplates the possibility of such legislation becoming necessary, although it safeguards it from irresponsible initiation. The words of the 19th section show as clearly as possible that, subject to proper precautions, legislation such as that which is now taking place was contemplated by Her Majesty's advisers, who were responsible both for the Proclamation and for the Act from which I have just quoted. But I will quote, as embodying what I believe to have been invariably recognised as the principle applicable to such cases, the terms of the judgment of the Privy Council when the abolition of the practice of sati came before it upon appeal. The Council recommended that the petition should be dismissed for four reasons, of which the third ran as follows:—'Because the Regulation' (that is, the Regulation forbidding sati) 'cannot properly be regarded as a departure from the just and established principles of religious toleration, on the observance of which the stability of the British Government in India mainly depends; and because the rite is not prohibited as a religious act, but as a flagrant offence against society'. The framers of the judgment proceed to say that 'it admits of question whether the rite is sanctioned by the religious institutes of the Hindus; by many of the most learned Hindus of the present day it is regarded as absolutely sinful:' and it is added, in the fourth reason, that it was the duty of Government 'to prohibit a practice which so powerfully tended to deprave the national feeling and character, and which taught preverted religion to predominate over the best feelings of the heart'. The rite was therefere pronounced illegal, and its observance prohibited.

"The words which I have quoted appear to me to be singularly apposite in the present instance, where we are dealing with what may most appropriately be described as 'a flagrant offence against society', and the reservation is one which should, in my opinion, be made in reference to all cases in which the sanctions of morality and those of religion are in direct conflict. I would, moreover, ask whether such a reservation is not especially necessary when the religion with which we have to deal is the Hindu religion. I trust that neither here nor elsewhere shall I allow myself to say a word which might sound in the ears of the Hindu subjects of Her Majesty disrespectful towards the faith which they profess. It is a faith of which some of the tenets are worthy of a place amongst the articles of the noblest and purest creeds professed by the most civilised nations of the earth. But there is probably no religion more cumbered by super-imposed traditions, more hampered by accretions of doubtful value, more perplexing to its votaries owing to its fluctuating and elastic character. It is a religion which is co-extensive with the life—social, political and domestic—of those who profess it. Every act, every incident of the daily life of a Hindu, has its religious aspect. I believe I am right in saying that the Shastras lay down that whatever a man does should be done with a religious object. Let us give all credit to a religion which obtains so strong a hold upon those who profess it, and which so entirely pervades their existence. But the very fact that we are concerned with such a religion renders it doubly necessary for those who are responsible for the government of the country to be cautious how they allow themselves to admit that religion must be allowed to block the way whenever it can be shown that a religious sanction of some kind or another can be discovered for the practice which it is sought to control or to forbid. To say that everything which such a religion enjoins must be recognised as an insuperable barrier, to be on no account traversed by the course of legislation, would mean the complete and fatal paralysis of the law as a reforming agency. The question then which we have to decide is whether we are to postpone, or to abandon, a useful measure of reform, demanded in the interests of humanity, calculated to effect a material improvement in the Hindu race, and supported by a majority of the Hindu community, merely upon the ground that it is objected to by

a minority of that community upon the strength of a religious canon of doubtful authority, a religious canon which rests upon sanctions so slight that its transgression can be atoned for by the payment of a nominal fine.

"What I have said seems to lead inevitably to the second of the two reservations of which I spoke a moment ago. It is this, that in all cases where there is a conflict between the interests of morality and those of religion, the Legislature is bound to distinguish, if it can, between essentials and non-essentials, between the great fundamental principles of the religion concerned and the subsidiary beliefs and accretionary dogmas which have accidentally grown up around them. In the case of the Hindu religion such a discrimination is especially needful, and one of the first questions which we have to ask ourselves is, assuming that the practice with which our proposed legislation will interfere is a practice supported by religious sanctions, whether those sanctions are of first-rate importance and absolutely obligatory, or whether they are of minor importance and binding only in a slight degree.

"Now, I venture to affirm that the discussion which has taken place has established beyond controversy that the particular religious observance which we are urged to respect is, in the first place, a local observance, and one far from being universally recognised by those who profess the Hindu faith. It is a practice which is, in the main, peculiar to the Province of Bengal, and which is followed only in a portion of that Province, and only by certain classes within that portion. It will not be contended that devout Hinduism is not to be found outside this restricted area, but the Hindus of other parts of India do not share the alarm with which this Bill is regarded in Bengal. In the next place, it is admitted that the religious sanctions by which the practice is supported are of the weakest kind. The elaborate statement recently published by Dr. Bhandarkar, of the Dekkhan College at Poona, who is admitted to be one of the highest extant authorities upon questions of Hindu religious law, makes it perfectly clear that the precepts upon which the practice in question rests may be regarded as permissive only. It is conceded on all hands that, under certain circumstances, the consummation of the marriage may lawfully be postponed, and that even where it is not lawfully postponed the omission of the necessary act is an offence which may be expiated by the slenderest and most insignificant penalties. It was stated a few days ago by Mr. Janerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, in the eloquent speech delivered by him at the meeting recently held at Bombay, that it might be said without exaggeration of the eighteen millions of the Hindu population to whom he was referring that the bulk of them not only did not perform the *Garbhadhan* ceremony, but even the name of it is not known to them. Look, again, at the evidence which we have received from His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore with regard to the manner in which these questions are regarded by the Chiefs and Sardars of Rajputana, who are well described in Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mookerjee's admirable letter as 'rigid and orthodox Hindus', and far from likely to break the laws of their religion without compunction. Look also at the outspoken utterances of such men as our hon'ble colleague Mr. Nulkar, as Mr. Telang, as His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, as His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, as Mr. Justice Muttusami Aiyar of Madras, and, even in Bengal, of such men as His Highness the Maharaja of Bettiah, His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhunga, or, in Calcutta itself, as Raja Durga Churn Law, lately our colleague in the Legislative Council, as Babu P. C. Mozoomdar, whose note upon the subject deserves the most attentive study, and as Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, the eminent pleader, who has stated that, within his knowledge, the *Garbhadhan* ceremony is admittedly not observed in many respectable Hindu families and is not unfrequently more honoured in the breach than in the observance. I cannot, in the face of the evidence of such men as these, accept, without a protest, the statement of our hon'ble colleague Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, whose absence from the Council I deeply regret, that we are 'forcing this reform upon an unwilling people'. To them, and to many more who have raised their voices in support of the measure, I desire to offer a public acknowledgement of the service which they have rendered. I feel convinced that the time is not far off when their fellow citizens, without exception, will recognize that such men as these, rather than

they who have so noisily, and so thoughtlessly, repeated the parrot cry 'our religion is in danger', are the true leaders of public opinion in this country.

"I will, however, not further pursue this branch of the subject, which has been fully dealt with by previous speakers. If we can say not only that the observance under discussion is far from being regarded by the majority of those who profess the Hindu religion as essential, but also that its practice is repugnant to common sense, abhorrent to modern civilization, debasing to those who adopt it and detrimental to the physical and moral welfare of the race, we may, I think, consider that we have placed it completely outside the category of those religious customs and observances on behalf of which the Queen's Proclamation may be invoked, and which are deserving of recognition and protection at the hands of the responsible lawgivers of British India.

"I will now pass for a moment to the third great objection which has been raised against the measure. It is the objection founded upon the anticipation that it will lead to inquisitorial action by the police, to prosecutions instituted from vindictive motives, and to criminal investigations into family matters of the most domestic and private character. Of this objection I will say that, whatever may be our opinions with regard to some of the arguments which have been brought forward against the Bill, there can be no doubt as to the perfect sincerity with which this argument has been urged upon us. The apprehension, considering the conditions under which a great part of the population of this country lead their lives, is a perfectly natural one: we should, if we were situated as they are, probably entertain a similar apprehension ourselves. I would, however, in the first place, entreat the public to be cautious how in this or in any other case it allows itself to be too much influenced by arguments founded upon the possibility that a new law is likely to be abused in this manner. If the Government of India had been deterred from legislating whenever it could be told that its legislation would place in the hands of the police, or of private persons, a weapon which they might use in an improper manner, many of our most useful enactments would never have found their way into the Code. Now, as far as *bonâ fide* prosecutions are concerned, the assumption that there will be frequent prosecutions under the new section is obviously based on the anticipation that the law will be frequently broken. I am sanguine enough to believe that this expectation will not be fulfilled. It is an expectation upon which the frequently expressed belief that the new law will be a dead letter is a somewhat remarkable commentary. Our proposals, moreover, already command a very large measure of public support, and I do not doubt that in the end Native opinion, which has always ended by supporting the law in cases of this kind, will end by supporting it in this instance also. When once it has become established that that which is, I believe, already regarded by a majority of the people of this country as a moral offence, and which our hon'ble colleague Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter himself stigmatizes as a vice and as a pernicious custom, is also an offence which will render those who commit it, or those who abet it, liable to penal consequences, the offence will, I venture to think, become one of rare occurrence. I may observe in passing that it was mainly in deference to the apprehensions of which I have spoken that we found ourselves unable to accept the well-intentioned proposal that we should insert in the Bill, as an alternative for the limit of age which we have adopted, the attainment of puberty by the girl. This proposal, which seemed to us open to objection upon other grounds, was certainly open to criticism, for the reason that its adoption might have led to investigations far more inquisitorial, and far more repugnant to family sentiment, than any which are likely to take place under the Bill as it stands.

"It is, however, contended that the tendency of the Bill will be to encourage proceedings which are not instituted *bonâ fide*, but from malicious motives, and in order to bring disgrace upon the family of the accused, and a moving picture has been drawn of the anguish and humiliation which such proceedings will occasion, of the outrage to which an innocent woman might be exposed before the question of fact could be satisfactorily disposed of, and of the public scandal which would be created if things which usually *sub lodice teguntur* are allowed to be openly discussed in a public Court of Justice. The argument is

one which, I can assure the Council, the Government of India has most anxiously considered. We have, I think, shown our sense of the necessity of guarding against these risks by making the offence a non-cognizable one, and thereby increasing the difficulties in the way of vexatious prosecutions. We have also agreed to add to the measure a clause preventing all but District Magistrates from dealing with cases in which husband and wife are concerned, and precluding any police-officer below the rank of an inspector from making, or taking part in, the investigation, when one has been directed by the Magistrate.

"But it may be argued that these precautions will be of no avail. It will be said, 'The reputation of our families and the sanctity of our homes will still remain at the mercy of a dismissed servant, or an offended neighbour'. I cannot bring myself to share these gloomy anticipations, or to believe that false charges of this kind will be as common as we are asked to believe. The person who makes them will, in the first place, render himself liable to the most severe punishment. The very fact that the offence is to be punished by a heavy penalty increases, as the hon'ble member in charge of the Home Department has well pointed out, that to which the person falsely charging such an offence exposes himself. We should, moreover, remember that the false witness will have not only the law to reckon with. If the charge which he makes is odious, how odious will he be who invents such a charge, and how tremendous will be the penalty which he will pay by attracting to himself the indignation of the whole community to which he belongs! It is, however, not only to considerations of this kind that we must look for a safeguard against this danger. We have to remember that the person who seeks to prefer a charge of this sort must make out a *primâ facie* case, sufficient to satisfy a Magistrate of the highest position and respectability—a Magistrate who under existing procedure is bound to take into account the character of the person by whom the charge is preferred. Is it likely, under such circumstances, that a trumped-up accusation will have the desired effect? Is it not much more likely that it will recoil upon the head of him who makes it?

"I do not, however, wish to press this argument too far, and I will assume that, in spite of every precaution, there will be cases—I do not for a moment believe that they will be common—in which such charges will be preferred from malice, or from other improper motives. Assuming this to be the case, all that I would ask the opponents of this Bill to do is to open in their minds what I might call a debtor and creditor account for and against this measure. Let them set upon one side the risks to which I have just referred, and which I believe to be infinitesimally small; and let them set upon the other side the certainty that this measure will remove a standing reproach from the Hindu community, and that it will afford to their wives and daughters a protection of which, after the ghastly disclosures which have taken place during the discussion of this measure,—disclosures of which but for their horror more would certainly have been heard,—we cannot for a moment doubt that they stand sorely in need. Which way ought the balance to incline? Will not those whose feelings are feelings of true patriotism reply—'We are content to run this risk, we are content to expose ourselves to the annoyance which once in a way the spite of a private enemy or a corrupt informer may occasion to us and to our families, for the sake of the good which this change in the law will bring to our sons, from whom it will remove a cruel temptation, to our daughters, whom it will rescue from the worst of outrages, and to the whole Hindu people, whom it will liberate from a disgraceful reproach'.

"I have already explained the reasons for which we have been unable to accept the suggestion, which has been made to us, that we should abandon our intention to raise the age of consent and deal at once with the whole question of the marriage law by invalidating all marriages contracted with a woman below the age of twelve. A change of the law in this direction is one which will, I trust, ultimately be demanded by the Hindu community itself. It is not one which, under existing circumstances, we are prepared to impose upon that community. So long as we adhere to our present proposal, we are, I believe, in an inexpugnable position. No new departure is involved in the amendment of the law which we recommend. The existing law, of which the justice is admitted, specifies

the age at which intercourse with a woman, whether with or without her consent, is an offence against that law. No complaint is made of this enactment, nor is it likely that any one will be found bold enough to propose that the protection which is already afforded to these young children should be withdrawn from them. The necessity of an age limit being admitted, the only question which the Council has to decide is whether our proposal fixes that limit at the proper point. We contend that the point at which we propose to fix it accords, at all events, more closely with the physiological facts than any other. We have been pressed to adopt a higher limit, but we desire to keep on the safe side. We justify our proposal on the ground that the British law would fail to provide adequately for the safety of the children of this country if, while it protects them from all other kinds of ill-usage, it failed to protect them from a particular form of ill-usage infinitely more revolting, and infinitely more disastrous in its direct, as well as in its remoter, results, than any other form of ill-treatment to which they are liable.

"I have only one word to add. A hope has been expressed that when this Bill has become law the Government of India will closely watch its operation, with the object of ascertaining whether further safeguards are necessary in order to prevent its abuse. I gladly give the assurance for which we are asked. We shall cause the working of the measure to be watched with the utmost attention, and we shall be prepared, if the safeguards which we have already accepted should prove insufficient, to strengthen and add to them".

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"As two of the members of the Select Committee to which this Bill was referred have expressed the opinion that it has been so altered as to require republication, I think it desirable that I should state how it has come about that the Bill has attained its present form, and why it is not considered necessary that it should be again referred to Local Governments and the representatives of the commercial and manufacturing interests for a further expression of opinion.

"When I introduced the Bill in January of last year, I stated that it was based upon enquiries which had been made by the Government of India for the purpose of ascertaining in what respects the Act of 1881 had been proved by experience to be defective, and what restrictions on the employment of labour could fairly be introduced with a due regard to the interests of the operatives themselves, and without unnecessary interference with the development of manufacturing industries in India. The proposals of the Bill had eight objects in view—

(1) to extend the operation of the Act to factories in which not less than twenty persons are employed;

(2) to raise the minimum age at which children may be employed in any factory from seven to nine years;

(3) to limit the hours of employment for women to eleven hours a day;

(4) to secure to women as well as to children proper intervals for food and rest during the day, and not less than four days holiday in each month;

(5) to secure a proper supply of water for the use of operatives;

(6) to ensure proper ventilation and cleanliness in factories;

(7) to prevent overcrowding likely to be injurious to health; and

(8) to give Local Governments greater power to obtain returns and make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act.

"One of the first representations made on the subject of the Bill was a petition forwarded to Your Excellency by the Hon'ble Nowrojee N. Wadia, and signed by about 17,000 operatives employed in spinning and weaving mills in the City of Bombay, in which it was prayed—

'that, inasmuch as it is necessary for the common interests of mill-owners and your petitioners alike that there ought to be a complete cessation of work every seventh day in a week, it should be enacted by law that factory hands be allowed one day of rest in a week. And, inasmuch as Sunday is universally admitted to be practically the most convenient day, Sunday might be declared by law so to be the day of weekly rest. At the same time, having regard to the fact that in India there is a large number of Native holidays (13), the stoppage on these additional days with Sunday might entail needless hardship on employers and employés alike by tending to diminish their respective earnings. Your petitioners further beg to suggest that, as far as possible, whenever a Native holiday occurs in a week, then the Sunday following it should be considered a working day;

and, secondly, that in view of the want of uniformity and punctuality in the practice at present prevailing in the mills where they are employed with regard to the midday stoppage for taking meals and rest, your petitioners also consider it most desirable that a statutory provision be inserted in the proposed amending Act, making it compulsory on all factory owners to allow regularly and punctually midday rest for half an hour, (say) from 12 noon to 12-30 P.M.'

"These suggestions went considerably beyond the scope of the Bill, which was intended to provide intervals of rest and holidays for women and children, leaving male operatives at liberty to make their own arrangements with their employers; but they were too important to be disregarded, and the further progress of the Bill was suspended in order that full time might be given for their consideration, as well as for the consideration of objections which had been raised in various quarters to some of the original proposals of the Bill.

"In order to arrive at a clear understanding as to the views of the Indian operatives themselves, the Government of India came to the conclusion that it was desirable to appoint a Commission to make enquiry, in the centres of factory labour, into the various points of controversy. Of this Commission Dr. Lethbridge was appointed President, and with him were associated a number of Native gentlemen whose position and capacity, or whose connection with manufacturing industries, furnished a sufficient guarantee that the enquiry would be conducted thoroughly and impartially. The Report of the Commission was presented on the 12th November, 1890, and copies were at once circulated to Local Governments, Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile bodies, for their information and for any criticism they might desire to offer.

"The points upon which the Commissioners were desired to report were these:—

(1) Is the limitation of the hours of work for women to eleven in any one day proper and sufficient in view of the conditions under which factory labour is performed in India, and do the female operatives desire that the day's work should be limited to this amount, and, if not, to what amount?

(2) Should the law draw a distinction between young persons and adults, and, if so, the age of a child being fixed at from nine to twelve, what should be the definition of a young person, and what should be the hours of employment of this class?

(3) Is the limitation of the hours of work for children to nine in any one day proper and sufficient in view of the nature of the work on which children are employed in Indian factories and the conditions under which they have to perform that work?

(4) Does clause 5 of the Bill now before the Legislative Council sufficiently provide for holidays for women and children, and is any provision required prescribing an allowance of holidays for adult male operatives?

(5) Do the male operatives desire that a general working day, and, if so, of what length, should be fixed by law except in cases in which men work in shifts or sets, and, if this change is not desired by the operatives themselves, do the conditions under which they work demand that it should be adopted?

(6) Do the male operatives desire that there should be a compulsory stoppage of work at a fixed time of the day, and, if so, of what length, and should there

be an exception in the case of men who work by shifts or sets? If the change is not desired by the operatives themselves, do conditions under which they work demand that there should be a compulsory stoppage of labour, and, if so, in what manner should it be provided for?

"The answers of the Commissioners to these questions are contained in their Report, which is in the hands of hon'ble members; and the conclusions at which they arrived have been accepted by the Government, and are embodied, with some modifications which I shall presently point out, in the amended Bill now under consideration. I think I may say that they have commanded general assent, as indeed they deserved to do from their intrinsic good sense and clear appreciation of the conditions under which factory labour in this country is conducted. I will endeavour to summarize them as briefly as possible.

"In the first place, they recommend that a weekly holiday should be secured by law to all operatives; that the day of rest should be Sunday, and that it should be a complete holiday: but that, in order to secure the observance of Indian festival holidays, employers should be allowed to work their factories, if they desired to do so, on the Sunday following such a holiday. Effect is given to this recommendation in section 5B of the amended Bill; but provisos have been introduced by which factories in which continuous working is unavoidable or necessary may be exempted from the operation of the general rule. This exemption is in accordance with the resolutions of the Conference recently held at Berlin on the subject of factory labour.

"In the second place, they recommend that in all factories there should be a compulsory stoppage of work for a full half-hour in the middle of the day, and effect is given to this recommendation in section 5A of the amended Bill.

"With regard to children, they recommend that the limit of age should be from nine to fourteen years; that seven hours should be the extreme limit within which children should be employed; and that, if children are employed as half-timers, no fixed interval of rest should be required for them by law. The Bill adopts the first and second of these recommendations in sections 5 and 7; but, to prevent the possibility of overwork, an interval or intervals of rest amounting in the aggregate to at least half an hour is secured to every child actually employed for six hours in any factory on any one day.

"With regard to women, the Commissioners adopt the original proposal of the Bill that eleven hours is a proper and sufficient working day, though they consider that, if the hours of labour are so limited for women working with moving machinery, the effect may be to deprive them of employment. The amended Bill maintains the limitation of eleven hours actual work, but provides, in accordance with the recommendations of the Berlin Conference, that this period of work shall be broken by rests of a total duration of one-and-a-half hours at least, with exception for certain industries. This extends the day to 12½ hours, and covers the period from daylight to dusk during a great part of the year. It may be hoped, therefore, that the operation of the law will not be found to interfere with the employment of women, who, under present arrangements, find it possible to take frequent spells of rest though employed as full-timers. Section 6 of the Bill as amended embodies the opinion of the Select Committee on this point, and reserves to the Governor General in Council power to grant exemptions in special cases from the strict application of the rule.

"As regards both women and children, the Bill provides that they shall not as a general rule be employed at night. Very few factories in this country are worked with artificial light; but as regards children absolutely, and women usually, it seems desirable that they should be employed only within the period between daylight and dusk.

"I have now stated the chief of the new provisions which have been introduced into the amended Bill. It is true that in two respects—the securing intervals of rest for women and children and the prohibition of night work (except under special conditions) for these two classes—the Bill goes somewhat beyond the recommendations of the Factory Commission; but I understand that no objection is raised by employers to these provisions, and they are so much in favour of the employed that I venture to think the passing of the Bill need not be delayed in order to obtain more formal approval of them.

"Turning now to the modifications which have been introduced into the Bill with respect to matters of which the Factory Commission did not take cognizance, I may remind the Council that the original proposal of the Bill was to extend the operation of the law to factories in which not less than twenty persons are employed. This proposal is strongly advocated by the Bombay Government, but is objected to by the Government of Bengal, which considers that while twenty is too low a number a hundred is too high. The Committee have accordingly fixed fifty as the general minimum, but in section 20 have given power to Local Governments to extend the operation of the Act to factories in which less than fifty but not less than twenty persons are simultaneously employed.

"It will be seen that I have given notice of some amendments to be introduced into the Bill as amended. These relate principally to two matters which were settled in the Select Committee, but which by an oversight were not incorporated in the revised draft. The first is that rules made under the Act by Local Governments are to be made 'subject to the control of the Governor General in Council;' and the second that only such returns are to be called for as are required for the effectual working of the Act. Both these suggestions were made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and are supported by excellent reasons.

"It has been urged upon the Government that the Bill is unnecessary, and that existing conditions are all that can be desired or required in the interests alike of employers and employed. I am quite ready to admit that factory labour in India—and I have visited many factories not only in the neighbourhood of Calcutta but in other parts of the country—is not subject to the same disadvantages which too frequently beset it in Europe; but we have to legislate not only for well-managed factories but for those which are badly managed, and the stress of competition has unquestionably had a tendency to make employers in some cases more attentive to their own interests than to those of their work-people. The duty of the Government is to secure for factory workers here that their work shall be carried on with a proper regard to their health and safety, and so as not to overtax their physical capacity. Beyond this, the Bill does not go, and less would not in my humble judgment satisfy the exigencies of the case".

The Hon'ble MR. MACKAY said:—

"My Lord, the Bill now before Your Excellency's Council was introduced as long ago as January, 1890, and a Select Committee was then appointed to consider and report upon its provisions, but the services of that Committee were not called into requisition by the hon'ble and learned member in charge of the Bill until the other day.

"The Bill originally introduced into this Council was, I believe, based on the recommendations of the Bombay Factory Commission of 1884, but these, it is well known, did not go far enough to suit the people of Lancashire, who urged that Indian factory labour should be brought under rules suggested by a Conference held at Berlin at which India was not represented or, if she was represented, it was only in an indirect way by the British Delegate.

"Then to enquire into the representation made by the Bombay operatives we had Dr. Lethbridge's Commission of 1890 appointed, and the recommendations of that Commission, which are characterized by common sense and moderation, had to be considered.

"The result was that the Select Committee to which this Bill was referred had three sets of recommendations to guide them instead of the original one set, and the Bill now before Council is, therefore, in some respects different from the measure originally introduced.

"I will not take up the time of hon'ble members by recounting the provisions of the law as it at present stands, or by instituting a comparison between the provisions of the Bill now before us and that originally introduced; but although I did not deem it necessary to dissent from the Report of the Select Committee,

or to join in the recommendation for delay made by two of my hon'ble colleagues, I must say that I consider the restrictions which will be placed both on employers and employed, if this Bill becomes law, are the utmost to which we should submit, and I sincerely hope that no attempt will be made to enhance them for many years to come.

"The Bill provides for children being excluded from factories altogether until they are nine years of age, and keeps them at practically half-time work until they are fourteen. The first of these provisions, I must confess, I see no objection to, and as regards the second, though it has been urged upon me that it goes too far, because in a tropical country such as India the human race arrives at maturity at a much earlier age than in temperate climes, and it may therefore often be a hardship to prevent a boy of thirteen from earning a full day's pay, still I did not think it necessary to press this point.

"As regards the restrictions which it is proposed to place upon women, I am glad the Government of India have agreed to an arrangement which will, I believe, prevent the weaker sex from being driven from factories by the stronger, while at the same time, by limiting the period of their labour to eleven hours a day, the possibility of an accusation that the factory laws of India permit women to be overworked will be removed. It would be disastrous to many poor women and widows who now earn good livelihoods in Indian mills if an Act were to be passed which would have the effect of driving them from factory labour, and the probable evil effects of any such measure are by no means pleasant to contemplate.

"It must be remembered that, with probably one-fourth part of the exertion demanded of her in an Indian mill, a woman can earn four times in a factory what she can earn in a field; and, as regards the relative hardships of the two conditions of labour, I feel sure if a Lancashire philanthropist had to choose between working on the roads under an April sun and tending a spinning-frame in the shelter of a factory, he would rapidly run from the road and make for the mill.

"As regards clause (*c*) of section 5B, I would like to say one word. This clause was introduced with the object of giving power to Local Governments to exclude from sub-section (*1*), section 5B, factories such as those which the Berlin Conference recommended should be excluded. I would have preferred to have had the classes of factories mentioned in the Bill, but it was explained that naming them might prove inconvenient, and that it was better to make the provision a general one. I would like to state, however, that I understand and hope that the sub-section will be applied to jute and cotton presses, silk filatures, sugar factories and refineries, the rice-mills of Arakan and Burma, printing-presses, paper-factories and bakeries. I would have been glad to have seen the word 'shall' used in this clause instead of 'may,' but it was said that this might land the Government in the High Court if they by any chance failed to apply the clause; and, though I did not think it necessary to protect the Government from the consequences of failing to do their duty, I did not press the point because it was explained to me by the hon'ble and learned member in charge of the Bill that 'may' in such cases is always directory, and that for all practical purposes it really means 'shall'.

"My Lord, no inconsiderable uneasiness has prevailed in this country for the past twelve months in connection with the proposed fresh factory legislation for India. There has been what I might term a sense of insecurity caused by a feeling that there was a risk of the interests of India being sacrificed on the altar of English party politics, and that a measure might be forced on the Government of India which would be distinctly disadvantageous to the interests of the people of this country.

"It was remembered with apprehension that only a few years ago the import duties had been abolished to benefit the English manufacturer, and that they were shortly afterwards replaced by a direct tax upon income, entirely unsuited to the circumstances of this country, and it was feared that Lancashire influence and Oldham agitation might carry the day again. In these circumstances, the action of the Government of India in connection with this proposed factory legislation has been watched with no little anxiety; but, although the limit to which

restrictions should go has certainly been reached in the Bill now before this Council, I am happy to say that I believe the measure on the whole will give general satisfaction throughout India, and at the same time it should effectually silence Lancashire for ever.

"I consider the Government of India have fought our battle with valour, and at the same time with discretion; and, while by the measure before us they have provided in every respect sufficiently for the protection of the worker, they have declined to hamper or trammel with restrictions unsuited to this country the infant industries of India, and I am therefore prepared to support the Bill".

The Hon'ble MR. NUGENT said:—

"My Lord, the primary objects of the Bill now before this Council are, as I understand, the better regulation of the working of factories in British India and the improvement, where such is needed, of the conditions of work of the operatives. The Bill reported on by the Select Committee is not the Bill originally introduced by the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Scoble, forwarded to the Local Governments for opinion, and referred to a Select Committee of this Council. It is practically a new measure, based partly on the original Bill, partly on proposals made by the Factory Commission appointed last year, and partly on the resolutions of the Berlin Conference. The draft Bill as thus framed in the Legislative Department last month and placed before the Select Committee on the 2nd instant, and as now altered in certain respects by the Select Committee, has not been reported upon by the various Local Governments and commercial bodies, and indeed, as far as I am aware, was not even seen by them before the Bill and the Report were published in the Gazette of the 7th instant. Their opinions were obtained on the original Bill as introduced some thirteen months ago, and on the Report of the Factory Commission; but this Bill goes in many respects beyond the original Bill, and in some beyond the proposals of the Commission. Having regard, then, to the importance of this measure as affecting extensive and valuable industries in which millions of capital have been sunk and many thousands of hands are employed, and bearing in mind the circumstance that the measure has been already on the stocks for nearly fourteen months, and that an additional delay of a very few weeks in the launching of it would not therefore presumably be of vital consequence, I am respectfully of opinion that before the Bill is further proceeded with and becomes law the views of the different Local Governments and commercial bodies should be ascertained as regards at least those provisions in it which are entirely novel, and concerning which they had no previous intimation. I cannot agree that those new provisions are unimportant. What exactly is their degree of importance, and to what precise extent they will affect, for good or for evil, various Indian industries I cannot tell. This is a point on which expert opinion is alone of material value. Nor, although in the abstract they may commend themselves as fair and reasonable to me or any other hon'ble member of this Council who, like myself, has not a practical personal knowledge of the economy of factory labour and management, does it follow that they may not really greatly hamper the satisfactory working of a factory, or interfere prejudicially with the interests of the operatives themselves, or certain classes of them. On this question, too, the views of experts would be of value. And, seeing how widely the circumstances of factories and factory labour differ, not only in the various Presidencies but also in different portions of the same Presidency or Province,—how, for instance, the circumstances in Calcutta are dissimilar from those which prevail in Bombay, and how again the circumstances in the City of Bombay differ from those which obtain in Gujarat and Khandesh,—it appears desirable that information should be procured as to the probable effect of the new provisions to which I allude before they are finally enacted. Arrangements which may suit and fit in with the Calcutta system may prove impracticable in Bombay, and arrangements which could without inconvenience be introduced in Bombay may be found impossible in, say, Ahmedabad without completely revolutionising the scheme of factory labour there.

"The present Factory Act applies only to factories employing one hundred or more hands. Under this Bill all factories employing not less than fifty persons will be brought within the scope of the law, and it is left to the discretion of Local Governments to make the Act applicable to factories employing

less than fifty but not less than twenty persons. The objection raised by some Local Governments to the compulsory application of the Act to all small factories employing only twenty hands or other limited number in excess of twenty is thus met. It can hardly be contended that in any circumstances or in any locality a factory employing from fifty to one hundred hands is too small a concern to need supervision and control under the Act. Indeed, these small concerns frequently stand in greater need of inspection and improvement than do the large factories. In Bombay it is considered most desirable that the Act should be applied to the little factories, such as flour and oil mills and cotton and wool cleaning factories, employing often only from twenty to thirty or forty persons, which are situated mainly in the native town, and are not unfrequently most defective in their sanitary arrangements, the fencing of the machinery and other respects.

"One of the most important alterations which it is proposed to effect in the existing law by the Bill under consideration is that whereby the minimum age of children who may be employed in factories is raised from seven to nine years. Under the present Act no child under the age of seven may be employed, and a child after attaining the age of twelve is, for the purposes of the Act, treated as being an adult. In the Bill it is proposed to raise the minimum age to nine, and to regard as children boys and girls between the ages of twelve and fourteen. This double modification in the age limits of child hands appears most advisable. To my mind there can be little doubt that a mere infant of only seven years of age is physically unfit to work for hours daily in a mill, light as the labour may be. The life he leads, confined for hours in a mill-room with its close atmosphere and incessant rattle of machinery, must at that early age stunt his growth and enfeeble his constitution. It is urged that if not employed in the mill and helping to earn his own living he would be strolling about the streets making mud-pies, and generally doing mischief, and at the same time be an unremunerative burden to his parents. The answer, I think, is that, like all other little girls and boys of seven or eight years of age, the little Hindu or Muhammadan is much better employed in playing than in working. The labour of life will begin for him quite early enough if he commences his daily toil in a mill when he has reached the more mature age of nine, and is materially bigger and stronger than he was a year or two before. He may well be left to enjoy such dull pleasures as his childhood can afford until he is nine. Moreover, I believe that, even at present, in Bombay at least, few children under the age of nine are employed, as mill managers find by experience that little useful work can be obtained from such young children. At nine an Indian child is well capable of performing the easy work assigned to him, but at seven or eight he is not, and employment at such an early age is likely to prove detrimental to his health and growth. The proposed raising to fourteen of the line of delimitation between children and adults is, I think, a desirable step. Precocious as is in some respects the Indian child, I do not consider that at twelve his frame is so set up and his strength and powers of endurance are so established that he can without injury to himself and without strain on his constitution—a strain likely to manifest itself in premature old age—work the full time hours of an adult man. Whatever the law may have held, a boy or girl of twelve is *not* a grown man or woman. He or she is still a child, and should only be allowed to do the work of a child. When he reaches fourteen the case is different. Then he can do the work of a man in a mill just as he would do a man's work were he engaged in his own fields or any other occupation. This sudden alteration of the age limit of children from twelve to fourteen may, I fear, lead to hardships in some instances, as not a few persons between the ages of twelve and fourteen, now actually employed as adult hands and earning the wages of full grown adults, will find themselves thrown back into the category of children, with the result that both their hours of labour and their earnings will be seriously curtailed. This result seems, however, inevitable. It would hardly perhaps be possible to declare that all persons over twelve but under fourteen now actually employed in mills should be specially exempted from the operation of the proposed provision, and to rule that it should apply only to persons under twelve not now serving in factories or who may hereafter be employed therein. Fortunately, however, the number of persons affected by

the change in the legal limit of age will not, I think, be very large, and the pecuniary loss even to them will be but temporary.

"The chief other additions to the existing law proposed in the Bill are the enforcement of absolute closure of all factories, save certain classes, on one day in seven, the restriction of the actual working hours of children to seven per diem, or in certain cases eight, the limitation of the actual working hours of women to eleven per diem, except where a longer period of work is specially sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, the compulsory grant of intervals of rest to women and children, and also to men where the set or shift system is not in operation, the prohibition of the employment of children between 8 P.M. and 5 P.M., and a like prohibition in the case of women save where the shift system is maintained. The compulsory closure for one day in the week of all factories except those exempted for special reasons is, I think, a salutary measure. Mill hands, like other human beings, require, and are the better for, a day of rest; a cessation from toil is as beneficial to their health and spirits—and in the long run therefore to their pockets—as it is to persons engaged in other avocations. In Calcutta a weekly holiday is the custom, but in Bombay, which is perhaps more worldly and less richly endowed with sabbatical instincts and Scotch foremen and managers, it is the exception. But it is as necessary and as expedient in Bombay and other places as it is in Calcutta; and, as it will tend to check over-production, it will in the end prove as beneficial to the mill-owners as to the mill-operative. The power taken in the Bill to exempt certain classes of factories from the operation of the one day in seven closure clause will, I think, suffice to meet the strong and reasonable objections raised by the owners of sugar-refineries, certain descriptions of presses, silk-factories, &c., to the application of this clause to their industries. The provision made in the Bill for a midday stoppage of work for half an hour for all hands in a factory not conducted on the shift system is so obviously desirable that no comment on it seems necessary. Nor, I think, can any tenable objection be raised to the limit of seven hours, or as in the Bill in certain cases eight hours, of actual work fixed in the case of children. The proposed interval of rest of half an hour seems unnecessary, and is declared by the Factory Commission to be not needed. The insertion of a provision requiring this interval to be allowed will, I think, only serve to militate against the employment of children in factories, and is therefore disadvantageous rather than of advantage to them. The omission, now proposed, of the clause enabling children to work in shifts for eight hours is, I think, to be deprecated.

"The other proposed provisions I regard with greater doubt. That eleven hours of actual work ordinarily constitute a sufficient daily task for a woman is probably the case, and I believe that as a matter of fact few women in Indian cotton and jute mills work longer; but it seems questionable whether in the interests of the women themselves it is advisable to draw a hard-and-fast line limiting to a precise number of hours the time any woman may work in a day. A woman paid by the piece, that is, by results, may occasionally wish to work beyond eleven hours, but under the proposed regulation this she would be unable to do. If, however, a line is to be drawn, and a female adult hand is not to be permitted to exercise her own discretion, and to be a free agent in disposing of her own labour, then eleven hours of daily actual work would appear to be a reasonable limit, very nearly in accord with actual practice in the great majority of instances. But in my opinion a much stronger objection exists to the proposed compulsory grant of intervals of rest, amounting in the aggregate to one-and-a-half hours per diem, to women actually employed for eleven hours. This goes beyond the proposal contained in the original Bill, and also beyond the recommendations of the Factory Commission, and is founded on one of the resolutions of the Berlin Conference. I am aware that the Bombay Mill-owners' Association has expressed its willingness to accept it; but I am by no means sure that the Association has fully understood the question or realized what may be the result of this change in the law. It is true that at present, under the easy-going discipline which prevails in an Indian mill, women, and indeed all the operatives, are allowed to leave their work for a few minutes at a time whenever they have occasion either to take food, to smoke, to have a talk, to rest awhile, or for any other purpose, and their casual absences from their looms,

their winding or their reeling probably amount in the aggregate to from an hour to an hour-and a-half daily. The supervisors and managers do not object to these occasional absences if not too frequent and too protracted, and during ker brief temporary absence the woman's work, if on a machine, is looked after by her mate But it will be quite a different matter when the grant of prescribed intervals of rest at fixed times is insisted upon and the labour in the mill is hampered by the enforced absence of a considerable proportion of the female hands during the working hours for fifteen or twenty or thirty minutes at a time. Moreover, so long an aggregate interval of rest seems uncalled for. One hour daily is all that the original Bill proposed, and the Factory Commission reported that 'beyond the half hour in the middle of the day no other compulsory time for rest is required.' The one-and-a-half hours' rest is now apparently to be given in India because the Berlin Conference, dealing with the question of female labour in wholly different circumstances and in another Continent, deemed that female factory hands in Europe ought to be allowed that amount of rest daily. One result, I may point out, will be that in the Bombay Presidency at all events, and indeed in every part of India where artificial light is not used in factories,—and I believe it is only employed in Calcutta, and there only in some cotton-spinning mills,—during some of the winter months women will be unable to do eleven or even ten hours of actual work in the day. This measure therefore, as curtailing their earnings, as interfering with their freedom of action and as necessitating the introduction of stricter discipline in mill-rooms, is likely to prove a source rather of harm than advantage to the persons it is nominally intended to benefit. The prohibition of the employment of children at night is clearly advisable for the due protection of their health, but I fail to perceive any adequate reason for preventing women from working in the evening and at night by artificial light, provided always that the number of hours for which they are actually worked in the twenty-four does not exceed the maximum number permissible by law. It is of course impossible for any woman to work all night and also all day. If she is engaged in a factory all day, she cannot labour also throughout the night; but, seeing that if given her option she probably would prefer during the hot season to work by night and sleep by day, I cannot understand why she should be precluded by law from acting according to her own inclinations and convenience. There is nothing inherently wrong or unhealthy in night work. As previously remarked, very few jute or cotton mills are worked after dark in India, but in cotton-presses and ginning-factories in the Mufassal, which are worked only for a few months in the year, work has often to be carried on day and night to enable it to be accomplished in time, and in such instances the employment of women at night is essential, if they are to be employed at all.

"I greatly fear, my Lord, that the conditions proposed to be attached by the Bill now before Council to the employment in factories of women and children, combined with the apprehension that this measure is only a prelude to the imposition of further restrictions, will eventually and at no distant date bring about a result much to be deprecated. That result is the exclusion of all women and nearly all children from employment in any factory—certainly from employment on moving machinery. This is not a view held by me alone. It is shared partially at least by the members of the Factory Commission, who state—'If the hours of labour are limited to eleven for women working with moving machinery, we are convinced that without any exception these operatives will be replaced by male adult operatives or half-time children. The law supposed to be passed for their benefit will inflict serious permanent injury on these skilled mill-hands, and deprive them of the chance of earning a living at these factories.' This seems to me a very grave matter. The substitution of men for women will probably cause the mill-owners some slight additional expense; but this is not a subject of very great consequence. But this new legislation will be a cause of much evil and suffering if—as I fear it is only too likely to do—it drives thousands of industrious and deserving Native women out of the mills, where for years they have been thriving and earning far higher wages than any they could obtain by any other form of labour, and leaves them destitute and without occupation. Dwellers now in towns, they have learnt a new and forgotten their old trades; they cannot dig; to beg they are ashamed; their

livelihood will be lost; and the means of their families, to which they so largely contributed by their labour, will be vastly reduced. Much misery and great distress will ensue, and a law nominally devised to be a blessing to the Indian female and child operatives will prove to them to be a curse. These only too probable results can hardly be regarded with any degree of satisfaction. The proposals contained in this Bill, to which the greatest objection can in my humble opinion be taken as being those most calculated to produce this disastrous result, are chiefly based on the resolutions of the Berlin Conference. I would wish to speak with all due respect of that Conference and the gentlemen who composed it, but I cannot refrain from pointing out that, to the best of my belief there was no representative of India at the Conference, and, as far as I am aware, no gentleman who attended it had any practical knowledge of this country, its industries, and its conditions of labour. The conclusions of a body of experts conversant with European factory life, work and problems are naturally entitled to the greatest weight in all matters connected with factory administration in Europe; but that they are of equal value when it comes to dealing with questions of factory economy and labour in Asia, where the circumstances differ in *toto-cælo* from those obtaining in Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and other European countries, I am not prepared to admit. No comparison can be instituted between the habits, modes of life, standards of comfort, physical and mental powers, and circumstances of existence of an English mill-hand and an Indian operative. They are in all respects utterly dissimilar. Nor, again, is an English factory, with its strict discipline, formal rules strictly enforced and carefully obeyed, fixed hours, and its less numerous but more skilled and highly trained operatives, to be treated as being on the same footing as an Indian mill with its lax and easy-going discipline, its absence of strict methods, its lighter labour, and its multitude of, for the most part, small-sized, half-clad and uneducated hands. The two stand on entirely different levels. It is also necessary to bear in mind the immense difference in the quality of English and that of Indian labour. An English factory-girl does the work which in India it requires two or three male or three female adult operatives to perform. A cotton-factory which in England would employ one hundred hands would in India require three hundred hands. Of the hands, 75 per cent. would in England be women; in India the percentage of women would be below 60. Roughly speaking, therefore, an Indian female operative does about one-third of the amount of work which an English female operative performs, and the labour of the former, though lasting over a large number of hours, is distinctly light. An idea would seem to prevail in some quarters in England that the Indian operatives are cruelly overworked and miserably underpaid creatures, the slaves practically of rapacious European, and still more heartless and extortionate Native, mill-owners. A more erroneous and unfounded theory than this it is impossible to conceive. The Indian mill-hands are well paid, well treated and moderately worked. Their work is light, pleasant and highly paid as compared with that of their less fortunate brethren employed as coolies, agricultural labourers, or on roads, railways or public works. The woman who in a mill can easily earn under shelter, in an airy, commodious building, in what for her is luxury, her six annas or upwards a day, and has what is practically permanent employment, is infinitely better off in every way than she would be in her native village toiling in the fields, at times in heavy rain, at others under a blazing sun, deeming herself lucky if she gained a few coppers by selling for an anna or two a heavy head load of grass or a bundle of firewood which it took her hours to collect, and which then she had perhaps to carry for miles to the nearest market town, or considering herself favoured by fortune if she secured occupation for a fortnight as a coolie on a road-making or road-repairing job, and was paid three annas for a long day spent in carrying baskets full of earth or metal. To women of her class—and they constitute a very large proportion of the female population of this country—employment in a mill is by far the best and most remunerative occupation open, and this fact they fully recognize. Great consequently is the competition to secure engagements in mills, and the supply of candidates for employment always largely exceeds the demand.

"The interests of the Indian operatives, their health and happiness, are, I think, sufficiently safeguarded; but we are also bound, I respectfully submit,

to consider the interests and well-being of another and important class not represented on or before the Factory Commission, and that is the owners of factories who, with much enterprise, at no small risk and by the outlay of millions sterling, have created and fostered in this country new industries, have made immense additions to the wealth of India, have introduced fresh manufactures, established cotton, jute and wool mills and other factories at all large centres over this great Continent, and have provided profitable and remunerative occupation for the vast numbers of their hard-working, industrious and in the main at present prosperous and contented employés. They have succeeded: in some respects and in some branches they have driven their European competitors out of the field; and in my humble opinion it would be an unfair and an impolitic measure to handicap them too heavily because they have won the race and to impose directly or indirectly on them burdensome restrictions not demanded by the circumstances of labour in this country, to enable their rivals from across the sea to recover wholly or in part the trade which has passed away from them. The Indian mill-owners, I submit, possess as strong a claim to the favourable consideration and the protection of the Indian Government as does any other class of its subjects. They have deserved well of the republic, they have started and perfected new industries, they have supplied employment to thousands of persons who, owing to the increase of population, would otherwise have experienced serious difficulty in earning a livelihood, and, speaking as regards the Bombay Presidency, I may say that they have thus, in furnishing occupation for the surplus population of the coast districts and Gujarat, averted what might have been a grave agrarian question, and which may yet become one. I am thoroughly and heartily in favour of all measures which are or have been found to be really requisite for the due protection of the Indian operative from excessive demands on his health, strength and stamina. I would most strongly support the adoption of any steps having as their true aim and actual result the prevention of overworking of the Indian mill-hands. But we should not, I submit, go beyond the real necessities of the case and impose by legislation restrictions on labour in this country, not called for by the circumstances of that labour, not demanded by either the employers or employed, and deprecated by both. We should, I think, protect the Indian operative within all reasonable limits, but we should not protect out of existence him and the industry which is his livelihood, nor should the protection of the Indian mill-hand be converted into a device for the protection of the British manufacturer against the Indian mill-owner.

"True and disinterested philanthropy is a specially estimable virtue, but when we find the English manufacturer selecting as the objects for the exercise of his spirit of benevolence men of other race, creed and hue who happen at the same time to be the employés of that manufacturer's most dangerous and successful competitors, when we see him urging the introduction of measures for the supposed amelioration of the condition of those employés calculated seriously to affect the industry of his rivals, it is not perhaps entirely unnatural to feel some suspicion whether the philanthropy thus displayed is altogether genuine and wholly unselfish. But the Indian operative, though in happy ignorance of Latin and Greek, ancient history and mythology, is sufficiently shrewd and sagacious, I think, to distrust the gifts thus offered him by the Greeks.

"Those of us who in India converse freely with Natives and read attentively the Native Press cannot fail to observe that a belief obtains that, when the interests, commercial and other, of England clash with those of this country, the interests of India are subordinated to those of England. This belief is, I fear, rapidly spreading, being fostered and stimulated by writers in the Native papers and other persons in a position to influence the comparatively uneducated masses; and I cannot but think that this notion that India is not being justly dealt with by England when purely English interests are at stake may eventually prove a source of political danger. I do not for a moment say that this belief is well founded. What I do say is that it exists and is increasing, and I should extremely regret to see any measure adopted which might furnish even a colourable pretext for holding it to be true. In my humble opinion there can be no doubt whatever that legislative enactments ostensibly for the amelioration of the condition of factory operatives in India, but in reality hampering their employment and thus prejudicially affecting both them and the industries of this country, whether passed by the British Houses of Parliament or by Your Excellency's Council, would greatly encourage the belief to which I refer, and the confidence of the people of India in the impartiality and beneficence of the British Government would receive a severe shock if the legislation regarding Indian mills and factories were imagined to be dictated or thought to be inspired by the manufacturers and manufacturing classes of Lancashire and Yorkshire."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—

"It may be that on general principles the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent is right, that the Bill placed before the Select Committee on the 7th of March was so different from the former Bill and from the Report of either of the Commissions that it ought, under ordinary circumstances, to have been sent out for the report of the various Local Governments before being passed by this Council.

"But the circumstances are peculiar, and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay, who is himself a good judge in the matter and has had opportunities of consulting not only the Calcutta mercantile community but merchants in other parts of India, is satisfied that, after the alteration made in the Select Committee, the Bill will not seriously hamper or injure either the operatives or the manufacturers, I agree with him that it is better to pass it than to keep the matter open longer.

"It is with great satisfaction that I have come to this conclusion.

"This Bill has created a very uneasy feeling in the country. It was rumoured that there was a strong and hostile force at work—a force not animated by any desire to benefit either operatives or manufacturers. It was feared that this force had dominated the powers that be in England, and that the Government of India might possibly be in the position of a hypnotised patient acting on a suggestion.

"These fears were increased when it was found that the effect of one of the sections of the Bill laid before the Select Committee, which was borrowed direct from the Berlin Conference rules,—rules which were intended for Europeans only,—was to prevent women working at night in the tropics after 7 o'clock in the evening. This could not have emanated from an Indian source. It was absurd. People began to wonder whether the Commander-in-Chief would be allowed this year to commit the inhumanity of marching his soldiers at night in the hot weather when the brilliant light of a May sun was available.

"The Government of India, however, has justified its old traditions and the good opinion of its friends. It has accepted modifications calculated to render the Berlin rules more or less workable in the country, and, while protecting the operatives to the very furthest point which was possible without injuring them, has not been insensible to the interest of the manufacturers.

"There seemed every prospect at one time of very great friction over the Bill between Government and the mercantile community supported by public opinion, Native and European, throughout India. Such a struggle would have been a calamity to both parties, and not least to the Government.

"Though the Bill still contains matters that might well be dispensed with, I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay that it is best that it should be passed into law and the controversy closed; and I think both the Government and the mercantile community are to be congratulated on the result."

The Hon'ble MR. BLISS said:—

"I wish to explain my inability to entirely concur in the Report of the Select Committee on this Bill.

"Material modifications have been made in the Bill since it was introduced in January, 1890, by my hon'ble friend Sir Andrew Scoble. Many of these changes are in accord with the recommendations of the Indian Factory Commission which reported in November last, and have been generally approved. The Report of that Commission has, at all events, been before the Indian manufacturing public for a sufficient length of time for those interested to learn what was likely to be done, and to put forward such objections to the Commission's

proposals as they wished to be considered. Personally, I agree almost entirely with those of the Commission's recommendations which have been embodied in the Bill. Indeed, I wish that more of them had been adopted, for I regret that it has not been found possible to make some concession with regard to children over twelve years of age who are now working full time, or to exempt from the eleven hours' rule women who are now working for the same number of hours as the male operatives in certain mills, principally in Ahmedabad. I fear that the forebodings of the Commission with regard to these female operatives may be justified; and that a measure which is designed to benefit them may prove their ruin by causing mill-owners to dispense with their services and to employ in their stead male operatives, on the length of whose hours of labour there will be no legislative restriction. Probably these women, before the mills were started in which they are employed, were in the habit of working all day long in the sun as coolies carrying burdens or in agricultural field-work. I cannot therefore think that any harm would have been done by leaving them to work what hours they pleased at the mill-work to which they are accustomed. Their employment on good wages has, no doubt, given them new wants and a higher standard of comfort, and they will have no cause to thank this Council if the result of this legislation should be to deprive them of the chance of work, or to relegate them to a lower grade in the ranks of industry.

"But the Bill goes beyond the recommendation of the Indian Factory Commission in one particular which, it seems to me, may possibly be of very great importance. This is in the requirement that an interval or intervals of rest, amounting in the whole to one hour and a half in the full working day, shall be allowed to all female operatives. This is an entirely new provision, which was not considered by the Commission, and on which the persons interested have had no opportunity of expressing their views. It follows a recommendation of the Berlin Conference. But the protocols of the Berlin Conference have never been before the public of this country in such a way as to invite attention or to raise a suspicion that their essence would be incorporated in the factory law of India; nor would it spontaneously occur to any person who is acquainted with the conditions of Indian labour that rules and regulations which are applicable to European factories would necessarily be of advantage to operatives in this country. Take, for example, the Berlin rule that night work shall be prohibited in the case of women, to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans has drawn attention. The European idea of night is that it is a dark and cold and dreary time when every one who can had much better go to bed. The Indian idea is that it is a cool and pleasant time, when all work, which does not require a better light than can be easily and cheaply afforded, can best be done.

"Now, with regard to the one-and-a-half hours' rest prescribed for women: one-half hour of this will be common to all persons employed in factories. There remains one hour, by which period the women's work-day will be shorter than the men's; and the question is, how far will this additional restriction upon female labour disorganize operations in factories and intensify the evil effects, predicted by the Indian Factory Commission, of the eleven-hours' rule, and drive women out of employment. This is a question which I am not competent to answer. I gather from what my hon'ble friend Mr. Mackay has said that the rule will not operate injuriously in Bengal. This is because factories in Bengal work by shifts. It is also the case that the Bombay Mill-owners Association has given its opinion that the rule will do no harm there. But the meaning of this may only be that the rule will not injure the mill-owners, because, as the Commission learned had been determined at Ahmedabad, they may have made arrangements to dispense with female tenders of moving machinery and to employ only men. I should like to have heard more of the grounds of this opinion and to have learned the views of the female operatives themselves as to the way in which the change would affect them. Then, again, important though the mills of Bengal and Bombay are, those Provinces are happily not the only homes in India of manufacturing industries. There are large factories in Cawnpore and, I believe, in the Punjab; and in Madras not a few mills have been started of recent years, which afford regular and well-paid employment to numbers of persons who previously earned a scanty and precarious livelihood as common labourers. What is the opinion in these places of this new rule? Of

the factories in the Madras Presidency, one is at Tuticorin and one at Papanassam in the Tinnevelly district, respectively six and seven days' post from Calcutta. What sort of chance have the proprietors and operatives of these distant factories had of considering this Bill, which was published in the Gazette of India on the 7th instant, and of submitting their views upon it? None whatever. Even if subscribers to the Gazette of India, they can hardly have had as much as one clear day in which to consider the effect of this new provision of law on the industry by which they earn their bread, and to make such representations to this Council as they thought necessary to guard their interests. I venture to think that it is very hard upon such persons that this Bill should have been taken up to-day, and that considering the length of time that has already elapsed since this Bill was introduced, and that it is not proposed to bring it into operation until the 1st of next January, some further time might have been allowed to persons interested in which to think the subject out and address to the Council such objections as they thought fit.

"I regret, my Lord, to detain the Council further, but I wish also to draw attention to the general question of factory legislation in this country. It will not be denied that in this matter the impulse is not of indigenous origin, but comes from England; nor, I fear, am I guilty of an injustice to some of those who profess an anxiety to save the Indian operative from the oppressions of alien taskmasters, and from the effects of confinement and overwork, if I suggest that, in some cases, the motive that underlies, or at least accompanies, the impulse is the hope that restrictions imposed on Indian factory labour may tend to the profit of the mill-owners and operatives of Lancashire. No doubt, both in the case of such persons and in that of the persons who advocate Indian factory legislation on purely philanthropic grounds and with no thought of self-interest, there is the densest ignorance of the real conditions of the case. Both classes regard the Indian operative as almost a slave, forced by hunger to labour from dawn to sunset for a miserable pittance, the inhabitant of a squalid hovel, bare of furniture and of every household convenience. But in truth, his ways are not as their ways. His standard of comparison is with the coolie or with the agricultural labourer, who works all day for a smaller—generally much smaller—wage, without protection from the sun in the hot weather or from the rain in the monsoon. He neither needs household furniture, nor would know what to do with it if he had it. All these things they do not understand. They forget, or do not know, that the Indian mill-hand gets double the pay, with no more work, of his brother who ploughs the ancestral fields; that while at work he takes things so easily, and rests so often, that an Indian mill employs nearly three times as many hands as an English mill for the same outturn of work; and that every two or three years he takes a good long holiday and rests himself in the distant village in which he was born. If they knew these things, I think their course might be different. They might see that the best thing they could do for the Indian operative would be to let him alone. But the English ignorance of all things Indian is extraordinary. It will be most difficult, and an affair of years, to bring home to the minds of people in England that the conditions of labour in this country are quite different from the conditions of labour in Europe; that the desire of the Indian operative is rather to work longer hours than shorter, if so be he can earn more money by doing so; that he is naturally, probably because of the climate, one of the least likely of mankind to injure his health by doing more work than is good for him; in short, that the conclusions arrived at at Berlin in the interest of European operatives are by no means necessarily applicable in India. It was, therefore, with alarm that I read the terms of the question put in the House of Commons by Mr. Maclean, the member for Oldham, whether the provisions of this Bill would include as a minimum the rules adopted at the International Labour Conference of Berlin regarding age, hours of labour and hours of rest and refreshment. My Lord, I venture to think that this is a matter on which there should be a very clear understanding. The use of the words 'as a minimum' foreshadows an attempt to force upon the manufacturing industries of India restrictions which are absolutely unnecessary for the protection of the operatives and the effect of which must be the serious injury, if not the extinction, of the works to which they are applied. The present situation

of India in this respect appears to me to be ominously like that of Ireland at the end of the seventeenth century. In both cases we have a subject agricultural country seeking to establish manufactures which will compete with the manufactures of the country which has subjected it. Let us hope that the parallel may not be carried further, and that England may not bring discredit upon herself by suppressing the cotton and jute industries of India as she suppressed the woollen industries of Ireland. So far as this Council can make its voice heard, I trust that it will give no uncertain sound, but will maintain, not that the rules of the Berlin Conference are to be enacted as a minimum, but that this Bill embodies the extreme restrictions which justice will permit to be imposed on the manufacturing industries of India."

The Hon'ble MR. NULKAR said:—

"Perhaps some explanation is due from me as to why I refrained from joining the three hon'ble members of the Select Committee who suggest republication of the Bill as now amended by that Committee before it was taken up for final consideration.

"It has been before this Council for over a year, and the unofficial public do not know the exact length of time during which it was undergoing the necessary process of departmental incubation. A strong belief is, however, entertained by the general public in India that the selfishness of the cotton-spinning electoral bodies of England have had a more potent voice in imposing this measure on India than any actually proved necessity for some at least of the stringent provisions it contains. I suppose that the English electors expect India to believe that their feelings of humanity are shocked when they imagine the extent of hardship to which the Indian factory hands may possibly be subjected by their employers. A speedy removal of these supposed grievances is according to those philanthropists, their sole object in moving in the matter. They also possibly believe that they have given India a satisfactory proof of this disinterestedness of theirs on behalf of the poor of India by successfully working for the abolition of the cotton-duties a few years ago, and thereby compelling the Government of India to enhance the salt-duty to make up the financial deficit. They probably hold that the Indian masses ought to cover their nakedness to a larger extent than they care to do with cheaper material, and to meet any extra expense of it by willingly foregoing the necessary diminution of their daily allowance of salt. The masses, however, are an ungrateful lot. They would cry to be saved from such disinterested friends, and would rather prefer, barbarians as they are, to have cheaper salt and less clothing. Some hon'ble members may perhaps be in possession of facts to rebut this universal complaint, from an official point of view. A more satisfactory course would be to publish unreservedly the entire official correspondence, including telegrams, on the subject of this Bill, between India and England, and to let the public judge and solve their doubts on the subject—a subject which, I may assure the Council, has been the cause of not a little irritation of feeling throughout India.

"If the Indian factory hands require relief and protection, the Local Governments, under the general advice and control of the Supreme Government, are the best judges to devise proper remedies suited to local circumstances. Under such able advocates of the labouring classes as Mr. Lokhanday, who usefully presides over the Bombay Factory Hands Association, the voice of the factory hands is by no means unheard or uncared for by Local Governments, who have always shown every willingness to relieve their legitimate grievances, and can dispense with officious pressure from competing English capitalists.

"Without directing my criticism against any particular section of the Bill, which certainly contains several hair-splitting provisions, the actual necessity for each of which has not been clearly demonstrated, I must lodge a protest at the attempt which appears to have been made by Parliament through the India Office to force on India some of the conclusions of the Berlin Conference, which had exclusive reference to European conditions, and in arriving at which Indian interests had not been properly represented.

"I think that this is one of those subjects which ought to be left entirely

to Local Governments to deal with, on general principles laid down for their guidance, without foreign intervention. I do not, however, deny that, so far as the public can judge, India owes a debt of gratitude to this Government for doing its duty by manfully taking a firm stand to guard its industrial interests against unusual odds.

"The immediate consideration which weighed with me in not offering any objection to the passing of the Bill now was the reasonable apprehension that the fast approaching general election might possibly lead to a worse measure of interference with the infantile Indian industry; and I thought it wiser to pass the Bill in this session, and thereby save India from the possibility of a worse calamity, though the Bill contains provisions on which it would have been advantageous to have obtained further opinion of competent judges."

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS said:—

"A good deal has been said by hon'ble members on the opposite side of the table as to the iniquity of interfering with Indian factories in the interests of English manufacturers and in deprecation of any Parliamentary action or resolution based on representations made by gentlemen who are either prejudiced by personal motives or at best have a very imperfect acquaintance with the actual state of things in this country. Now, I may say at once that I do not propose to offer any remarks in vindication of those who wish to impose injudicious and unnecessary restrictions upon Indian trade. Whether they are actuated by a desire to promote their own interests or those of their constituents, or by genuine though misplaced philanthropy, their endeavours can only be described as mischievous. To that extent, my Lord, I have a great deal of sympathy with my hon'ble friends, and I trust that this discussion may not be without effect in checking the mischief at which their remarks are aimed. But what I would venture to contend is that, however reasonable and true those remarks may be in the abstract, they are hardly pertinent to the only question which is now before us, namely, whether the Bill now on the table should be taken into consideration with a view to its being amended and passed. I confidently assert that the Government of India would never consent to promote a Bill which would involve the sacrifice of the true interests of Indian manufactures, or of the persons engaged in those industries, whether as mill-owners or operatives. Our sole desire is to do what is best for India, and quite independently of any outside pressure we consider that this Bill is in itself good for India. We have long considered it necessary that the Factory Act should be amended in several respects, and having once taken its amendment in hand our aim has been to provide a law of a simple and easily intelligible character, which will secure adequate protection for women and children according to the most approved standards, while at the same time it will do something for the amelioration of the conditions of factory labour in general. The Secretary of State also holds the same views. He has repeatedly asserted that the health of women and children, and the safety of operatives generally, must be the sole basis of all restrictive legislation, and that the question of the protection of English manufacturers against their Indian competitors cannot be allowed to enter into the matter at all. My Lord, I contend on that simple principle alone that this Bill is one which ought to be passed, and I venture to think that my hon'ble friends' remarks are only pertinent as showing that it is likely to be examined by hostile critics. It is not for that reason however that I ask them to pass it, but because it is in itself a fair and reasonable measure, because it will go far to put factories on a satisfactory footing, and because, if it may not have absolute finality, it is likely at least to endure for several years to come.

"A good deal has been said about the Berlin Conference and the inapplicability of its resolutions to this country, where the wants and conditions of the labourers differ very widely from those of European operatives, where the work is unquestionably much less severe, and where the struggle between capital and labour can hardly be said to have commenced, or at all events has not reached an acute stage. I grant at once that the Conference was not authorized to pass resolutions which should apply to India, and that their conclusions do not in any way bind us. I grant too that the members of that Conference knew nothing, or very

little, of the real conditions of India. There is, however, one thing that they certainly did know something of, and that is the number of hours of work which women and children can bear without immediate or ultimate injury, and the intervals of rest necessary to enable them to endure such labour. On these points, making a slight allowance for earlier maturity, there cannot be any very great difference between Natives of India and Natives of European countries, and the Berlin resolutions seem therefore to be entitled to great weight. It is true that work in Indian mills is less severe, but surely the main reason why it is less severe is that spells of rest are freely taken. There is, however, no essential distinction between voluntary intervals and intervals secured by Statute. The point is that, voluntary or involuntary, they are necessary to health. The Hon'ble Messrs. Bliss and Nugent have both pointed out that Native women often work all day in the fields or on other exhausting labour; but they do not do this every day, nor are they liable to fines or other penalty for absenting themselves, as is the rule in many factories. While then I would not recommend that any of the resolutions should be literally or indiscriminately followed in every respect, I do think that the gentlemen who met at Berlin are entitled to our gratitude for having given us some sort of a standard by which we can frame a sound enactment which may be expected to stand hostile criticism and to have some measure of permanency.

"Coming now to the specific provisions of the Bill, I wish first to express my gratification that it has secured the support of the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay. I can truly say that his practical knowledge was invaluable to the Select Committee, and but for his moderation and good sense we should hardly have been able to report a Bill so generally satisfactory as I claim this to be. With regard to what my hon'ble friend has said about the age of thirteen, I submit that the recent Commission has given very excellent reasons, on the assumption that there must be a hard-and-fast line at which a child will at one bound step into the ranks of adults, for not fixing that age below fourteen.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has also agreed that it is better to pass the Bill as it stands.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent signed the Report in token of his personal approval of the Bill as it stands. He stated, however, that in his opinion it ought not to be passed 'until the various Local Governments and commercial and manufacturing bodies had been allowed a further opportunity of expressing their views concerning the new and important provisions embodied in it.' He has expressed himself as still favourable to nearly all our amendments of the present law, but he seems now to entertain serious doubts on two or three points. He has not proposed any amendments on his own account.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bliss also signed the Report subject to the same single reservation. I gather from his speech that he is still prepared on the whole to accept the Bill, though he entertains some slight misgivings as to the effect of some of the provisions.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar has raised no objection to the Bill being proceeded with.

"My Lord, I hardly expected to have to defend any of our specific recommendations against the criticisms of any of those gentlemen who had signed the Report. Nevertheless I welcome this modified form of opposition, because it gives me occasion to go somewhat minutely into those parts of the Bill upon which the public will probably wish for some explanation. What then are the provisions to which exception has been taken? I gather from what has been said that there are only three upon which any stress is laid.

"The first is the provision that neither woman nor child shall work in a factory between 8 at night and 5 in the morning. No objection is made to the particular hours, but I gather that at least two hon'ble members would wish women to be perfectly free to work all night by artificial light. Now, as a matter of fact, if my information is correct and if I have not got confused over the enormous mass of reports already received to which two of my hon'ble friends are so anxious to add yet a further instalment, no children now work by artificial light, and I think most of us will agree that it is better not to allow them

to commence the practice. Our Commissioners certainly seemed to think so, for at page 7 of their Report they refer with apparent approval to the probability that children would be prohibited from working by artificial light. It thus appears that the matter *has* to some extent been suggested to Local Governments, though they have not chosen to notice it. I think too that no women work at night except in a very few factories managed on the shift system, and we have made an express exception in favour of places where that system is adopted. In the factories in question I understand that the work must go on continuously day and night, and the hours of labour are far below our maximum; I believe they do not exceed eight. It is not alleged that either the Madras or the Bombay Government, or indeed any one else, has either by letter or telegram made any objection to this section of the Bill, although my hon'ble friends' dissent, or qualified assent, must certainly have attracted the attention of their respective Governments. It is true that the Gazette of India could not reach such a place as Tuticorin, referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss, under seven or eight days, but the main provisions of this Bill were telegraphed all over the country immediately after its publication.

"Then there are the provisions for the protection of women. The first remark which I have to make here is that the Bill introduced fifteen months ago fixed the maximum hours of labour for women, as now, at eleven, and provided that they should have rest for at least an hour. These points had been determined long before the appointment of Dr. Lethbridge's Commission and long even before the Berlin Conference. They cannot therefore be said to be novel. And then let us see who are the women affected by them. They work principally in the jute and cotton mills. But the jute-mills are worked by shifts, and under the shift system not only are the hours of labour less than eleven, but there can be no difficulty in arranging an intermediate rest. Of the female cotton operatives, as many as 80 per cent. are not employed with moving machinery, and can therefore choose their own hours. These, as the Commissioners testify, 'can and do take the necessary rests.' What remain are the 20 per cent. employed with machinery in cotton-mills and perhaps a somewhat similar percentage in a very few less important industries.

"Now, the limit of eleven hours has been confirmed by the Report of the Commissioners, and there has been such a consensus of opinion with regard to it that I may take it as unanimously agreed to. The only dissentients are such irreconcilables as the Calcutta Trades Association, which declares it to be a 'fatal error in any way to restrict the wage-earning capacity of a family.' If that doctrine is correct, I need hardly say that factory legislation throughout the world has been a mistake from first to last. In supporting this limit it is true that the Commissioners, or a majority of them, made one reservation. They feared it might lead to the Ahmedabad workwomen being summarily discarded, and they therefore wished Government to exempt those women individually as well as others similarly situated. Now, they based this proposal on a saving clause adopted at the Berlin Conference upon the motion of the Italian Delegate, and they make the following quotation from that Delegate's speech:—

'If the restrictions proposed for limiting the employment of women in different *industries* are too absolute, a result will be reached entirely opposed to that which is desired, and, instead of bettering the condition of numerous classes, a very serious sacrifice will be imposed on them.'

"The resolution carried was that exception be allowed for certain *industries*, and that is the principle adopted in our Bill, as will be further emphasized in one of the amendments which the hon'ble member in charge is about to propose. I can understand an exception in favour of certain classes of work which are not exhausting and yet must be fairly continuous, but I do not understand how we could logically refuse to protect individuals simply because they have not been protected heretofore. This remark I think meets the case of those children whom the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss seems to wish to exempt. I would recall to his recollection that the Select Committee considered the point and reluctantly but unanimously decided that individual exception could not be permitted.

'Next, as to the intervals of rest. The Bill in its present shape has raised the aggregate period from 1 to 1½ hours. This question of these intervals, I may

observe, was not referred to the Commission at all. We regarded that as settled, as in our opinion it stands to reason that no woman should be allowed to work as much as eleven hours day after day without intervals of some considerable duration. The one hour's break has been before Local Governments for a long time,—more than a year; but I admit that the enlarged proposal is novel. I think, however, that it may be supported on many grounds, and I still adhere to the opinion that there is no real need for a further reference as to the extra half hour. That it is the standard adopted by the Berlin Conference is perhaps a small matter: we are not bound to take their estimate if we do not find it a reasonable one for India. But let us see why our own Commissioners declined to recommend any intervals of rest—a point upon which, as I have said, they were never consulted. They seem to have had two reasons. At page 3 they argue from the case of children that, outside the shift system, hands could only be employed in one or other of two classes, either as full-timers or as half-timers. They also referred to the Ahmedabad operatives, of whom I shall have something to say presently. Now, the case of children is really very different from that which we are considering. Their hours were limited to nine, which is as it were just half way between full time and half time. I can understand such a period as that leading to many practical inconveniences. But our proposal for women was eleven hours of work with one for rest, or very nearly full time; and obviously the nearer we can bring their hours up to full time the more likely they are to be continued in employment. Now, as Sir Andrew Scoble has shown, 11 hours of work plus 1½ of rest, or 12½ hours in all, is as nearly as possible equivalent to a full average working day. Ordinarily speaking, the women employed with moving machinery —and we need not consider any others—can come with the men at daylight and go with the men at dusk; and all that will be necessary will be to make some arrangement by which in rotation or otherwise they can take their appointed rests.

"I pass on now to the case of the Ahmedabad workwomen whom the Commissioners thought would probably be dismissed. They base this apprehension, it must be noted, not on the proposal to give intervals of rest, but on the fact that the hours of actual employment are to be limited to eleven. But I think I have made it clear that this limitation is almost universally accepted, and I have endeavoured to show further that the 1½ hours of rest, by bringing up the whole employment to what I may roughly describe as full time, is likely to better these women's chances of being kept on. At all events, it will not diminish those chances, as Dr. Lethbridge himself has assured the Government of India. The Commissioners describe the Ahmedabad system as follows:—

'Each machine has a woman and a boy or man to look after it. * * * With two operatives working on one machine it is nearly always possible for each of them to take frequent spells of rest.'

"What then is there to prevent the woman's joriwala or work-fellow from taking charge of the machine during her appointed periods of rest? He does so already at the odd times that she chooses to go out or take a spell of rest: how will the condition be changed by the simple fact that such intervals are arranged beforehand and notified in the work-room? I had the advantage of discussing this subject with Dr. Lethbridge some weeks ago, before the Select Committee met, and I certainly came to the conclusion—and my hon'ble colleague Sir Andrew Scoble, who was present, shared my conclusion—that there was very little chance of the threatened dismissal of these women being really carried into execution. I am glad to find now that this seems to be the view also of so excellent an authority as the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay.

"The Report (section 62) describes the employer, Mr. Rungchorelal Chotoolall, as a very philanthropic gentleman, but this of course is a matter of business, and I rely on his self-interest rather than his philanthropy. These women were described to me as well trained and exceedingly useful. If so, I can conceive no possible reason why they should be turned adrift simply because their hours of relaxation have to be fixed beforehand. As a matter of fact they will in relation to the men be exactly in the same position as the original Bill would have placed them, for the extra half hour has been given to male and female operatives alike.

"And what I have been saying about Ahmedabad applies almost as strongly to other factories also. Employers are described as '*generally* liberal' about spells of rest, and not only women but men also 'go out frequently for five or ten minutes at a time.' Allowing half an hour at noon, when the machinery will be stopped, the hours proposed in this Bill will give a woman six hours before noon and six in the afternoon, each spell including half an hour of rest, which works out to just five minutes in each hour. I understand both from the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay and from the Commission's Report that this is about what is in practice allowed already in well-conducted establishments. Of course we are not legislating for such mills: we should be only too glad to leave them alone: the reason why we have to frame a law is to control the worse class of factories, where the employer is neither liberal nor considerate. In the good mills therefore we shall merely be maintaining the actual practice, while we shall compel the others to work up to the same reasonable standard. It has been said that the women themselves do not desire this, and certainly most of the witnesses seem to have been more impressed with a fear that they would be discharged than by any hope that their position might possibly be ameliorated. But Mr. Lokhanday, the President of the Bombay Mill Hands Association, did earnestly beg for this boon on their behalf. His demand, it is true, was for one hour only, but this was calculated on a working day of ten hours instead of eleven.

"Finally my hon'ble friend Mr. Mackay has informed us that both the Calcutta and the Bombay mill-owners, on whose behalf Mr. Nugent has expended so much eloquence, accept our proposal, and, as I have said in connection with the question of night work, no objection has been sent in against it. I well remember that in the Committee my hon'ble friend Mr. Nugent, the most ardent of our opponents upon this point, emphatically stated his own opinion to be that 1½ hours was the proper time to allow, and I think this was the view taken by every other member of the Committee. On the whole therefore I cannot see that there is any serious disagreement upon this point or any necessity for requiring further reports.

"The third matter is a cognate one, namely, the hours of work and rest proposed for children. The question depends on exactly the same considerations as those already discussed with regard to women. I may therefore deal with it somewhat more briefly. There is a consensus of opinion that children should be half-timers: the novel point, if any, is that they should have half an hour's rest when their work extends to six hours. I do not admit that this is really novel, for the Act now in force gives an hour's rest to nine hours' work, which if we maintained the same proportion would give forty minutes instead of thirty for six hours' labour. But apart from that, just as it is generally conceded that no woman ought to be allowed to work eleven hours at a stretch, so I think it will be admitted that a child should not exceed six hours continuously. Where children get rests now—and I understand the argument to be that they do get them in all well regulated establishments—there ought to be no difficulty in so adjusting the work that they shall be able to relax in rotation or otherwise for some stated intervals. The Commission do not question the desirability of some such provision, but they seem to apprehend that such intervals cannot be given where there is moving machinery. The answer to this seems to be that such rests are taken even now as a matter of practice: the Report itself show that there are extra hands employed, and that at the worst some joriwala or neighbour is always ready to see to the work in addition to his own.

"Here too my meaning will perhaps be made clearer by an illustration, and fortunately I have an exceedingly apt one ready to hand. The Council has doubtless noticed that an amendment is to be proposed which will have the effect of striking out a clause under which, where the shift system prevails, boys were to be allowed to work for two shifts of four hours each, or eight hours in all, with an interval of not less than two hours. This clause was inserted at the special request of the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay, in order to meet the case of boys in the Calcutta jute-mills, who, as he then thought, could not be brought under the seven hours clause. Subsequently some question arose, and on further conferring with my hon'ble friend I came to the conclusion that the general clause would completely cover their case. It seems that even now these boys are allowed about fifteen minutes in every hour, during the carrying out of some

process at which they are not wanted. These rests will now be notified, and as they amount in eight hours to one hundred and twenty minutes the actual employment will not exceed six hours.

"I think this disposes of all the points about which any question has been raised, but there are still two or three matters regarding which the public may like some brief explanation. The first is as to the time at which these new provisions are to come into effect. We propose that the Act should not come into force till the beginning of next year. The object of this is to allow time for the necessary reorganization as recommended in paragraph 15 of the Commissioners' Report. Children will have to get certificates; arrangements must be made for the periods of rest; wages may have to be slightly re-adjusted,—that I think is the worst thing that will happen to women and children as a set-off against the ample and assured protection which we are giving them,—and factories entitled to exemption will have to apply for the issue of the necessary notifications. My hon'ble friend Mr. Bliss will see that all this will occupy some considerable time, and a similar interval would have to be given whenever the Bill became law. The fact of its being allowed therefore does not at all show that no harm would be caused by remitting the Bill for further reports.

"In the matters of female labour and of holidays it will be observed that the Government of India has reserved a general power of relaxation. We have taken this power for greater precaution as it is called—not because we think it very likely that we shall exercise it, for it is by no means our intention that the Act should be evaded or frittered away by exceptions—but because the industries which may fall under the Act are so numerous, and some of them so little known, that it is desirable that we should have the power to meet any difficulties which we cannot now foresee. I submit that this goes far to remove the only sound objection which either of my hon'ble friends has advanced to the Bill being passed into law at once.

"A good deal has been said—I do not mean in the course of this debate, but outside the Council—about schools for the half-timers. In this country there is no compulsory education, and we have not seen our way to require mill-owners to establish schools; but Local Governments will be very ready to encourage by grants-in-aid any that may be opened. It is believed that there cannot be many large factories which have not some sort of a school near them already.

"My Lord, I cannot conclude my remarks without publicly expressing the thanks of the Government of India to Dr. Lethbridge and his coadjutors on the Commission for the admirable manner in which they have discharged their duties. They undertook the task in a benevolent and liberal spirit, and I think with the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay that nearly all the recommendations contained in their Report exhibit sound common sense and a just appreciation of the practical difficulties of the situation. They have been generally accepted and most of them have been embodied in the Bill now under consideration.

"My Lord, I now submit that there is no real objection to that Bill being proceeded with at once. I think I have shown that the provisions which are supposed to require further discussion are not after all so novel as has been represented, and that even so far as they can be regarded as novel they have been expressly accepted by some of the principal parties concerned, while no one else has raised any objection to them. Two protests have indeed reached the Legislative Department, but they are not directed at any of the provisions which have here been called in question. I also submit that these are reasonable provisions, and this Council is quite competent to say if this is so or not. It is a matter of common practice for a Select Committee to alter a Bill considerably after discussing the various suggestions, more or less novel, which are laid before it. If every alteration were held to necessitate a republication in the technical sense of that term and a call for fresh reports, legislation would be a much more tedious and troublesome process even than it is at present."

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE said:—

"The criticism which the Bill has met with from hon'ble members at the other end of the table, so far as it has been hostile, has related so little to what the

Bill contains, and so much to what it might have contained had certain apprehensions been realised, that I need add nothing to the very clear explanations which my hon'ble friend Mr. Hutchins has given in regard to those provisions of the Bill to which exception has been taken. Indeed, my hon'ble friend Mr. Nugent advanced such excellent arguments in favour of the sections which have been most contested that I confess I was surprised that he should wish the passing of the Bill to be deferred. Postponement to-day means postponement not for a very few weeks, but until this Council meets again in Calcutta; and, as it is not desired by my hon'ble friend Mr. Mackay, who speaks in the name of the mercantile community, I hope that it will not be pressed.

"But there were two points in the speeches of my hon'ble friend Mr. Nugent and my hon'ble friend Mr. Mackay in regard to which I should like to make a few observations. In the first place, my hon'ble friend Mr. Nugent stated that the Bill submitted to the Select Committee was not the same Bill as that which I introduced in January of last year. That is an entire misapprehension on the part of my hon'ble friend. The Bill submitted to the Select Committee was the Bill originally introduced, but side by side with it, for the consideration of the Select Committee, according to the usual practice of the Legislative Department, was placed a skeleton Bill in which the Secretary had very carefully introduced and printed in italics all those additions and amendments recommended by the Factory Commission and other authorities which it was considered desirable to bring under the consideration of the Select Committee. It was perfectly open to the Select Committee to have set aside altogether that skeleton draft and gone to work on the original Bill, but, as a matter of convenience and economy of time, they took the skeleton draft as the basis on which to work, and converted it into the Bill which is now under the consideration of the Council.

"The second point to which I wish to refer is the request made by the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay that this Council should in a sort of indirect way point out the various industries to which the exemptions provided for in section 5B of the Bill would apply. It is impossible for this Council to give any indications in regard to such matters beyond those contained in the Bill. It will be for the Local Governments themselves to determine upon the representations of those interested in the industries concerned and upon a review of the circumstances of each case whether or not those industries come within the exemptions. I can give my hon'ble friend no further assurance than this, that I have no doubt that Local Governments will correctly construe this portion of the Bill, and will admit to the benefit of the exception such industries as may succeed in establishing a claim to exemption."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"I wish to offer one or two general observations before I put the question—not that I need occupy the time of the Council by endeavouring to show that we are called upon to take precautions for the protection of the operatives of India beyond those which already have a place in the statute-book. The attention of the public was directed five years ago to the insufficiency of the existing law by the Indian Factories Commission, and the recent report of the Commission, so ably presided over by Dr. Lethbridge, has given additional proof of the necessity of further legislation. The need of it is, I believe, generally admitted, and the employers of labour would, I am convinced, be the last persons to contend that they were to be exempt from restrictions of a kind which is recognized as necessary in all civilized nations. The question seems to be not whether legislation is necessary, but whether our legislation goes too far or not. Now, I can well understand that it should be looked upon critically by those who are connected with commercial interests in this country. In these days of fierce competition the markets of the world are disturbed even by the slightest alteration of the conditions under which commodities are produced, and it is conceivable that an increase in the stringency of existing factory laws might have the effect of seriously prejudicing Indian manufacturers. I do not, however, believe that the Bill upon the table is likely to have such an effect, or that, as far as its main provisions are concerned, it goes beyond what is necessary in order to give to

Indian operatives the amount of security against overwork which, considering the circumstances of this country, is due to them. Our proposals have been framed with an earnest desire to hold the balance fairly between the interests of Indian industry and the demands which have been made for an even more strict regulation of the conditions of factory labour. We have had to consider what was due to the employers of labour, and what was due to the employed, and I am glad my hon'ble friend Mr. Mackay gives us credit for having held the balance fairly. We have felt throughout—and I believe that our feeling has been shared by the Chambers of Commerce and the principal employers of labour—that it was absolutely necessary for us to set our house in order, and to effect a settlement of this question which could be accepted both in India and at home as a thorough and sufficient settlement. In reference to what has been said by some of our hon'ble colleagues as to the suspicion that Indian manufacturers, or Indian factory hands, are being sacrified under pressure from the representatives of British manufacturing interests in the House of Commons, I may perhaps mention here that there are at this moment before the British Parliament no less than four Bills dealing with this subject and containing provisions for making the British law much more stringent than it is.

"It must not be forgotten that the assemblage of the Berlin Conference marks an epoch in the history of this question, and that it was impossible for the Government of this country, after the adhesion of Her Majesty's Government, to avoid giving effect to the principles which the Conference accepted. Now, it is perfectly true that the Conference took no special cognizance of factory labour other than that employed in European factories, and that the conditions under which labour is employed in Indian factories differ so widely from those under which it is employed in other parts of the world that it would be inequitable to apply to Indian factories the whole of the restrictions which are appropriate for the protection of European mill hands. We have not failed to recognise this distinction, and at certain points we have, as hon'ble members are aware, diverged considerably from the recommendations of the Berlin Conference.

"The Bill, for instance, recognizing the difference between night work in this climate, and in that of Europe, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Evans and the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss have so well called attention, permits the employment of female labour at night in factories where the shift system is in force, instead of following the Conference in discouraging it altogether. In the case of children, the Bill forbids their employment below the age of nine, whereas the Conference accepted a minimum of twelve, to be reduced to ten in southern countries. We are satisfied that in this country the age of nine is a reasonable equivalent. The Bill again does not create any class between children and adults. A lad of fourteen will be regarded by our law as an adult, instead of becoming a 'young person,' and, as such, entitled to an intermediate degree of protection. We have also considered ourselves justified in accepting a slightly longer maximum time of employment for children than that recommended by the Conference, although I have no doubt that it will only be in very rare cases that the half time during which children are to be employed in our mills will approximate to the maximum of seven hours which we have accepted as against the six hours' maximum of the Conference.

"We believe that the effect of our measure will be to place factory labour in India on a proper footing, and that our Bill will be accepted here and at home, not, as the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent would have us believe, as a mere 'prelude' to still further restrictions, but as a settlement as final as any settlement of such a question can be; nor I hope shall we, who believe in the great future of the mill industry of India, allow ourselves to suppose that such restrictions as those which we are about to impose will affect that industry with paralysis. The bases upon which its prosperity reposes are so solid as to render it in the highest degree improbable that the amount of interference to which it will be subjected is likely to arrest its development. I hold in my hand a statement illustrative of the progress which has been made by the cotton industry of India during the last decade. I find that our mills have increased during that time from 56 to 105, and the number of spindles from less than

one and a half to more than two and three-quarter millions. The number of persons employed had nearly doubled within the same period, and the value of the exports, foreign and coast-wise, of the goods made has risen from 345 lakhs to 853 lakhs. These figures do not include the value of the trade which does not go by sea, but I believe that the increase of this also has been equally large. No development of Indian trade has been so remarkable as this rapid and uninterrupted progress; and, considering the advantage enjoyed by our factories from their proximity both to the fields in which the staple is grown, and to the markets which take their supplies from us,—considering the cheapness of Indian labour, and the stimulus likely to be given to our manufactures by the discovery of new coal-fields and the extension of our railway system,—we are surely justified in looking forward with the most sanguine anticipations to the future of this great industry.

"In the case of our jute-mills, although the figures are not so remarkable, a marked and satisfactory progress has been achieved during the past ten years. With such a past to look back to, and such a future lying before them, the mill-owners of India will, I feel sure, dismiss from their minds any timorous apprehensions as to the effects which this Bill is likely to produce upon them. They need not, I venture to think, be quite so much afraid of the competition of 'their rivals from across the sea' as the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent would have them be. We trust that employers and employed will adapt themselves to the new order of things, and that, if any interruption or inconvenience is occasioned, they will be of a temporary character. By restricting the hours during which women can be employed to eleven per diem, by limiting the hours of children to half time, providing in both cases a sufficient interval of rest, and by securing to the whole of the factory hands of India the weekly holiday, to the importance of which we ourselves are so keenly alive, we are, I venture to think, not conceding anything beyond what all reasonable employers of labour would themselves be prepared to concede. We are not without hope that they will find compensating advantages—advantages which have been found by British manufacturers under like circumstances—in the increased efficiency of the work which will be done for them under the new conditions, and we look to them to co-operate loyally with us in seeing that the provisions of the Act are observed in the spirit as well as in the letter."

The Motion was put and ageed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the following amendments be made in the Bill as amended, namely:—

1. That in sub-section (*4*) of the new section 6 embodied in section 10 of the Bill as amended the words "all or any of" be inserted after the word "declare", and that the words "or to women employed in any process so described" be added at the end of the sub-section.

2. That for sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of the new section 7 embodied in section 10 of the Bill as amended the following be substituted, namely:—

"(*3*) No child shall be actually employed in any factory for more than seven hours in any one day.

"(*4*) Every child who is actually employed in any factory for six hours in any one day shall be allowed an interval or intervals of rest amounting in the aggregate to at least half an hour."

3. That in sub-section (*1*) of the new section 10 embodied in section 10 of the Bill as amended, for the words and figures "sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*)", the word and figure "sub-section (*4*)" be substituted.

4. That the words "Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" be inserted at the commencement of sub-section (*1*) of the new section 18 embodied in section 16 of the Bill as amended; and that for sub section (*2*) of the same section 18 the following be substituted, namely:—

"(*2*) The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules requiring occupiers of factories to furnish such returns, occasional or periodical, as may be necessary for the effectual carrying out of this Act."

5. That in sub-section (*2*) of the new section 20 embodied in section 18 of the Bill as amended, for the words "between fifty and twenty" the words "below fifty and not below twenty" be substituted.

The Hon'ble MR. MACKAY said:—

"My Lord, it was with regret that I found that the Government had thought it necessary to bring in an amendment to the Bill as submitted by the Select Committee, which amendment will have the effect of withdrawing the eight hours option for children who work in shifts of not over four hours each with an interval of two hours between the shifts. Seeing the age of children has been raised two years, I think the eight hours option recommended by the Select Committee might have been allowed to stand; but, looking to the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins on the subject, I am prepared to accept the amendment."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MOORSHEDABAD BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to confirm and give effect to an Indenture between the Secretary of State and the Nawab Bahadoor of Moorshedabad, Amir-ul-Omrah. He said:—

"Saiyid Munsur Ali, the last of the Nawabs Nazim of Moorshedabad, retired in 1880, and was succeeded by his son Ali Kadr, upon whom the hereditary title of Nawab Bahadoor of Moorshedabad was conferred in 1882. The terms under which Munsur Ali retired were arranged between him and the Secretary of State, but it was left to the Government of India to embody the details of the arrangement in a deed of settlement which should be accepted by his successor. The discussion of these details has occupied a much longer time than was expected, and it was only last week that the deed was executed. The object of the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce is to confirm and give effect to the provisions of this deed, which have been approved both by the Secretary of State and by the Nawab Bahadoor.

"As the Nawab is, I regret to say, in a somewhat precarious state of health, he is particularly anxious that this Bill should be passed during the present sitting of the Council, and I shall therefore ask Your Excellency to suspend the rules, in order that it may be carried through the remaining stages on Saturday."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The President declared the Rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Bill be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 21st March, 1891.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 23rd March, 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Saturday, the 21st March, 1891.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn.
The Hon'ble Rájá Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga.

REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal certain Obsolete Enactments and to amend certain other Enactments be taken into consideration. He said:—

"The schedules to this Bill have been carefully examined both in the Legislative Department and by the Select Committee; and Local Governments have been consulted, and their suggestions scrupulously followed, with regard to such enactments as relate more especially to the Provinces under their administration. I think therefore that I may safely ask the Council to accept the Bill without fear that our desire to remove dead matter from the statute-book will lead to inconvenience or difficulty in the construction or administration of the law.

"So far as the Bill is an amending Bill there is only one matter which, I think, requires special reference. Under Bengal Regulation III of 1822, the distribution of business between the members of the Board of Revenue, and the confirmation of settlements of land-revenue, are left to be determined by the Governor General in Council. This arrangement, suitable enough at the time when the Governor General was also Governor of Bengal, has become obviously inconvenient now that the direct administration of Bengal is no longer in the hands of the Government of India. Advantage has therefore been taken of the opportunity afforded by this Bill to place the Local Government of Bengal on the same footing as other Local Governments, and to empower the Lieutenant-Governor to exercise the functions which properly belong to him in both these respects."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND STEAM-VESSELS ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, be taken approval, into consideration. He said:—

"When introducing this Bill I explained that its main object was to divide inland steam-vessels into three classes for certain purposes instead of into two classes as at present. This change in the law has met, I may say, with universal approval, and I need not dwell further on the subject.

"The Select Committee proposes to alter the words 'third class master' into 'serang'. The change seems desirable; it is generally better to call men by the names which they actually bear than to invent new ones for them.

"In one respect there has been some misapprehension, and, though the misapprehension has been largely allayed already, I may as well allude to the matter. It has arisen in connection with section 28 (*4*). It has been said that it is quite unnecessary to make the masters and engineers referred to in that sub-section take out certificates under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, the certificates they already possess under other Acts and Regulations being a sufficient guarantee of their fitness. As to this I would explain that the certificates they possess under other Acts may be a sufficient guarantee of fitness, but, for various reasons which I need not dwell on, it is impossible to withdraw those other certificates if the holders are guilty of misconduct when employed in an inland steam-vessel.

"On this account it is proposed that such persons must also, if the Local Government so direct, possess a certificate under the Inland Steam-vessels Act; if they possess a certificate under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, it becomes possible in case of misconduct to withdraw that certificate and so to prevent the offender from again taking charge of an inland steam-vessel.

"This provision of the law need not be put in force in any Province where it is not required, and power is taken to make the grant of the certificate under the Inland Steam-vessels Act little more than a formality in the case of men who already possess the other certificates referred to. When explained in this way, there is really no objection to sub-section (*4*) of section 28, and it serves a useful purpose."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the constitution of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and alter the Law with respect to Second Appeals and other matters in that Province be taken into consideration. He said:—

"It was explained on the introduction of the Bill that its object was to strengthen the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and to assimilate the law of appeal in civil suits in Oudh to that which obtains in other parts of India.

"The alterations of the Bill in Select Committee have been few.

"At the instance of the Judicial Commissioner and the Lieutenant-Governor, the hearing of civil appeals by the two Judicial Commissioners sitting together will ordinarily be limited to cases involving claims above Rs. 10,000 in value; and power has been given to the Judicial Commissioner to recall a case which has been made over to the Additional Judicial Commissioner. The Select Committee recommend that, when the two Judicial Commissioners have referred to the High Court a difference of opinion in a case respecting the confirmation of a sentence of death, power should be given to the Chief Justice, when he sees fit, to send the case to a Bench of the High Court instead of to a single Judge. The reference to the High Court in the case of such differences of opinion has been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor as the solution best suited to the circumstances in which the Bill has been brought forward.

"Under the Act of 1879, when an appeal is preferred to the Judicial Commissioner from a judgment or order passed by him in any other capacity, or in which he has a personal interest, he was required to report the fact to the Local Government, which might transfer the case to the High Court or appoint an officer to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner for the disposal of the case. Now that there are to be two Judicial Commissioners, it is simpler to provide that in any such case the appeal shall be heard by the other Judicial Commissioner.

"The Bill needs no further remarks. I should personally have been glad to see a larger measure for the better administration of justice in Oudh, but the people of the Province are to be congratulated on an adjustment which at least gives them what they have not hitherto had, a hearing in the final stage before two Judges in all capital cases and in all civil suits of importance or intricacy. The civil litigation in a rich and prosperous province, characterized by large landed properties, is frequently of great pecuniary value; and, alike in the decision of these cases and in the confirmation of death sentences, the Judicial Commissioner's post has hitherto been one of such isolation as to make the duties of his office among the most anxious and arduous within my knowledge. In these he will now have, to his relief and to the great benefit of the province, the help of a permanent colleague."

The Hon'ble THE RAJA OF BHINGA said:—

"The Bill as it stands at present has my cordial support. But at the same time I respectfully beg to add that the establishment of a Chief Court would have been more satisfactory to the Taluqdars and legal practitioners of Oudh than the present arrangements. With this observation I vote for the passing of the Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MOORSHEDABAD BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE moved that the Bill to confirm and give effect to an Indenture between the Secretary of State and the Nawab Bahadoor of Moorshedabad Amir-ul-Omrah, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW SCOBLE also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 23rd March, 1891.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1891.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 151.

Simla, the 8th April, 1891.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the resignation of the Honourable Sir Andrew Richard Scoble, K.C.S.I., Q.C., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Alexander Edward Miller, Kt., Q.C., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Sir Alexander Miller took upon himself the execution of his office this day under the usual salute.

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

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

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1891.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 725.

Simla, the 16th April, 1891.

The Governor-General in Council has received with the deepest regret confirmation which leaves no room for doubt of the news of the cruel and treacherous murder at Manipur, on the night of the 24th ultimo, of MR. J. W. QUINTON, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, and the following officers who accompanied him under a flag of truce from the Residency to the Palace of the Regent of Manipur:

Lieutenant-Colonel C. McDowal Skene, D.S.O., Commanding the 42nd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal Light Infantry.

Mr. F. St. Clair Grimwood, Indian Civil Service, Political Agent in Manipur.

Lieutenant W. H. Simpson, Wing Officer, 43rd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal Light Infantry.

Mr. W. H. Cossins, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Besides these it has been reported that Mr. W. B. Melville, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Assam Division, and a Signaller, Mr. O'Brien, who accompanied him, were also murdered by the Manipuri rebels at Mayongkhong on the road between Manipur and Kohima.

In MR. QUINTON the State has lost a public servant of long service and varied experience, who had filled with distinction many high and important posts to the complete satisfaction of the Government of India. Colonel Skene was an officer of long and highly distinguished service, who had passed the greater portion of his career on the Assam Frontier. Mr. Grimwood had been attached to the Assam Commission since 1878, and had held the Office of Political Agent in Manipur since April 1889.

The Governor General in Council has taken the necessary steps to exact full and signal retribution for this atrocious outrage, and troops are now converging on Manipur from Burma, Cachar, and Kohima with this object.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1891.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 173.

Simla, the 25th April, 1891.

The Honourable Lieutenant-General Sir George Tomkyns Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E., has resigned his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, with effect from the afternoon of this date.

No. 174.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Honourable Lieutenant-General Sir George Tomkyns Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Henry Brackenbury, C.B., R.A., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Lieutenant-General Brackenbury took upon himself the execution of his office on the afternoon of this day under the usual salute.

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

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

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1891.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th May, 1891.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Commander.

The Hon'ble PHILIP PERCEVAL HUTCHINS, C.S.I., Madras Civil Service, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

To be a Companion.

Colonel GEORGE HERBERT TREVOR, Staff Corps, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

By order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th May, 1891.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Highness MIR ALI MURAD KHAN, Talpur, of Khairpur, Sind.

To be a Knight Commander.

The Hon'ble CHARLES BRADLEY PRITCHARD, C.S.I., Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

To be Companions.

The Hon'ble NAWAB KHWAJA AHSUN ULLAH, of Dacca, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

JOHN PRESCOTT HEWETT, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

RAO BAHADUR KANTI CHANDAR MUKHARJI, Chief Member of the Council of the Jaipur State in Rajputana.

WILHELM SCHLICH, Esq., Ph. D., Principal Professor of Forestry, Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill.

MAHARAJA MAHENDRA MAHENDRA SINGH, of Bhadawar, North-Western Provinces.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS EDWARD YOUNGHUSBAND, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, on Special Duty under the Foreign Department.

VINCENT ROBINSON, Esq., lately Honorary Manager of the British Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition, 1889.

MANCHERJI KAVASJI MURZBAN, Khan Bahadur, F.R.I.B.A., Assoc. M.I.C.E., President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th May, 1891.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Durga Charn Laha, C.I.E., the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja as a personal distinction upon:—

Babu Rameshwar Prasad Narayan Singh, Zemindar of Maksudpur in the district of Gaya.

Babu Sreenath Roy, Zemindar and Banker of Bhagya Kul in the district of Dacca.

Kunwar Kalika Singh, Talukdar of Katiari.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Khan Bahadur Salam-ulla Khan, Jagirdar of Deulghat in the Buldana district of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Shams-ul-ulama as a personal distinction upon:—

Moulavi Ahmed, Professor of Arabic in the Presidency College.

Saiyid Ali Bilgrami, Inspector-General of Mines, Hyderabad, Deccan.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—

Abdul Subhan Sahib, Special Inspector of Police, Madura, in the Madras Presidency.

Moulvi Shekh Aulad Ali, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the District Board and Municipal Committee at Gaya.

Munshi Ghulam Farid, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer in the Punjab.

Shekh Nanak Bakhsh, Member and late Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Lahore in the Punjab.

Raja Sultan Khan, Chib, of Pothi in the Gujrat district in the Punjab.

Malik Fatteh Khan, Tiwana, of the Shahpur district in the Punjab.

Abdulla Khan, Khan Sahib, Inspector of Police, Merwara.

Hakeem Saadut Ahmed, Member of the Council of the State of Jhallawar in Rajputana.

Abdul Malimud Khan, Senior Hospital Assistant, Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Babu Gunganund Mookerjee, retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom.

Babu Abhoy Charan Mitter, Transport Contractor between Rangamati and Demagiri in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Munshi Bhagwan Das, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer in the Punjab.

Lala Mehr Chand, Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab and Honorary Assistant Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Lala Fakir Chand, Honorary Magistrate of Amritsar in the Punjab.

Babu Kally Prosono Mozoomdar, Sub-Engineer in the Military Works Department.

Babu Ramgotty Mookerjee, Manager of the Nalhati State Railway.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Narsilal Rewadas, late Mamlatdar of Viramgam in the Bombay Presidency.

Sewaya Nursoo Ellapa, Senior Hospital Assistant in the Bombay Presidency.

Marotirao Bhujangrao, late Personal Assistant to the Political Superintendent of Palanpur.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon :—

Pestonji Pallonji, late Treasurer of the Paper Currency Office, Karachi.

Fazl Karim Khan, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Jullundur in the Punjab.

Munshi Shere Muhammad, late Sub-Engineer in the Public Works Department.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon :—

Appaji Ganesh Dandekar, Vice-President of the Mahim Municipality in the Bombay Presidency.

Pribdas Alamchand, Forest Ranger in the Sind Circle of the Bombay Presidency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of the Bombay City Police, the title of Sirdar as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the designation of Honorary Assistant Commissioner as a personal distinction upon :—

Munshi Ganga Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Kazi Ghulam Murtaza, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Kyet Thaye Zaung Shwe Salwe Ya Min as a personal distinction upon :—

Maung Pan Byu, Myook, 1st Grade, and Sub-divisional Officer of Ye-u in Upper Burma.

Maung Po Swe, Myook, 4th grade, Kyaukpadaung, Upper Burma.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Thaw, Head Constable of the Upper Chindwin district, the title of Thuye Gaung Ngwe Da Ya Min as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Hsoi Kham, Minister of the Shan State of South Theinni, the title of Ahmudan Gaung Tazeik Ya Min as a personal distinction.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th May, 1891.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

To be an Aide-de-Camp.

Subadar-Major TARA SINGH, *Sardar Bahadur*, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Risaldar-Major GOPAL SINGH, *Sardar Bahadur*, who vacates on the expiry of the tenure of his appointment.

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. HUDSON, C.I.E., Commandant, Behar Light Horse.

Colonel ALLEN MEARS, Officiating Commandant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. LAWRENCE, C.I.E., C.S., Commandant, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. O. BOUGHEY, R.E., Commandant, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Risaldar-Major GOPAL SINGH, *Sardar Bahadur*, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Brigade-Surgeon W. H. CLIMO, M.D., Medical Staff.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1891.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 11th November, 1891.

No. 24 *S.I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Commander.

RAJA AMAR SINGH of Kashmir.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1889-90.

No. 21-I., dated Calcutta, the 5th February, 1891.

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

Read—

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of major and minor works in the Madras Presidency for which Capital and Revenue Accounts were kept during 1889-90 was 17, exclusive of the Vedarniem Canal, the Capital Account of which has not been made up yet. Of these, 10 are major works and 7 are minor works. The Capital outlay on each class of works during and up to the end of 1889-90 was as follows :—

	Number of Works.	During the year 1889-90.							Total direct and indirect to end of 1889-90.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35) . .	1	2,49,509	55,964	8,742	...	3,14,215	2,433	3,16,648	15,95,770
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) . .	9	10,85,543	2,39,080	62,381	—70	13,93,934	66,106	14,60,040	5,46,14,918
Minor Works and Navigation.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43) .	7	2,32,839	51,497	4,758	...	2,89,094	15,519	3,04,613	1,24,66,278*
TOTAL .	17	15,67,891	3,46,541	82,881	—70	19,97,243	84,058	20,81,301	6,86,76,966

* Includes the capital outlay on the Ganjam-Gopalpur and Chilka Lake Canals from 1884-85 and 1885-86, respectively. The previous outlay on these works has not been traced yet.

2. On three of the major works, *viz.*, the Karnúl Canal, the Cauvery Delta system and the Srivaikuntham Anicut system, and on three of the minor works, *viz.*, the Chembrambákam Tank, the Madras Water-supply project, and the Vedarniem Canal there was no Capital outlay, and on the remaining works, with the exception of the Rushikulya project, the Kistna Delta system, the Periyar project and the Buckingham Canal, the outlay was small, all having been practically completed. The sanction to the Godávari completion estimates expired at the end of 1889-90, and was not renewed.

3. The Capital outlay on the Rushikulya project during the year amounted to Rs. 3,16,648. Good progress was made with the Russelkonda reservoir, the masonry works and the main canal. Some of the works were damaged by floods of exceptional severity.

The Capital outlay on the Kistna Delta system amounted to Rs. 5,24,898, the principal work being in connection with the remodelling of the canals.

On the Periyar project the Capital outlay was Rs. 7,62,465. The superstructure of the main dam was begun, progress was made with the escape on the right bank, and the cutting of the tunnel was commenced. The main and branch channels in the "plains" division of the project were also proceeded with.

The Capital outlay on the Buckingham Canal amounted to Rs. 2,06,037.

4. The following table exhibits the Revenue receipts and Working expenses of the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept :—

System.	Capital outlay.	Gross Revenue received in 1889-90.			Working Expenses.			Net actual revenue.	*Deduct*—Receipts and charges on account of old irrigation.	Net Revenue attributable to outlay of Government Capital.	Percentage of return.
		Irrigation Revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godávari .	1,27,19,245	22,33,175	1,14,912	23,48,087	5,80,819	33,574	6,14,393	17,33,694	1,15,500	16,18,194	12·72
Kistna . .	94,96,842	16,56,451	44,931	17,01,382	4,48,964	20,013	4,68,977	12,32,405	66,100	11,66,305	12·28
Pennér . .	18,66,941	2,63,881	498	2,64,379	47,643	2,740	50,383	2,13,996	87,000	1,26,996	6·80
Sangam . .	36,20,906	2,56,321	914	2,57,235	77,625	3,571	81,196	1,76,039	1,05,500	70,539	1·95
Karnúl . .	2,16,41,679	67,114	11,845	78,959	1,22,922	4,863	1,27,785	—48,826	...	—48,826	...
Barur . .	3,98,555	4,562	101	4,663	3,278	128	3,406	1,257	1,850	—593	...
Cauvery . .	17,79,453	31,79,366	7,217	31,86,583	3,66,283	29,327	3,95,610	27,90,973	20,68,300	7,22,673	40·61
Srivaikuntham .	14,51,541	1,82,410	1,152	1,83,562	35,216	2,033	37,249	1,46,313	66,500	79,813	5·50
Total for 1889-90	5,29,75,162	78,43,280	1,81,570	80,24,850	16,82,750	96,249	17,78,999	62,45,851	25,10,750	37,35,101	7·05
Total for 1888-89	5,22,77,587	77,94,787	1,68,286	79,63,073	17,27,287	69,486	17,96,773	61,66,300	24,94,810	36,71,490	7·02
Minor Works.											
Chembrambákam	7,36,589	38,176	28	38,204	24,539	613	25,152	13,052	9,100	3,952	0·54
Pálár . .	18,85,632	2,52,884	979	2,53,863	1,08,878	2,694	1,11,572	1,42,291	1,21,100	21,191	1·12
Pelandorai .	4,45,303	17,273	...	17,273	18,550	467	19,017	—1,744	2,850	—4,594	...
Madras Water-supply .	17,54,045	22,969	11,738	34,707	10,109	381	10,490	24,217	6,200	18,017	1·03
Buckingham .	74,71,452	...	75,747	75,747	1,47,237	4,683	1,51,920	—76,173	...	—76,173	...
Chilka Lake .	28,456	...	...	...	1,812	47	1,859	—1,859	...	—1,859	...
Vedarniem Canal	...	...	648	648	6,556	179	6,735	—6,087	...	—6,087	...
Total for 1889-90	1,23,21,477	3,31,302	89,140	4,20,442	3,17,681	9,064	3,26,745	93,697	1,39,250	—45,553	...
Total for 1888-89	† 1,20,55,131	3,55,557	85,727	4,41,284	2,33,444	6,362	*2,39,806	2,01,478	1,39,805	*61,678	0·51

* Excluding the Chilka Lake and Vedarniem Canal.

† Exclusive of Rs. 27,590 expended on the Chilka Lake Canal, the Capital Account of which was not made up in 1888-89.

5. The net revenue on account of major works was nearly a lakh more than during the previous year, but the minor works show a falling-off in gross receipts, and a considerable increase in working expenses, the result being that, after allowing for the old Revenue receipts and charges, the minor works show in the aggregate a deficit of Rs. 45,553. This unfavourable result may be attributed partly to the character of the season, the rainfall having been scanty and the season a bad one for irrigation operations. But the principal portion of the deficit is attributable to the large excess of expenditure over receipts on the Buckingham Canal. This, as well as the Chilka Lake and Vedarniem Canals, are purely navigation systems.

6. The deductions on account of old Revenue receipts and charges have now been crystallised in the manner suggested in para. 4 of the Review for 1888-89. The figures under this head for the Sangam and Barur systems must, however, still be regarded as only approximate.

The Working expenses on the Karnúl Canal are considerably less than during the previous year, and steps have been taken, by abolishing the telegraph line, &c., to curtail all unnecessary outlay, but there is still a deficit on the working of this canal.

The receipts on account of the Madras Water-supply project include Rs. 11,463 on account of water supplied to the Municipality of Madras. The rate charged the Municipality is one rupee for every 1,000 cubic yards, or about 169,000 gallons. Such a rate is little more than nominal, and while the Government of India has no wish to interfere with the arrangements as regards water-supply come to between the Government of Madras and the Municipality, it is desirable that the benefit derived by the latter under the existing system should be clearly stated.

7. The irrigation revenue shown in column 3 of the last statement is all realised in the Revenue Department, the charge for water, even when separately calculated, being consolidated and collected with the land revenue. The aggregate collections, amounting to Rs. 81,74,582, were made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Share of land revenue due to irrigation	75,95,549
Share of enhanced land revenue	5,04,959
Adjustment due to revision of the accounts of the Cauvery Delta	74,074
	81,74,582

The miscellaneous receipts shown in column 4 are those realised in the Public Works Department. The direct Working expenses include a charge of 5 per cent. on the Revenue receipts for the cost of collection charges in the Revenue Department.

8. In the following statement the true irrigation receipts are compared with the area charged as irrigated as shown in the detailed canal reports. Owing to the consolidation of the irrigation revenue with the land revenue, the revenue assessed is assumed as fully collected, except in the case of the Karnúl Canal. For this canal the irrigation assessments were Rs. 75,801 and the collections Rs. 67,114, a difference of Rs. 8,687. The demands excluding cash refunds exceeded the realisations by Rs. 1,32,002, remissions to this amount being rendered necessary by deficiency or excess of water and other causes :—

	Revenue derived from irrigated lands.		Area irrigated.		Rate per acre.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Godávari	22,33,175	21,68,816	672,239	651,619	3·3	3·3
Kistna	16,56,451	15,70,020	433,975	416,205	3·8	3·7
Pennér	2,63,881	2,29,387	66,171	59,653	3·9	3·8
Sangam	2,56,321	2,20,011	64,926	55,938	3·9	3·9
Karnúl	67,114	76,377	21,851	34,999	3·1	2·2
Barur	4,562	3,565	1,712	1,344	2·7	2·6
Cauvery	31,79,366	33,42,120	1,010,698	1,007,136	3·1	3·3
Srivaikuntham	1,82,410	1,84,491	39,785	40,420	4·6	4·5
Total Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue . . .	78,43,280	77,94,787	2,311,357	2,267,314	3·4	3·4
Minor Works.						
Chembrambákam . . .	38,176	57,398	14,469	19,416	2·6	2·9
Pálár	2,52,884	2,63,778	93,848	97,023	2·7	2·7
Pelandorai	17,273	12,186	5,994	4,529	2·9	2·6
Madras Water-supply . . .	22,969	22,195	10,689	10,251	2·1	2·1
Total Minor Works .	3,31,302	3,55,557	125,000	131,219	2·6	2·7
Grand Total .	81,74,582	81,50,344	2,436,357	2,398,533	3·4	3·4

9. In column 4 of the preceding statement the area given is that cultivated under both first and second crops. In the following statement the area under each crop and the corresponding revenue are given for the principal major systems, the figures being taken from the individual canal reports. The Revenue figures in this case only give the irrigation revenue proper, omitting the share of the enhanced land revenue:—

System.	Area ultimately irrigable.	Area irrigated, 1889-90.		Revenue derived.		Rate per acre.	
		First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godávari . .	612,000	618,649	53,590	19,49,377	1,28,178	3·15	2·39
Kistna . .	475,000	433,922	53	14,90,428	160	3·43	3·02
Pennér . .	69,385	63,858	2,313	2,40,102	6,630	3·76	2·87
Sangam . .	94,000	60,638	4,288	2,36,818	12,573	3·90	2·93
Cauvery . .	919,539	908,385	102,313	27,31,275	2,32,788	3·00	2·27
Srivaikuntham .	30,393	21,815	17,970	1,24,365	56,207	5·70	3·13

The area irrigated under first crop in the Godávari Delta exceeded the estimated ultimate area of irrigation. The high average assessment for first crop irrigation under the Srivaikuntham Anicut is again remarkable, and the attention of the Madras Government is invited to the comments that were made thereon in para. 8 of the Review on the report for 1888-89.

10. The following statement exhibits the actual Working expenses of each of the major systems, and of the minor systems in the aggregate, without deducting the old maintenance charges:—

Systems.	1889-90.					1888-89.
	New works and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godávari	2,34,853	3,03,770	42,196	33,574	6,14,393	6,68,013
Kistna	1,99,666	2,48,947	30,351	20,013	4,68,977	4,21,752
Pennér	20,728	26,915	...	2,740	50,383	48,612
Sangam	45,432	31,820	373	3,571	81,196	72,410
Karnúl Canal	88,985	28,780	5,157	4,863	1,27,785	1,51,097
Barur	2,330	948	...	128	3,406	1,456
Cauvery	1,16,227	2,49,843	213	29,327	3,95,610	3,96,461
Srivaikuntham	15,526	19,690	...	2,033	37,249	36,972
Total Major Works .	7,23,747	8,80,713	78,290	96,249	17,78,999	17,96,773
Minor Works and Navigation . .	2,41,550	73,578	2,553	9,064	3,26,745	2,39,806
Grand Total .	9,65,297	9,54,291	80,843	1,05,313	21,05,744	20,36,579
Per acre irrigated by Major Works .	...	...	...	...	0·77	0·79

11. The charge for establishment in column 3 of the last statement is made up as follows:—

	Major Works.	Minor Works and Navigation.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Management { Direction and Executive	4,58,779	9,221	4,68,000
Revenue Management { Collection Charges .	2,47,764	8,815	2,56,579
Total .	7,06,543	18,036	7,24,579
Maintenance of Works	1,74,170	55,542	2,29,712
Grand Total .	8,80,713	73,578	9,54,291

12. The principal crop irrigated was rice, the irrigated area under which was 2,189,489 acres of the estimated value of 540 lakhs of rupees.

13. The miscellaneous receipts in column 4 of the statement in para. 4 are made up of the following items:—

	Rs.
Plantations	11,248
Navigation	2,01,176
Sundry	61,945
Less cash refunds of revenue	—3,659
	2,70,710

14. The navigation receipts were divided as follows among the different canals, excluding the Vedarniem Canal on which they were only Rs. 647:—

Canals.	Length of navigable channels.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Value of goods.	Ton-mileage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Godávari . . .	496	94,253	67,036	2,77,78,097	10,741,945
Kistna . . .	281	28,732	61,485	1,83,75,765	10,740,830
Karnúl . . .	190	1,360	14,794	5,65,909	...
Buckingham . . .	262	73,123	1,51,920	1,74,03,566	14,553,846
Total .	1,229	1,97,468	2,95,235	6,41,23,337	36,036,621
Corresponding figures of previous year . .	1,214	1,96,977	2,56,709	4,86,88,041	35,218,322

The excess of expenditure over receipts in the case of the Buckingham Canal is again very noticeable, as is also the fact that, with the exception of the Godávari System, none of the canals show a profit. The attention of the Madras Government is invited to the remarks in para. 9 of the Review on the Report for 1888-89 regarding the propriety of raising the license fees. The loss on navigation operations is Rs. 97,766 against Rs. 59,732 in 1888-89.

15. Besides the Major and Minor works referred to in the preceding paragraphs the report also deals with irrigation works for which neither Capital

nor Revenue Accounts are kept, and with Agricultural Works. The former class of works consist chiefly of tanks and river channels, and the importance of them to Madras Irrigation may be gauged from the following figures:—

Year.	Area, 1st and 2nd crop.	Irrigation revenue.	Rate per acre.	Working expenses Direct charges in the Public Work Department only.	Rte per ac re
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 . . .	3,524,360	90,62,740	2·57	15,98,599	·52

The information regarding these works furnished in the Report is, however, incomplete. In Table II on pages 6 and 7 only the direct charges in the Public Works Department on account of them is given, the columns showing indirect charges and collection charges in the Revenue Department not having been filled in. On page 54 the old maintenance charges on account of these works are given as Rs. 3,63,744, but the old Revenue Receipts are not separately stated. The attention of the Madras Government is invited to the necessity of furnishing complete information regarding these works in future reports. The figures given above include the old Revenue Receipts; the Working expenses also include the old maintenance charges, but the charges on account of the Tank Restoration Scheme have been deducted.

The area irrigated was made up of 2,698,799 acres of first and 825,561 acres of second crop.

16. Works included in this category are divided in the report into "Imperial" and "Minor," the former comprising the more important tanks and channels which are under the charge of the Officers of the Public Works Department, the latter comprising all the small works which are under the charge of the Revenue Officers. The use of the term "Imperial" in connexion with the former class of works is somewhat misleading, as the works are not "Imperial" in the sense of funds for their maintenance being provided from Imperial resources. The charges on their account are wholly Provincial, and the Madras Government is invited to consider whether it would not be possible to adopt for them some less ambiguous nomenclature.

17. In addition to the ordinary outlay incurred on these works, for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, there was special expenditure on account of the Tank Restoration Scheme, the origin and scope of which were described in paras. 14—17 of last year's Review. Eight investigating parties were at work during the year, and executive work in connexion with the scheme was carried out in nine districts. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred:—

	Expenditure during 1889-90.					Expenditure to end of 1889-90.
	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Execution . .	1,52,435	2,52,368	92,865	6,056	5,03,724	16,89,330
Investigation . .	27,705	...	74,950	886	1,03,541	8,89,945
Total .	1,80,140	2,52,368	1,67,815	6,942	6,07,265	25,79,275

The number of works investigated for which estimates had been sanctioned at the close of the year was 1,974, the estimates aggregating Rs. 21,21,811.

At the same time estimates aggregating Rs. 4,32,064 for 314 works were under disposal, so the result of the investigation up to the close of the year is therefore that estimates for 2,288 works to the amount of Rs. 25,53,875 have been prepared at a cost of Rs. 8,89,945, or nearly 35 per cent. It is probably impossible to state at present what the result on the irrigation revenue of the outlay on this class of works is likely to be, but in view of the large expenditure that is being incurred this is a subject to which the continued attention of the Government of Madras is particularly invited. The question of the advisability of continuing the Tank Restoration Scheme on the present scale was referred to in para. 17 of last year's Review, and also in a letter to the Government of Madras, No. 143 I., dated 9th August 1890, to which a reply is still awaited.

18. The last class of works dealt with in the Report are Agricultural Works which comprise river embankments and conservancy. The outlay on these was as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Original works	1,49,004	
Repairs	2,09,389	
		3,58,393
Establishment		80,869
Tools and Plant		5,160
		4,44,422

19. The report was received by the Government of India on December 1st. The modifications in statement No. II in the body of the report comparing the receipts and charges, which were suggested by the Government of India in letter No. 78 I. of May 8th, 1890, have been carried into effect and are conducive to clearness. A fixed sum has also now been taken for the receipts and charges on account of old irrigation under each system. The remarks made in para. 19 of the Review of the Report for 1888-89, regarding the absence of information of professional interest, have not however received attention, and the notice of the Government of Madras is again invited to this matter to which the Government of India attaches considerable importance.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce, and Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Madras for information and guidance, and that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted in the margin, for information.

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

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

C. VINCENT,
Under Secy to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1890.

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	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	11 11	11 11
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	27 5	...	...	...	157 0	157 0	16 80	16 0
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 3	11 2	12 1	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	19 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	183 8	183 8	10 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 4	12 4	16 0	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	9 5	9 6	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	9 9	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 3	...	50 2	...	...	392 0	392 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	12 0	12 10	...	...	11 7	11 12	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	9 10	22 13	22 13	8 4	8 0	65 0	60 0	16 14	15 3
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	30 13	33 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	17 13	17 10	19 5	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	‡	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	18 0	18 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	11 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	12 4	12 4	...	...	12 4	12 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	16 2	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Cachar	8 6⅔	8 6⅔	...	...	10 10½	11 6⅔	13 5½	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12⅔	13 5⅓	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 11
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 6½	10 5	13 5½	11 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
Mágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 8	15 4	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 10	...	...	12 5*	13 0*	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Mymensingh	11 4	10 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 8	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 0
24-Pergunnahs	13 4	13 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	100 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 14	12 14	17 7	18 11	9 3	8 15	14 12	14 4	15 3	...	12 5	12 3	...	...	9 6	9 9	17 3	17 5	18 5	17 15	15 5	15 12	90 0	90 0	11 0	10 12
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	15 4	15 4	...	16 0	13 9½	11 13½	16 1	15 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5¼	22 13½	...	...	17 12	16 0	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	12 12	12 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 12
Central—																										
Bankoora	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 8	19 0	18 8	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	280 0	280 0	10 8	10 8
Burdwan	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 8	13 2	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	11 11¾
Beerbhoom	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 8	16 0	18 12	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 0	...	...	11 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	...	...	14 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	18 0	18 0	...	...	7 8	7 6	16 14	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 4	15 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	16 8	15 12	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	21 0	...	...	17 4	18 4	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	14 0	14 8	...	...	13 0	12 0	18 5	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0
Northern—																										
Rungpore	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	15 8	19 4	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	9 0	10 8	10 0	12 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	13 2	13 2	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	17 12	17 12	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	19 11	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	18 6	17 1	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhoom	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 0
Manbhoom	13 0	13 5	...	...	15 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 12	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 14
Lohardugga	7 12 to 13 8	8 0 to 14 8	20 0	†	13 0 to 16 0	17 0	18 0 to 21 0	21 0 to 23 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	28 0	17 0 to 22 8	24 0	150 0	150 0	9 8	9 0
Hazáribágh	14 0	14 0	18 0	49 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	9 -	9 0

(a) Not stated. * Khesari, husked. † Not sold. ‡ Rupees 1-4-0 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1890—*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*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Marua or (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		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	14 12	...	16 13	21 0	16 0	15 4	17 14	18 0	17 14	...	...	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	168 0	165 0	10 8	10 8
Gya	15 4	15 8	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 8	18 8	21 0	19 0	...	...	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	160 0	...	10 0	10 0
Patna	16 4 to 17 4	15 4 to 17 4	22 0	19 8	11 0	11 0	16 12	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 6	19 12	23 0	...	120 0	130 0	9 8	9 8
Shahabad	14 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	16 12	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																												
Purnah	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0 to 12 10	20 0 to 12 10	22 0 to 16 6	22 0 to 16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 11	151 8	...	10 1	9 0
Shágalpur	16 6	16 6	20 3	20 3	16 6 to 13 8	16 6 to 13 3	18 15 to 17 0	20 3 to 18 0	18 0	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 12 to 18 8	19 12 to 18 8	21 0	17 9	200 0	160 0	11 0	10 1
Durbhunga	13 8	16 8	22 0	18 11	15 0	12 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	11 10	11 0
Mozufferpore	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	16 8	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Saran	15 0	16 8	20 0	19 8	8 8	8 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chumparun	18 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 11	160 0	151 8	10 1	10 1
N.-W. Provinces—																												
Eastern—																												
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 4	13 4	14 0	15 0	9 12	9 12	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Ghazipur	14 13	14 14	17 6	15 12	7 1	7 12	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Jaunpur	13 0	12 8	14 12	14 8	7 0	7 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Allahabad	12 8	13 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 8	15 8	16 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Central—																												
Bánda	13 8	12 12	...	15 8	8 4	8 0	14 4	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 12	15 12	18 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Fatehpur	14 0	14 4	15 8	16 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 8	16 8	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Jalaun	13 4	13 0	15 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	18 0	18 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	14 12	14 12	16 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	18 0	18 0	150 0	150 0	11 0	11 0
Etawah	14 0	14 2	15 12	15 12	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	18 3	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 0	12 12	15 8	15 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 3	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	13 0	13 12	16 4	16 4	5 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	14 4	14 4	15 4	15 4	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	15 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																												
Lalitpur	14 10	14 10	18 0	18 8	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	20 8	20 8	13 0	13 0	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 14	10 14
Jhánsi	15 8	15 8	17 12	17 13	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 4	21 4	21 9½	16 0	16 12	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	19 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 0	13 12	17 8	18 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	16 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 0	14 8	18 0	18 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	12 4	15 4	18 8	18 8	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	15 12	16 4	18 0	18 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	15 8	16 0	16 8	18 8	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	16 8	17 8	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Submontane—																												
Ballia	16 4	15 4	...	...	10 6	10 4	16 4	16 0	18 12	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 0	18 12	19 4	155 0	140 0	10 12	10 8
Azamgarh	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	8 14	8 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 16	16 16	16 16	16 16	177 8	177 8	9 3	9 3
Gorakhpur	13 8	13 8	14 6	14 6	9 0	9 0	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	9 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Shahjahanpur	13 12	13 8	17 8	17 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	16 12	16 12	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Bareilly	13 12	13 12	15 8	15 8	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	13 12	13 12	15 8	15 8	7 0	7 8	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 14	10 14

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1891.

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.

REVIEW OF THE REGISTRATION REPORTS FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDING WITH THE YEAR 1889-90.

No. $\frac{6 \text{ Pub.}}{259\text{-}271}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),— under date Calcutta, the 17th February 1891.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{11}{300\text{-}312}$, dated the 14th February 1888.

Read also—

The Registration Reports of the several Local Governments and Administrations for the three years ending with the year 1889-90.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—THE last full reports on the Administration of the Registration Department were submitted for the year 1886-87. The first triennial reports for the period ending with the year 1889-90 have now been prepared in accordance with the orders in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{28}{1579\text{-}95}$, dated the 15th July 1887, which directed the submission of these reports in full every third year and of statistical returns and brief commentaries for intermediate years. Some of the reports are defective, as they do not contain a comparison of the results of the period of three years just expired with those of the preceding period. In the tabular statement attached to this Resolution the statistics for the past five years are exhibited for each Province.

2. In the Madras Presidency the steady advance in the operations of the Department which has been noticeable for years has been maintained.

The number of documents registered was 608,942 in 1886-87, and by 1889-90 had risen to 727,395. The ratio of advance during the triennial period of compulsory and optional registrations is nearly the same, *viz.* 20 and 21 per cent. respectively. Of the documents registered in 1889-90, 678,546 related to immoveable property, and of these 456,712 were compulsory and 221,834 optional registrations. The aggregate value of the property affected by the transactions registered, which was R1,203½ lakhs in 1886-87, was R1,474 lakhs in 1889-90, of which R1,307 lakhs represent immoveable and R167 lakhs moveable property. The average value of each document relating to immoveable property has fallen from R260 in the triennial period ending 1883-84 to R195 in that under review. This fact suggests that mortgages and sales of lands have been becoming more frequent among the poorer cultivators; but even if this inference is justified, it does not, the Local Government thinks, indicate that growing poverty is the cause of relinquishment. The fact that the bulk of registrations takes place in the richest districts appears to the Madras Government to afford evidence of a connection between advancing general prosperity and the increase of transactions in land. The data are insufficient for any definite conclusion on the point: but the subject is one which, as the Madras Government recognise, should receive the careful and continued attention of the Inspector General of Registration. It should be noted that the Transfer of Property Act of 1882, which virtually abolished optional registration of documents relating to immoveable property, is in force throughout the Madras Presidency.

The receipts of the Department have nearly doubled since the year 1880-81, and amounted to R10,24,106 in 1889-90; the average for the triennial period under review was R9,58,638. The expenditure during the year 1889-90 amounted to R7,26,979, and was 3·1 per cent. less than the expenditure of the preceding year. The surplus of receipts over charges was thus nearly three lakhs of rupees, the highest ever realized.

3. In the Bombay Presidency there was a considerable rise in the number of documents registered in 1887-88: the rate of increase has not been maintained in the two subsequent years, but there has been a steady advance, with the result that the number of documents registered, which in 1886-87 was 112,412, had reached 154,326 in 1889-90. The annual average for the triennial period was 145,139. The increase is specially noticeable in the case of instruments relating to immoveable property. Compulsory and optional registrations of this class numbered in 1886-87 84,474 and 21,531, respectively: the annual average for the triennial period was 115,170 and 24,341; and in 1889-90 they were 122,477 and 26,029, respectively. The increase in the number of compulsory registrations in 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89 is chiefly due to the rise in the number of mortgages of R100 in value and upwards. The increase is especially noticeable in the Deccan Districts, where the registrations under this head have risen from 12,364 in 1886-87 to 23,187 in 1889-90; in these Districts the immoveable property of agriculturists cannot be attached in execution unless it has been specifically pledged. The increase under optional registrations was almost wholly confined to instruments of sale of less value than R100. The aggregate value of property affected by registered instruments amounted to R781⅓ lakhs in 1889-90, against R763⅓ lakhs in the preceding year. The aggregate value of the immoveable property affected has risen from R740¾ lakhs to R761¾ lakhs, while that of the moveable property declined from R22⅘ lakhs to R19⅔ lakhs.

The Transfer of Property Act is not in force in Bombay, where registration is still (except in the four Deccan Districts) optional in the case of documents affecting immoveable property of less value than R100. The most noticeable feature of registration in this Presidency is the very small number (only 4,591 in 1889-90) of instruments affecting moveable property which were registered. That this is not due to the paucity of instruments executed is shown by the registrations under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act of 1879, which makes registration compulsory where an agriculturist is a party to the instrument. In 1889-90, 40,406 documents affecting moveables were registered under this Act in the four districts to which it applies. It would seem that the advantages of registration as affecting bonds and other like instruments are very imperfectly understood in the Bombay Presidency.

There has been a steady increase of revenue. In 1886-87 it amounted to R3,23,326, and in 1889-90 to R4,41,809, while the average for the three years under review was R4,22,956. The expenditure during 1889-90, R2,47,344, was slightly in excess of that in the previous year—R2,41,744, but was somewhat lower than in the year 1886-87, when it amounted to R2,49,146. The surplus was R1,94,463, a higher figure than had been reached in any previous year.

The increase in the number of documents registered under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act has also been marked. The number registered in 1889-90 was 118,410, against 101,620 in 1888-89 and 83,264 in 1887-88. The most noticeable increase occurred under the heads of Mortgages, Leases for periods not exceeding one year, and Bonds for moveable property. The financial results of registration under this Act show a deficit. The question whether the Act, with or without modifications, shall be maintained or not is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

4. The statistics for Bengal show a large and sustained advance in the operations of the Department. The number of documents registered increased from 698,539 in 1886-87 to 893,608 in 1889-90, and the annual average number during the triennial periods ending with these two years was 703,607 and 798,354, respectively. The character of the documents registered underwent a great change during the period under review. In 1886-87 the deeds affecting immoveable property which were compelled to be registered were 376,898 in number: they steadily rose during the three years, till in 1889-90 they numbered 594,933. The number of deeds registered of which registration was optional was 194,518 in 1886-87; in 1887-88, owing to the extension to new districts of the registration provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, which required registration in a large number of cases where it had previously been optional, the number of optional registrations fell to 95,464. In 1889-90 the number had risen to 147,191. The aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents rose from R1,345 lakhs in 1886-87 to R1,903 lakhs in 1888-89, but fell to R1,490 lakhs in 1889-90. The fall occurred entirely in transactions relating to immoveable property, *viz.* from R1,699 lakhs to R1,276 lakhs. The fall has not been explained, but the matter is under investigation, and the Government of India will be glad to learn what causes were at work to produce such a sudden change.

The operations under the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act, I (B. C.) of 1876, increased from 7,252 in 1886-87 to 8,215 in 1889-90. The Inspector General of Registration has observed that in the majority of districts the Muhammadan Marriage Registrars are steadily gaining ground and that the Act is not unpopular, though in certain places it is neglected and in others its effects are destroyed by the opposition of a few hostile zamindars. The Act is in operation in fourteen districts, and is to be extended to the Town of Calcutta and the Districts of the 24-Parganas, Jessore and Murshidabad.

The receipts and expenditure of the Department increased, respectively, from R10,31,485 in 1886-87 to R11,98,801 in 1889-90, and from R5,64,274 to R6,27,434. The average annual surplus during the triennial period was R5 lakhs, or about the same as in the preceding three years.

5. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been a steady advance in the number of documents registered, though the rate of increase has been smaller than in the Provinces already mentioned. The number of documents registered in 1886-87 was 179,854, and in 1889-90, 197,706. The increase in the triennial period under report over the previous similar period was 39,484. The percentage of optional to compulsory registrations has, during the triennial period, declined from 62 to 57 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces, and from 96 to 89 per cent. in Oudh. The greater popularity of optional registration in Oudh is a circumstance which has not been explained and requires to be further investigated. The number of instruments registered which affected immoveable property increased from 137,988 in 1886-87 to 155,330 in 1889-90, and that of documents affecting moveable property from 40,830 in 1886-87 to 41,168 in 1889-90. The value of property affected by the deeds registered rose from R741 lakhs in 1886-87 to R842 lakhs in 1889-90. The aggregate value of immoveable and moveable property was in the year 1889-90 R789 and R103 lakhs, respectively. The average value of each deed, whether

affecting moveable or immoveable property, was higher in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces.

The receipts of the Department rose from R3,43,479 in 1886-87 to R3,90,334 in 1889-90, and were R1,05,175 more than in the preceding triennial period. The increase in the expenditure, which has risen from R1,87,365 in 1886-87 to R1,98,401 in 1889-90, is due to the fees paid to departmental Sub-Registrars. These officials receive a percentage on receipts, while the Tahsildars whom they have replaced were paid by fixed additions to their salaries.

6. In the Punjab there has been an increase during the triennial period in the number of documents registered, but the increase has not been progressive, and the number of registrations in 1889-90 (78,383), while considerably in excess of the number in 1886-87 (69,691), is yet smaller than that of 1887-88 (79,334) or 1888-89 (81,206). Of the documents registered in 1889-90, 58,809 belonged to the compulsory and 19,574 to the optional class; 68,278 related to immoveable property, 660 were wills, 3 authorities to adopt, and 9,442 were miscellaneous non-testamentary documents not relating to immoveable property. There has been a steady annual decline in the number of optional registrations, which form about one-third of the total number of registrations in the year 1889-90. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in transactions of the optional class relating to immoveable property and in bonds. The reason for non-registration of the former is said to be that the mutations now effected in the annual land-revenue records of the Province are considered sufficient evidence of title, and as the Transfer of Property Act does not extend to the Punjab, the law presents no obstacle to the development of this practice, by which the parties concerned escape both stamp duty and registration fees. The whole subject of the relation between the mutation records and the operations of the Registration Department is now before the Lieutenant-Governor, and one of the questions which is being considered with regard to the agricultural indebtedness of the Province is that of the desirability or otherwise of extending the system of registration and making the formal execution of all deeds relating to transfer of land compulsory by law. The decline in the number of bonds is explained to be due to a growing tendency on the part of money-lenders to secure their loans by taking land on mortgage instead of by simple money-bonds. The annual statistics of civil litigation show a steady decrease in the proportion of suits for money or moveables founded on registered documents. This proportion was, in 1887, 3·1 per cent.; in 1888, 2·8 per cent.; and in 1889, 2·4 per cent. The value of immoveable property transferred by registered deeds fell from R353⅗ lakhs in 1888-89 to R342⅖ lakhs in 1889-90, and that of moveable property from R26⅘ lakhs to R23⅗ lakhs.

The income of the year 1889-90 was R2,21,989 compared with R2,27,984 in the previous year and R2,19,732 in 1887-88. There was a considerable decline in the expenditure in 1889-90, when it was R87,721, compared with R1,14,834 in 1888-89. Of the decrease of R27,113, R24,036 represent the savings which have resulted from the withdrawal during the year of registration allowances from Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars. The surplus of income over expenditure was R1,34,268, the largest yet attained in any year.

7. The number of documents registered in the Central Provinces rose gradually from 25,695 in the year 1886-87 to 28,676 in the year 1889-90, the total increase in the triennial period being 2,981. The advance was mainly in registrations of the compulsory class, which form about three-fourths of the total registrations. The increase is almost entirely confined to instruments affecting immoveable property. In 1888-89 instruments of mortgage amounted to about 40 per cent. of the total registrations, sales and exchanges of immoveable property coming next with 23 per cent. The value of the property affected by registered documents rose from R98½ lakhs in 1888-89 to R102 lakhs in 1889-90.

The receipts of the Department have risen from R78,166 in the year 1886-87 to R1,00,697 in the year 1889-90. The rise is chiefly due to the operation of the revised schedule of fees introduced in April 1888, but also in some measure to the increase in the business of the Department. The expenditure of the Department (R40,298) during the year 1889-90 was about the same

(R40,791) as in the year 1886-87, and somewhat lower than in the two preceding years.

8. The operations of the Registration Department in Lower Burma have steadily progressed during the last three years. The total number of registrations in 1889-90 was 10,822 against 7,630 in 1886-87, showing an increase of about 42 per cent. The increase was mainly in documents relating to immoveable property of the compulsory class, and was confined to the Pegu and Tenasserim Divisions. The Transfer of Property Act is not in force in this Province. The total number of registrations affecting immoveable property rose from 8,227 in 1888-89 to 9,576 in 1889-90, and of those relating to moveable property from 1,165 to 1,203. The aggregate value of immoveable property transferred during 1889-90 was R123 lakhs compared with R108⅔ lakhs in the preceding year. The value of moveable property transferred during these years was R32½ lakhs and R28¼ lakhs respectively.

The total receipts of the year 1889-90 were R36,054 compared with R32,811 in the year 1888-89; and the expenditure R16,948 against R15,721. The receipts and expenditure of the Department have gradually risen from R25,502 and R14,004 in the year 1886-87 to the figures above mentioned.

Particulars of the working of the Registration Department in Upper Burma since the passing of the Upper Burma Registration Regulation (I of 1887) are given for the first time. There were 16 Registration Offices in Upper Burma in which 1,534 documents were registered during the year 1889-90. The total value of the property affected by these deeds was R63⅔ lakhs and the amount of fees realized was R4,015.

9. In Assam the number of documents registered has risen from 24,169 in 1886-87 to 31,242 in 1889-90. The increase is almost entirely in compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property. The Transfer of Property Act is in force in the Plains Districts of this Province. Of the documents of all classes regstered in 1889-90, 27,818 or 89·04 per cent. were registered in the two Surma Valley Districts; 3,365 or 10·77 per cent. in the six Assam Valley Districts, and 59 or 0·19 per cent. in the Hill Districts. The percentage of registrations in the Surma Valley and Assam Valley Districts respectively was 84·73 and 15·01 in 1888-89, and 83·95 and 15·67 in 1887-88. The operations in the Surma Valley are steadily developing, while in the Assam Valley Districts they have been nearly stationary during the past three years. This has always been a feature of the Assam Registration returns, and is explained by the fact that while Sylhet is permanently settled and densely populated, the Assam Valley is thinly peopled and occupied by a population which has hardly yet become familiar with transferable property in land. Until 1885 the great bulk of the land in this Valley was held on annual leases, and transfers were effected by relinquishment and entry of the name of the new occupier in the revenue records. The value of property affected by registered transactions rose from about R40¾ lakhs in 1886-87 to R52⅜ in 1889-90. Comparing the results of the last two years, the value of immoveable property increased from about R30½ lakhs to R42 lakhs, and that of moveable property from about R7⅞ lakhs to R10⅜.

The receipts of the Department rose to R42,417 in the year 1889-90 and exceeded those of the preceding year by R10,298. The expenditure was R23,193 in the year 1889-90, and the Chief Commissioner has very properly drawn attention to the desirability of utilizing the surplus to a greater extent than has hitherto been done in affording greater facilities to the public for registering documents. There are fewer registration offices to area and population in Assam than in any other province in India.

10. In Coorg the business connected with registration has steadily increased. The number of documents registered in 1889-90 was 1,539 against 695 in 1886-87. The withdrawal of the restriction hitherto imposed upon the registration of documents relative to the alienation of jamma and other lands held under similar tenures is in a great degree responsible for the increase. With the increase in the number of transactions there was also a rise in the aggregate value of the property transferred, which was about R13 lakhs in 1886-87 and R17 lakhs in 1889-90.

The financial results show a slight decrease both in the receipts and the expenditure during 1889-90 compared with the preceding year. The receipts

amounted to R5,701 compared with R6,084 in 1888-89, and the expenditure to R1,807 against R1,813.

11. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the falling off which occurred in 1886-87 in the number of documents registered was recovered in 1887-88, and the number of registrations continued to rise up to 31,766 in 1889-90. The increase was confined to documents relating to immoveable property of which registration was compulsory, optional registrations relating both to immoveable and moveable property having remained almost stationary during the triennial period under review. Of the deeds registered in 1889-90, 23,234 were compulsorily and 8,431 optionally registrable. The aggregate value of property transferred, which was R62¾ lakhs in 1887-88, and R66 lakhs in 1888-89, amounted to R77 lakhs in 1889-90. The receipts rose from R55,953 in 1886-87 to R70,865 in 1889-90, the average for the triennial period under review being R63,967. The expenditure of the Department amounted to R37,222, R38,628, and R39,823, respectively, in the three years.

In Secunderabad the documents registered during the three years numbered 756, 729 and 804 respectively. The receipts amounted to R2,343, R2,281 and R2,589, and the expenditure to R1,071, R1,065 and R1,192.

12. The results of the operations of the Department in British India during the past three years may be thus summarised. In 1887-88 the number of documents registered (which in 1886-87 numbered 1,753,405) rose to 1,843,593: in 1888-89 the rise was continued to 1,983,540, and in 1889-90 to 2,156,329. The receipts from fees show a progressive rise from R29,48,694 in 1886-87 to R31,10,573 in 1887-88, R33,09,337 in 1888-89 and R35,35,363 in 1889-90; while the percentage of expenditure to receipts which in 1886-87 was 65·2 fell in 1887-88 to 62·1, in 1888-89 to 61·1 and in 1889-90 to 56·8.

The record of the working of the Act during the past three years is, the Government of India consider, on the whole satisfactory. The number of deeds registered has shown a considerable progressive rise, but the proportion of deeds optionally registered has declined, and at the end of the triennial period the percentage of such deeds to the total number of deeds registered stands at 33·4 as compared with 45·9 at the end of the previous triennial period. The Governor General in Council trusts that no efforts will be spared to endeavour to make the registration of optionally registrable deeds more general than it is. It is incumbent on the Government to give all reasonable facilities for registration by establishing offices in sufficient numbers and appointing special officers for all places where there is no other public servant available with leisure to attend to the work, and where the receipts are likely to be sufficient to cover the cost. The profits of the working of the Act, which in 1886-87 amounted to R10,25,929, had by 1889-90 increased to R15,24,222, so that there is ample scope for increasing the number of offices in places where they do not at present meet the requirements of the people. The department has not been established for the purpose of realising a profit to Government, but in order to secure a better record of title in land and better evidence of monetary transactions among the people; and the Governor General in Council trusts that Local Governments and Administrations will not lose sight of the need for devoting the surplus in their hands (after meeting pensions and other indirect charges) to providing facilities for registration when experience shows that they are required. Among the larger Provinces Madras stands out pre-eminent in this respect, and devotes a larger proportion of its revenue than any other to the service of the registering public.

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

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

(True Extract.)

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

1	2	3							4				5				6								7						
Name of Province.	Total number of Registrations.					Receipts.					Expenditure.				Percentage of column 4 on column 3.				Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Registered Documents.												Proportion of Offices to Area and Population.				
																	Affecting immoveable property.				Affecting moveable property.				Total aggregate value.				Area in square miles.	Population.	No. of Registration Offices.	Average area in square miles to each Office.	Average population to each Office.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.					
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Madras	618,915	633,626	646,576	737,395	8,56,242	8,98,439	9,53,971	10,24,106	7,91,761	6,85,721	7,50,301	7,26,079	81·8	75·2	78·7	70·9	10,99,973	11,99,50,346	12,08,90,760	13,06,89,806	1,19,13,011	1,13,99,587	1,26,49,196	1,67,01,363	13,08,49,984	13,13,49,933	13,35,46,056	14,73,91,164	141,120	30,149	33,627,219	373	375	82,645
Bombay	112,812	134,788	146,304	154,326	3,23,396	3,91,298	4,23,763	4,41,809	2,49,146	2,42,723	2,41,744	2,47,344	77·0	62·0	56·7	55·9	45,162	6,61,09,389	7,40,73,554	7,61,73,811	38,45,647	32,22,027	22,80,300	19,64,773	6,46,90,809	6,93,31,416	7,63,53,855	7,81,38,583	126,452	16,454,414	249	499	66,081
Bengal	698,339	717,993	783,402	893,608	10,31,485	10,31,985	10,93,472	11,98,801	5,64,274	5,70,266	5,99,176	6,27,434	54·7	56·6	54·7	52·3	23,181	11,84,48,090	16,99,35,531	12,75,87,010	1,92,84,862	1,97,85,576	2,03,58,392	2,14,53,648	13,48,08,043	13,82,33,666	19,02,93,923	14,90,40,658	150,689	66,691,456	307	490	217,236
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	172,854	192,459	195,198	197,768	3,13,479	3,68,989	3,78,453	3,90,334	1,87,365	1,93,443	1,95,580	1,98,401	54·5	52·5	51·6	50·8	13,745	6,77,55,015	7,23,87,015	7,38,99,470	90,21,004	93,48,904	96,73,063	1,03,16,961	7,61,84,840	7,71,03,979	8,19,60,078	8,42,16,422	95,082	44,107,869	347	274	127,112
Punjab	69,691	79,334	81,206	78,383	1,91,656	2,19,782	2,27,984	2,21,989	1,04,610	1,12,625	1,14,834	87,721	54·5	51·2	50·3	39·9	48,205	3,24,81,879	3,53,64,164	3,43,41,160	16,43,806	22,44,887	26,86,344	23,58,776	3,66,91,051	3,47,26,766	3,80,50,508	3,65,99,936	106,613	18,843,264	235	452	80,179
Central Provinces	95,695	97,545	97,383	99,676	78,166	83,089	95,546	1,00,697	40,791	43,706	43,309	40,298	52·1	51·4	45·2	40·0	3,13,574	91,83,079	93,85,321	95,59,083	6,54,671	5,57,257	4,73,230	6,57,183	99,68,165	97,40,336	98,58,641	1,02,16,266	86,501	9,639,818	82	1,054	119,997
Burma (Lower)	7,830	8,676	9,430	10,922	23,502	29,[illegible]	32,811	36,054	14,004	15,232	15,721	16,948	54·1	51·8	47·9	47·0	3,33,195	89,16,641	1,06,68,693	1,22,96,269	16,36,809	24,84,447	28,81,976	32,36,970	1,19,60,004	1,14,01,088	1,37,50,669	1,55,33,239	87,220	3,736,771	110	792	33,970
Assam	24,169	21,888	24,230	31,242	36,415	31,[illegible]	32,119	42,417	22,509	21,878	22,362	23,193	62·8	69·6	69·6	54·8	33,33,434	20,53,415	30,37,989	41,94,321	7,01,695	6,84,333	7,63,827	10,65,286	40,35,129	27,66,748	38,01,816	52,59,709	45,350	4,932,045	22	2,061	224,183
Coorg	695	1,038	1,081	1,539	4,394	5,115	6,084	5,701	2,025	2,098	1,813	1,807	46·0	41·0	29·8	31·8	10,59,580	9,26,709	13,39,447	15,90,699	2,33,350	2,19,317	2,44,899	1,23,861	12,92,930	11,46,027	15,84,346	17,14,260	1,581	178,302	9	175	19,811
Hyderabad Assigned Districts (including Sawunderabad)	25,278	27,046	28,380	32,570	58,039	61,527	63,134	73,455	37,280	38,293	39,693	41,016	64·2	62·2	61·9	55·8	57,71,929	62,17,252	67,39,131	77,73,537	3,30,872	5,41,990	3,88,264	4,27,201	61,02,801	67,59,242	71,27,395	82,00,738	27,711	2,672,673	62	285	43,107
Grand Total	1,743,406	1,843,593	1,983,540	2,186,229	39,46,694	41,10,573	43,09,337	46,36,363	19,22,765	19,33,985	20,24,233	20,11,141	55·2	52·1	51·1	50·8	55,28,975	43,30,70,825	50,40,27,805	47,50,05,166	4,92,54,717	5,04,88,385	5,22,99,671	5,83,05,809	45,47,83,736	48,35,59,301	55,63,27,277	53,63,10,978	8,56,248	198,282,831	1,796	476	110,402

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first ten months of the official year 1890-91, and of the nineteen preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY.																				YEAR.
	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.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	8,81	61,03	20,58	90,42	5,40	39,86	3,69	48,95	1,01	1,11	1,72	3,84	3,14	10,40	11,51	25,05	1,32	3,56	13,64	18,52	1871-72
1872-73	9,95	57,90	22,76	90,61	4,65	37,28	2,98	44,91	89	1,04	1,73	3,66	3,23	10,13	9,25	22,61	2,51	4,21	23,24	29,96	1872-73
1873-74	8,86	56,58	18,46	83,90	5,39	39,74	3,13	48,26	1,11	85	1,02	2,98	3,20	11,79	11,47	26,46	2,70	4,05	18,25	25,00	1873-74
1874-75	9,76	65,37	15,03	90,16	5,63	40,48	3,68	49,79	95	76	1,25	2,96	3,10	11,38	11,09	25,57	3,12	5,74	11,68	20,54	1874-75
1875-76	10,49	62,56	15,89	88,94	5,92	36,48	4,01	46,41	1,13	90	1,08	3,11	3,65	11,58	9,40	24,63	3,12	4,21	20,07	27,40	1875-76
1876-77	10,84	54,88	15,17	80,89	6,93	35,18	94	43,05	1,23	65	25	2,13	4,49	10,10	5,88	20,47	3,47	4,43	15,25	23,15	1876-77
1877-78	12,12	68,56	16,89	97,57	7,19	41,50	99	49,68	1,61	79	40	2,80	4,75	7,87	1,85	14,47	4,10	5,22	12,01	21,33	1877-78
1878-79	10,99	55,12	16,48	82,59	7,20	38,47	1,88	47,55	1,60	52	23	2,35	4,62	7,98	3,80	16,40	5,51	5,78	16,09	27,38	1878-79
1879-80	10,33	50,89	11,32	72,54	7,98	33,47	1,90	43,35	2,64	62	25	3,51	4,28	7,71	6,43	18,42	5,71	5,73	18,99	30,43	1879-80
1880-81	10,89	50,57	12,41	73,87	7,24	46,61	2,07	55,92	4,10	1,06	21	5,37	4,39	8,86	6,38	19,63	3,98	6,81	22,70	33,49	1880-81
1881-82	10,88	45,03	14,51	70,42	8,41	40,14	1,53	50,08	3,17	1,09	32	4,53	4,18	8,20	3,95	16,33	5,89	6,73	26,24	38,86	1881-82
1882-83	11,82	14	15,42	27,38	8,49	−1,01*	1,53	9,01	2,87	4	49	3,40	4,46	4	3,14	7,64	6,54	7	31,09	37,70	1882-83
1883-84	12,03	24	15,79	28,06	8,96	48	1,30	10,74	3,08	4	46	3,58	4,19	7	4,63	8,89	6,43	12	23,96	30,51	1883-84
1884-85	10,48	29	11,48	22,25	9,03	39	1,66	11,08	3,28	5	50	3,83	4,02	6	4,12	8,20	6,39	5	16,71	23,15	1884-85
1885-86	11,17	26	13,28	24,71	9,89	48	1,08	11,45	3,57	6	76	4,39	4,20	10	3,06	7,36	5,26	6	26,33	31,65	1885-86
1886-87	11,52	39	10,89	22,80	10,23	46	1,36	12,05	4,44	9	80	5,33	5,41	17	4,31	9,89	8,13	13	23,36	31,62	1886-87
1887-88	10,72	43	14,31	25,46	11,96	47	1,74	14,17	4,02	6	68	4,76	8,37	9	3,75	12,21	7,53	2	24,11	31,66	1887-88
1888-89	12,40	5,37	13,32	31,09	12,42	3,28	1,35	17,05	4,62	68	42	5,72	8,83	87	4,28	13,98	7,35	78	16,38	24,51	1888-89
1889-90	11,98	7,77	11,10	30,85	13,17	2,90	1,73	17,80	4,72	57	55	5,84	8,58	73	5,44	14,75	6,98	1,87	27,36	36,21	1889-90
1890-91	13,71	7,81	15,34	36,86	14,65	3,79	1,43	19,87	5,25	1,00	67	6,92	9,41	94	3,82	14,17	7,29	40	39,33	47,02	1890-91

YEAR.	Total British India.					YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	19,68	1,15,96	1,35,64	51,14	1,86,78	1871-72
1872-73	21,23	1,10,56	1,31,79	59,96	1,91,75	1872-73
1873-74	21,26	1,13,01	1,34,27	52,33	1,86,60	1873-74
1874-75	22,56	1,23,73	1,46,29	42,73	1,89,02	1874-75
1875-76	24,31	1,15,73	1,40,04	50,45	1,90,49	1875-76
1876-77	26,96	1,05,24	1,32,20	37,49	1,69,69	1876-77
1877-78	29,77	1,23,94	1,53,71	32,14	1,85,85	1877-78
1878-79	29,92	1,07,87	1,37,79	38,48	1,76,27	1878-79
1879-80	30,94	98,42	1,29,36	38,89	1,68,25	1879-80
1880-81	30,60	1,13,91	1,44,51	43,77	1,88,28	1880-81
1881-82	32,53	1,01,19	1,33,72	46,55	1,80,27	1881-82
1882-83	34,18	−72*	33,46	51,67	85,13	1882-83
1883-84	34,69	95	35,64	46,14	81,78	1883-84
1884-85	33,20	84	34,04	34,47	68,51	1884-85
1885-86	34,09	96	35,05	44,51	79,56	1885-86
1886-87	39,73	1,24	40,97	40,72	81,69	1886-87
1887-88	42,60	1,07	43,67	44,59	88,26	1887-88
1888-89	45,62	10,98	56,60	35,75	92,35	1888-89
1889-90	45,43	13,84	59,27	46,18	1,05,45	1889-90
1890-91	50,31	13,94	64,25	60,59	1,24,84	1890-91

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

Finance and Commerce Department

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLII of 1890-91.

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.	Week ending 25th January, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Week ending 24th January, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 25th January, 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 24th January, 1891. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
31st Jan., 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	9,39,905	616	1,526	9,29,743	609	3,60,90,794	550	3,40,57,245	519	...	20,33,549
31st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,937	157	57	10,552	185	4,16,112	169	4,27,947	174	11,835	...
24th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly	141	13,414	95	141	8,610	61	3,62,872	63	3,42,738	59	...	20,134
31st ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	419	55,863	133	585	78,402	134	15,49,032	115	25,65,352	104	10,16,320	...
24th ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	752	82,818	110	752	85,294	113	26,90,543	90	27,46,890	86	56,347	...
31st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	4,39,968	263	1,672	4,33,000	259	1,58,70,759	222	1,37,49,039	193	...	21,21,720
31st ditto	Southern Marátha	978	91,713	94	1,044	83,867	80	33,54,484	86	36,99,608	84	3,45,124	...
	Ditto, Mysore Section	296	16,659	56	296	23,499	79	8,16,455	72	10,22,611	80	2,06,156	...
31st ditto	Bengal and North-Western*	649	98,627	152	699	97,610	140	35,03,932	126	35,79,062	123	75,130	...
	TOTAL	6,490	17,47,904	269	6,772	17,50,577	259	6,46,54,983	243	6,21,90,492	216	...	24,64,491
	State Lines worked by the State.												
31st Jan., 1891	North Western	2,369	(*d*)5,07,203	214	2,395	(*e*)4,80,551	201	*d*2,36,33,774	233	*e* 2,18,98,143	214	...	17,35,631
31st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	2,05,293	297	692	1,56,556	226	63,67,572	214	57,27,220	192	...	6,40,352
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	2,38,457	319	777	2,37,130	305	96,40,289	310	94,61,753	289	...	1,78,536
24th ditto	Bengal Central†	125	12,578	101	125	16,030	128	6,03,575	112	5,51,118	103	...	52,457
24th ditto	Nalhátí	27	1,772	66	27	1,620	60	83,565	71	76,785	66	...	6,780
17th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	289	41	8	521	65	9,667	30	15,280	44	5,613	...
24th ditto	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	(*f*)...	...	(*g*) 49,437	41	(*h*)50,875	47	1,438	...
	Burma (*i*)	553	1,26,303	228	556	1,34,821	242	37,83,524	160	42,11,569	178	4,28,045	...
	TOTAL	4,520	10,91,895	242	4,580	10,27,229	224	4,41,71,403	228	4,19,92,743	214	...	21,78,660
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
24th Jan., 1891	Great Indian Peninsula(*j*)	1,492	9,40,321	630	1,492	9,68,396	649	2,95,62,883	462	3,04,61,380	478	8,98,497	...
24th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,58,463	561	461	2,69,000	584	1,04,01,324	526	1,02,15,756	519	...	1,85,568
24th ditto	Madras	840	1,54,320	184	840	1,78,119	212	75,70,865	210	79,33,194	221	3,62,329	...
24th ditto	South Indian (*k*)	737	1,04,469	142	779	1,31,202	168	49,67,077	157	53,75,408	162	4,08,331	...
	TOTAL	3,530	14,57,573	413	3,572	15,46,717	433	5,25,02,149	347	5,39,85,738	354	14,83,589	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,540	42,97,372	296	14,924	43,24,523	290	16,13,28,535	264	15,81,68,973	249	...	31,59,562
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,40,33,817	137	8,18,39,830	129	...	21,93,987
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,72,94,718	127	7,63,29,143	120	...	9,65,575
	Assisted Companies.												
24th Jan., 1891	Tárakeshwar	22	5,883	267	22	5,749	261	2,22,795	233	2,21,781	232	...	1,014
24th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,623	69	67	4,095	61	2,86,620	104	2,82,253	103	...	4,367
24th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*f*)...	...	(*g*)3,77,349	115	(*h*)4,07,498	124	30,149	...
	TOTAL	89	10,506	118	89	9,844	111	8,86,764	124	9,11,532	128	24,768	...
	Native States Lines worked by Companies.												
24th Jan., 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	56,214	159	354	53,859	152	19,24,566	127	20,29,909	134	1,05,343	...
31st ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,510	43	72	3,330	46	1,12,106	44	1,61,892	55	49,786	...
31st ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	928	34	27	1,100	41	42,512	37	41,152	36	...	1,360
17th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	910	70	...	...	(*l*)35,200	72	35,200	...
	TOTAL	440	59,652	136	466	59,199	127	20,79,184	110	22,68,153	118	1,88,969	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
31st Jan., 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	6,758	63	108	9,351	87	(*m*)1,15,185	71	4,17,344	90	3,02,159	...
	Native States Lines.												
24th Jan., 1891	Jodhpore	124	7,033	57	124	6,500	52	2,85,582	54	3,00,919	57	15,337	...
31st ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	26,949	81	334	27,726	83	10,57,172	86	12,39,143	87	1,81,971	...
31st ditto	Morvi	94	4,633	49	94	5,273	56	1,53,318	51	2,51,980	62	98,662	...
	TOTAL	550	38,615	70	552	39,499	72	14,56,072	73	17,92,042	76	2,95,970	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway only.
(*e*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*f*) Return not received.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 18th January, 1890.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 17th January, 1891.
(*i*) Including the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*j*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(*k*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*l*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890.
(*m*) Total receipts from 13th October, 1889.

* Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

† Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

CALCUTTA,
14th February, 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1891.

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	...	...	...	...	12 9	11 8	14 14	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	11 11	11 11
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	14 9	13 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14⅜	17 14⅜
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 7	10 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	27 5	27 5	...	...	157 0	157 0	16 0	16 0
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 2	10 3	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 5	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 9	12 10	20 5	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	10 7	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 13	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 10	15 6	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 10	8 10	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 4	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 5	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 11	11 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	16 0	...	...	...	...	392 0	392 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	11 7	13 5	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	8 15	22 13	22 13	8 0	8 4	65 0	65 0	16 14	16 14
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	33 3	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	12 15	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	17 14	17 13	19 6	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	‡	‡	...	...	340 0	340 0	18 0	18 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	170 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	12 4	12 4	...	...	12 4	12 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Cachar	9 8	8 6½	...	...	13 0	10 10½	16 0	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12½	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 11
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goalpára	16 0	13 0	...	...	6 8	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 0
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern Hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	11 6‡	10 6½	13 3‡	13 3‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	12 5*	12 5*	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0
Bauleah	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 9	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	10 7	10 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	17 11	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 11	10 0
Dacca	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Mymensingh	10 8	11 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 8	9 8
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	12 8	13 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 14	12 14	18 1	17 7	10 0	9 3	14 9	14 12	16 9	15 3	13 9	12 5	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 3	18 14	18 5	14 11	15 5	90 0	90 0	10 11	11 0
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	15 4	15 4	...	...	14 8	13 9½	16 1	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5½	21 5½	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	12 8	12 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 12	...	...	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	110 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	15 8	15 0	280 0	280 0	10 8	10 8
Burdwan	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 2	16 8	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	10 11
Beerbhoom	16 8	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 4	...	...	12 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	18 6	18 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	17 4	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	16 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	15 0	12 0	16 2	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 8	...	...	17 12	17 4	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	15 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rungpore	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 10	9 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	15 8	19 4	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	...	...	14 10	15 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	10 0
Darjeeling	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	13 2	13 2	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	...	...	17 1	17 12	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	14 7	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhoom	16 0	15 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	200 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 2½	9 14
Lohardugga	8 0 to 11 12	7 12 to 13 8	†	20 0	13 8	13 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 18 0	18 0 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	40 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	24 0	†	17 0 to 23 0	17 0 to 22 8	140 0	150 0	9 0	9 8
Hazáribágh	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

(a) Not stated. * Khesari, husked. † Not sold. ‡ Rupee 1 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st H.ALF OF JANUARY 1891—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, COMMON.		RICE, BEST SORT.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KARON, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADLAY OR SUNGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		PLANTAIN.		SALT.	
	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past 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.	S. Ch.	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.*																										
Bahar, south—																										
Monghyr	15 3	15 12	...	13 2	11 2	10 12	8 2	8 2	23 2	23 2	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5
Gya	15 0	15 4	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	31 4	31 4	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10
Patna	13 8	13 4	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	8 12	23 2	23 2	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	37 8	40 0	18 12	18 12	16 10	16 10
Shahabad	14 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	23 2	23 2	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	37 8	40 0	18 12	18 12	16 10	16 10
Saran	14 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	23 2	23 2	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	37 8	40 0	18 12	18 12	16 10	16 10
Tirhut	13 8	13 4	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	8 12	23 2	23 2	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	37 8	40 0	18 12	18 12	16 10	16 10
Behar, north—																										
Champaran	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	37 14	40 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0
Darbhunga	15 8	15 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	8 8	23 2	23 2	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	37 8	40 0	18 12	18 12	16 10	16 10
Monghyr	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	8 12	23 2	23 2	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	37 8	40 0	18 12	18 12	16 10	16 10
Saran	14 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	23 2	23 2	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	37 8	40 0	18 12	18 12	16 10	16 10
Tirhut	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	23 2	23 2	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	37 8	40 0	18 12	18 12	16 10	16 10
Behar, south—																										
Behar	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	8 8	23 2	23 2	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	37 8	40 0	18 12	18 12	16 10	16 10
Gya	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	8 8	23 2	23 2	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	37 8	40 0	18 12	18 12	16 10	16 10
Patna	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	8 8	23 2	23 2	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	37 8	40 0	18 12	18 12	16 10	16 10
Shahabad	14 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	23 2	23 2	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	37 8	40 0	18 12	18 12	16 10	16 10
Saran	14 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	23 2	23 2	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	37 8	40 0	18 12	18 12	16 10	16 10
Tirhut	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	8 8	23 2	23 2	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	37 8	40 0	18 12	18 12	16 10	16 10
Central India—																										
Indore	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	13 8	14 4	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0
Bagh-kikhand (Satna)	13 8	14 4	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0
Sconi	13 8	14 4	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 8	14 4	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0
Central India—																										
Indore	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0
Bagh-kikhand (Satna)	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0
Sconi	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	14 6	14 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0
Jeypulmere	11 10	11 6	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	27 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0
Bickaneer	13 0	13 4	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0
Jeypore	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	33 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0
Kotrowlee	15 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	33 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0
Dholpur	14 1	14 3	18 0	18 11	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	33 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0
Hamirpur	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	33 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	33 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	33 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0
Etawah	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	33 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0
Farrukhabad	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	33 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	33 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	33 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Meerut—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0
Ghazipur	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0
Jaunpur	12 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Allahabad	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye—																										
Bograh	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0
Dinagepore	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0
Jessore	14 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	33 0	33 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0
Kajshahye	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0
Kishnagur	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0
Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0
Pubna	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0
Rajshahye	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0
Rungpore	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0
Silhet	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0
Tipperah	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0
Tirhut	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0
Punjab—																										
Delhi—																										
Delhi	12 12	13 4	15 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 12	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Hissar	13 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Rohtuk	13 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Sirsa	13 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Jullundur—																										
Ambala	12 12	13 4	15 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 12	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Ferozepore	12 12	13 4	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 12	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Hoshiarpur	13 0	13 4	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 12	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Jullundur	13 0	13 4	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 12	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Kapurthala	13 0	13 4	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 12	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Ludhiana	13 0	13 4	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 12	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Simla	12 12	13 4	15 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 12	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Sub-montane—																										
Baree	13 0	13 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 12	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Kangra	13 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 12	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Kohistan	13 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 12	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Kulu	13 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 12	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0
Spiti	13 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 12	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Six pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1891 —*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*).		Firkwood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 12
Ferozepore	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Montgomery	15 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	30 0	30 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	9 0	8 0	253 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	18 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Lahore	17 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	26 0	17 0	20 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	18 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	13 0
Jullundur	18 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	80 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	19 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	90 0	13 2	13 8
Gurdáspur	19 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	6 0	18 0	12 0	21 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	10 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	21 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	65 0	65 0	9 4	9 6
Kángra	18 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	17 0	18 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	‡	24 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	18 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	‡	†	25 0	25 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	†	†	75 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	27 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	22 0	‡	†	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	†	†	140 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	19 0	18 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	*	†	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	75 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	21 0	21 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	†	†	15 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	30 0	31 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	17 0	17 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	19 0	22 0	†	†	24 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	98 0	93 0	40 0	41 0
Kohát	16 0	14 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	30 0	32 0	21 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	14 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Multan	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Dera	21 0	22 0	43 0	41 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	40 0	43 0	28 0	29 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	21 0	24 0	38 0	38 0	15 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	19 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	36 0	37 0	29 0	28 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	‡	‡	111 0	100 0	42 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	23 0	20 8
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 0	16 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 8	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 8	12 12	20 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 13	12 13	15 8	18 4	7 12	7 12	9 3	8 10	21 10	22 8	29 8	26 3	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 4	...	...	9 0	10 0	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	13 0	17 0	15 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	...	16 0	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 14	12 8	13 8	13 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	54 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Ratnagiri	11 13	11 13	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 8	—	21 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 0
Colába (Alibág)	8 2	8 0	...	...	10 11	9 15	13 7	12 11	18 3	15 9	15 15	15 5	18 12	18 12	...	...	14 0	12 9	...	...	12 15	12 15	120 0	120 0	12 5	11 10
Bombay	10 8	10 4	15 11	15 15	7 6	7 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	83 0	11 3	12 0
Tanna (Salsette)	10 5½	10 5½	...	...	7 2	7 2	13 9	12 1	17 12	18 6	15 1	14 8	16 0	15 4	13 5	13 9	14 0	13 12	16 15	17 0	9 9	9 6	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
	10 5½	10 5½	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 3	8 3	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 13½	16 13½	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 5½	10 5½	80 0	80 0	11 7	11 7
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	18 2	18 2	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 10	11 10	21 12	21 12	17 12	17 12	24 2	24 2	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	20 10	20 10	80 0	80 0	9 9	9 9
Belgaum	17 8	17 8	33 0	33 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	13 8	15 8	...	...	13 8	13 0	80 0	76 0	14 0	14 0
Sátára	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 12	16 10	16 10	16 3	16 3	16 6	16 6	18 3	18 3	14 5	14 5	17 13	17 13	12 6	11 11	108 0	108 0	10 13	10 13
Sholapur	19 11	18 12	...	...	10 11	10 0	11 4	10 9	28 11	27 12	25 5	24 6	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 4	...	...	16 14	16 14	71 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	16 14	16 14	...	...	7 3	7 3	11 5	11 5	25 5	25 5	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 12	11 2	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Poona (City)	12 10	12 8	13 4	13 4	9 13	9 3	10 7	9 13	17 6	17 6	16 2	16 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	16 2	14 15	...	...	18 0	18 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmednagar	14 8	14 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	21 5	21 5	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	17 4	17 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	21 9	20 2	26 2	26 2	...	...	20 2	16 8	...	...	15 13	15 11	106 8	106 8	13 8	13 8
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 7	14 3	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	24 14	25 9	19 15	19 15	...	...	...	...	14 4	12 13	...	...	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Gujarat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	11 12	11 12	24 0	24 3	8 0	8 0	10 6	10 0	21 0	21 6	19 3	19 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	15 5	15 5	25 3	25 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 11½	9 11½	10 4½	10 4½	6 4½	6 4½	10 4½	10 4½	18 4½	17 11½	17 2	17 2	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	12 8	12 8	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 7	8 7	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 6	14 6	23 5	23 5	10 5	10 5	160 0	160 0	12 2	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	145 0	145 0	13 0	13 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	15 0	14 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 8	19 0	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	14 4	14 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 8	11 7	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	...	...	13 8	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 12	10 8	24 7	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	21 14	21 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 12	13 12	140 0	140 0	9 0	8 0
Betúl	16 0	16 10	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Chhindwára	16 4	17 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	28 13	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	8 0
Nágpur	17 13	18 12	...	...	11 4	12 8	12 8	12 8	22 8	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 3	...	...	17 8	17 8	100 0	120 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	25 5	16 0	...	...	10 3	10 3
																					24 0	24 0	124 0	124 0		
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	15 3	15 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	...	...	13 10	22 4	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 6	14 5	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 3	11 3	18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 12	...	...	16 4	16 4	170 0	180 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 0	14 2	12 5	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	...	...	*	12 13	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 4	16 12	...	...	13 0	13 4	15 4	14 12	22 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	13 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 4
Mandla	19 0	21 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	16 9	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	...	...	16 9	15 7	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	21 0	21 0	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	...	...	20 0	20 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	200 0	175 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	11 13	10 11	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	17 13	17 13	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	23 11	23 11	...	...	14 10	14 10	26 2	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 2	...	...	26 9	26 9	*	100 0	8 8	8 8
Raipur	21 4	21 4	...	...	13 11	13 11	22 13	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	...	...	25 8	25 8	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	20 4	19 10	...	...	15 12	15 12	21 0	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 10	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	16 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	17 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0
Básim	16 2	16 12	...	...	8 1	8 2	11 0	10 8	24 5	23 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	16 3	16 3	88 0	90 0	9 8	9 13
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 8	28 0	29 0	18 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	...	...	24 0	23 0	96 0	...	10 0	9 8
Amráoti	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	27 12	27 13	16 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	17 12	16 3	70 0	93 5	9 0	9 0
Wún	16 6	16 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	13 3	12 15	...	...	7 2	7 8	11 1	10 8	18 13	18 13	20 4	20 1	21 7	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	20 11	21 7	130 0	130 0	9 2	9 2
Bolárum	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 9	7 9	9 10	9 10	18 15	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chinarghat	12 8	12 4	...	...	8 14	9 4	12 0	12 4	20 0	19 4	19 14	19 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

† Not procurable. ‡ Not procurable.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 5	10 14	11 13	11 13	18 11	19 10	20 11	22 5	21 14	21 5	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	20 0	19 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 4
S. Canara	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 14	11 2	13 13	12 13	20 0	19 5	15 6	16 13	19 5	18 11	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	17 8	17 0	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 5	10 5	...	...	10 13	11 5	11 5	11 13	18 11	19 10	17 3	22 6	24 10	21 5	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	15 0	14 0	132 0	132 0	8 12	8 12
Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	...	...	8 13	9 14	11 3	11 3	20 0	19 5	20 10	23 14	20 3	18 11	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	18 0	15 8	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Salem	11 2	11 2	...	...	10 5	10 13	13 3	13 3	21 6	22 5	23 2	23 14	25 11	23 2	...	...	11 9	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	72 0	72 0	8 8	8 8
Central—																										
Bellary	15 6	15 6	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	29 6	28 13	25 6	24 6	24 0	22 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 6	12 6	27 5	27 5	21 10	22 10	23 3	23 3	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 0	8 0
Cuddapah	13 10	13 10	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 3	11 3	24 8	24 8	21 0	23 3	24 0	23 3	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Kurnool	14 10	14 10	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 3	12 3	29 8	29 8	25 3	24 6	29 0	27 5	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 4
Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	29 3	29 3	34 11	34 11	28 5	28 5	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	17 0	15 8	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Godavari	11 11	11 11	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	28 3	28 3	29 2	29 2	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	132 0	132 0	8 12	8 12
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	19 6	19 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 3	13 3	18 6	18 6	17 14	18 2	26 13	26 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 0	11 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Nellore	13 6	13 6	...	...	10 2	11 2	10 10	10 10	19 2	19 13	...	...	20 10	20 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 0
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 13	10 14	18 11	18 11	17 3	22 6	22 10	22 6	...	...	10 0	11 9	...	...	16 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 11	11 11	...	...	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 0	8 0
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 5	10 5	23 11	23 11	20 10	23 14	25 11	25 11	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	...	...	23 2	23 2	22 5	22 5	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 13	13 13	...	...	24 11	27 10	25 11	25 11	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	10 14	10 14	...	...	10 5	9 11	10 11	10 3	...	...	19 2	20 5	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 6	10 6	...	...	14 11	17 10	20 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	20 0	19 0	132 0	132 0	8 0	8 0
Madura	9 13	9 13	...	...	10 14	10 8	11 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 0
Mysore—																										
Mysore	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	20 0	19 0	132 0	132 0	8 0	8 0
Bangalore	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	22 0	19 0	...	...	26 12	26 12	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	17 0	15 8	340 0	340 0	8 0	8 0
Kolar	11 0	11 8	10 12	10 12	9 8	9 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 0
Tumkur	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hassan	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 2	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	13 10	13 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 10	11 9	29 6	29 6	24 0	24 0	30 6	30 6	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	25 3	30 0	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	10 3	...	29 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	110 0	110 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	29 0	28 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

* N. t sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 7th, 1891.

The anti-cyclonic conditions and quiet weather, which prevailed during the previous week, broke up in the early part of the week under review, when two depressions appeared in the North-West. The first, a shallow disturbance, appeared over Sind and caused the barometer to fall rapidly in that region and gave some rain to Jacobabad, Multan, and Dera Ismail Khan, but had little or no general influence on the weather. The second was a very deep depression and appeared in the extreme north-west of the Punjab. Near the centre the barometer both on the hills and plains was fully half an inch below the normal of the day, and a strong cyclonic circulation was produced in the winds all over North-Western and Central India. Much rain and snow accompanied the disturbance. Murree on the 2nd reported 11 inches of snow, and several stations on the plains had over 1 inch of rain. The depression filled up quickly between the morning of the 2nd and that of the 3rd, and also travelled rapidly south-eastward along the line of the hills. At 8 a.m., on the 3rd, the centre lay near Benares, but the abnormal depression of the barometer at this station was only 0·188″ as compared with 0·533″ at Peshawar on the previous day. As the disturbance passed south-eastward, it had been accompanied with rain along the foot of the hills, and with snow on the hills as far west as Bareilly. Murree received nearly 3 feet of snow, and the other hill stations nearly 1 foot, while Sialkote and Rawalpindi had ¾ of an inch of rain. As the depression travelled eastward, the barometer rose with great rapidity in its rear. On the 4th the centre lay near Dhubri, and by the 5th it had altogether disappeared. It was succeeded by the re-establishment of a very strongly marked anti-cyclonic system, the highest pressures within which lay over Rajputana and Sind. The winds during this period had the normal directions, blowing from the westward down the Gangetic plain from north over the Bay area, and from north to north-east over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and Sind. The force was strong on the west coast. During the storm of the 2nd and 3rd the force of the wind was very high in the North-West. Cyclonic gales were felt all over the plains of Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind, and on the hills the gale was exceptionally severe. At Murree the average velocity of the wind between 8 a.m. of the 1st and 8 a.m. of the 2nd was 33 miles per hour, and at Simla the velocity was equally high.

Temperature—Has undergone large changes during the week. On the 1st and 2nd, that is immediately preceding the appearance of the storm, the mean temperature of the whole of India was considerably above the normal average. This excess was most marked in Sind, Rajputana, Guzerat, and Central India. On the 3rd, there was still an excess over Burma, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Central Provinces; on the 4th and 5th, the excess was confined to Bengal and Burma; and on the 6th and 7th, to Burma and Madras. In all the other Provinces there was a large deficiency. The figures at the foot of the following table refer to the mean temperature of the whole Indian region, and show that temperature was high and rising on the 1st and 2nd, was normal on the 3rd; and that after the 3rd a cold period set in which lasted and intensified till the close of the week. The wave of cold which passed across the country appeared first in the north-west of the Punjab on the 2nd. In front of it there was a high wave of excessive temperature, so that the returns of that day showed an excess over the normal of 13° at Ajmere and a defect of 6°·7 at Dera Ismail Khan. The chart of the 3rd showed an easterly advance of the areas of high and of low temperatures. The former had reached Chota Nagpur, the latter the central parts of the Punjab and Rajputana. On the 4th the area of excessive temperature was over Bengal, that of deficient temperature over Rajputana and Central India; on the 5th the high temperatures had reached Assam and Burma,

the low temperatures the west of the North-Western Provinces; on the 6th the high temperatures lay over Lower Burmà, the low temperatures over the Central and North-Western Provinces, and on the 7th the high temperature area had disappeared, and the low temperatures had reached West Bengal. The following table gives the variation of the mean temperature of each day of the week from the normal in the chief provinces of India:—

Province.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Means.
Burma	+0·4	−0·9	+0·8	+2·4	+2·9	+1·8	+0·2	+1·1
Bengal and Assam	−1·3	+0·3	+2·7	+5·0	+0·5	−4·6	−8·5	−0·8
North-Western Provinces	+1·5	+4·8	+3·9	−2·4	−6·0	−9·3	−9·2	−2·4
Punjab	+3·0	+0·3	−3·5	−5·7	−7·3	−6·8	−7·0	−3·9
Bombay	+1·9	+2·6	−0·5	−3·6	−3·6	−3·1	−2·6	−1·3
Central Provinces	+1·1	+3·7	+3·1	−1·7	−5·1	−7·8	−7·9	−2·1
Guzerat and Central India	+4·9	+8·1	−0·3	−5·8	−6·7	−9·2	−9·5	−2·6
Sind and Rajputana	+4·9	+5·7	−4·7	−5·9	−6·8	−6·8	−5·5	−2·7
Madras	−1·0	−0·3	−1·2	−1·0	+0·5	+1·8	+2·2	+0·1
Means for India	+1·7	+2·7	0	−2·1	−3·5	−4·9	−5·3	−1·6

After the passage of the storm of the 2—3rd February, the following low minimum temperatures were recorded:—

	February 2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
	°	°	°	°	°	°
Quetta	14·8	18·3	19·8	23·3	23·8	21·8
Murree	27·2	18·7	21·7	22.7	21·7	21·2
Simla	...	26·5	23·3	25·2	29·4	25·2
Mussoorie	...	28·0	29·0	25·0	32·0	32·0
Peshawar	...	38·9	35·9	33·9	35·9	34·4
Rawalpindi	...	...	37·9	34·4	32·4	31·9
Lahore	...	...	...	...	36·2	36·2

On the day the storm was most felt at Murree, *viz.*, 2nd, the maximum temperature recorded was only 28°·6, and at Simla, on the 3rd, the maximum was only 36°·5, and on the 7th 33° 8.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week has been almost wholly connected with the important storm described above, and confined almost entirely to North-Western India and Assam. There has, however, been an average fall of nearly ½ an inch of rain in Tenasserim due to other causes. Rain has thus fallen over the whole of the Punjab, Sind, Kattiawar, the Submontane and the Western divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the two divisions of Assam and Tenasserim. The concluding table shows that in 13 divisions rain has fallen, and that in 38 there has been no rain whatever. Of the 13 divisions noticed above, five had more than the usual amount, the largest excess being in the north-west of the Punjab. In seven of the 13 divisions the average rainfall of the week was less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch.

The concluding column of the table shows that since the beginning of the year the seasonal rainfall has been heavier than usual over the greater part of the north-west of India, over the west of Bengal, Tenasserim, and a few divisions in the south of the Peninsula.

In the returns of maximum falls during the week several stations in the North-West record falls exceeding two inches. These are—

	Inches.
Kumaun—Champawat	2½
Jhelum—Jhelum	2½
Rawalpindi—Kahuta	4
Peshawar—Lahore	2½
Hazara—Hazara	4
Shahpur—Mithalwana	2½

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending February 7th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from January 4th to February 7th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 4th to February 7th, 1891.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0·42	0·16	+0·26	0·56	0·31	+ 81
	Lower Burma	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·24	−100
	Central do.	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·11	−100
	Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·10	−100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·25	−0·25	0·01	0·83	− 99
	Assam (Surma)	0·01	0·16	−0·15	0.01	0·54	− 98
	Do. (Bramaputra)	0·03	0·24	−0·21	0·46	0·97	− 53
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·38	−0·38	0·01	0·89	− 99
	Central do.	0	0·20	−0·20	0·61	0·68	− 10
	North do.	0	0·04	−0·04	0·42	0·58	− 28
	Orissa	0	0·23	−0·23	0	0·59	−100
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·26	−0·26	0·81	0·98	− 17
	Behar (South)	0	0·14	−0·14	1·18	0·78	+ 51
	Do. (North)	0	0·08	−0·08	1·06	0·72	+ 47
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·08	−0·08	0·93	0·80	+ 16
	Oudh (South)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·68	0·77	− 12
	Do. (North)	0	0·13	−0·13	1·00	0·91	+ 10
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·48	0·66	− 27
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·05	0·06	−0·01	0·60	0·71	− 15
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	0·21	0·17	+0·04	1·78	1·42	+ 25
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·06	0·05	+0·01	1·76	0·79	+123
	Do. (Central)	0·04	0·18	−0·14	1·72	1·00	+ 72
	Do. (Sub-montane)	0·23	0·29	−0·06	4·35	1·83	+138
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·05	0·68	+0·37	5·27	4·47	+ 18
	Do. (North-West)	1·31	0·53	+0·78	5·48	2·28	+140
	Do. (West)	0 65	0·19	+0·46	1·84	0·76	+142
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·01	−0·01	0·14	0·35	− 60
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·02	−0·02	0·62	0·22	+182
	Coorg	0	0	0	0·13	0·04	+225
	Mysore	0	0	0	0·04	0·29	− 86
	Konkan	0	0·01	−0·01	0·01	0·31	− 97
	Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·06	0·08	− 25
	Hyderabad (North)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Khandeish	0	0	0	0·01	0·11	− 91
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·01	−0·01	0·24	0·30	− 20
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·40	0·42	− 5
	Do. (Central)	0	0·11	−0·11	0·28	0·64	− 56
	Do. (East)	0	0	0	0·48	0·29	+ 66
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·05	−100
	Kattiawar	0 05	0·04	+0·01	0·05	0·09	− 44
	Sindh	0·05	0·07	−0·02	0·62	0·47	+ 32
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·02	−0·02	0·46	0·42	+ 10
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·32	0·24	+ 33
	Rajputana (West)	0	0	0	0·39	0·28	+ 39
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·02	0·19	− 89
	Do. (North) A	0	?	0	?	0	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·19	−100
	Madras (Central)	0	0	0	0·03	0·09	− 67
	East Coast (Central)	0	0	0	0·70	0·35	+100
	Do. (South)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·80	0·76	+ 5
	Madras (South)	0	0·23	−0·23	0·20	0·99	− 80

Simla, 12th February 1891.

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant 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 February.*—Rainfall good and generally averaging over one and a half inches in South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madras, Tinnevelly, and Nilgiris; fair in parts of Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore; slight in Ganjam, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Malabar. Some of the standing dry crops and such of the wet crops as have not already withered will be benefited. Prospects much improved in Nellore and Tinnevelly. Prices falling in Ganjam, Godavari, Nellore, Cuddapah, Madura, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore; rising in Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot, Tanjore, Salem, and South Canara and nearly stationary elsewhere. Labouring classes in affected districts find ample employment on harvest operations. Number employed on public works in parts of Chingleput and North Arcot on last day of the week was 1,061 and about 200, respectively.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind, Deccan, and Karnatic. Standing crops, especially wheat and cotton, damaged by blight or excessive cold in parts of eleven districts. Wheat and oilseeds in parts of Hyderabad injured by locusts, and *jowari* in parts of Dharwar withering. Crops otherwise good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th February.*—A slight rain has fallen during the week in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Midnapore, Burdwun, Lohardagga, Singbhoom and Manbhoom. Rain is urgently wanted at Pubna. Prospects of *rabi* crops are generally very good. Prospects of *boro* or spring rice are favourable. Sugarcane harvest is progressing, and a fair outturn may be expected. Poppy is doing well; the collection of opium has begun. Tobacco is a promising crop. Mustard is being reaped in several districts. Price of common rice has remained almost stationary during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Seasonable weather. *Rabi* prospects good, the injury from frost, though general, being slight. Poppy where uninjured is thriving. Supplies are ample, but prices have risen slightly in many districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th February.*—No rain. Prices rising in six, and stationary in seven districts. Ploughings for *kharif* crops in progress. Crops generally are said to be in good condition and flourishing; but are reported to have been damaged in some districts by insects, and in others by frost or excessive rain. Fodder scarce in Delhi. Poppy crops are reported in good condition in Amritsar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Weather cloudy with slight rain in most districts. Rain has been beneficial to winter crops in the Rehli tahsil of the Saugor district, and generally to late sowings. Prospects continue favourable, although slight damage has been caused by rain and frost to wheat and linseed.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th February.*—Threshing of paddy is completed or approaching completion in most districts, and reaping is almost finished in three districts. Transplanting of dry-weather paddy is going on in four districts. The price of paddy has risen in six, and fallen in three, districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for early rice progressing, gathering of mustard and pressing of sugarcane continue.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting operations nearly completed. Outturn favourable. No material change in prices.

Rainfall slight in Coorg during the week. Threshing of rice continues. Coffee-picking completed. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Average rainfall fair in Berar during the week. Weather cold. Threshing of *kharif* almost completed; reaping of *rabi* in progress. Rain and hail have damaged wheat and other *rabi* crops to some extent. Slight rise in prices in Amroati and Wun. Fodder sufficient except in Ellichpur taluk.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues; harvesting of *rabi* commenced in some places and finished in others. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Slight rain during the week in the Baghelkhund Agency. Crops reported to be damaged by recent frost in the Bhopal Agency; crops in Western Malwa Agency also damaged.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory; harvest fair. Crops damaged by frost in five Agencies and Ajmere. Cattle generally in good condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in six Agencies and Ajmere. Prices rising in some places; steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th February.*—Weather foggy and partially cloudy, mornings and evenings severely cold. Prospects of winter crops continue favourable.

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

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1891.

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.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1891.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	WHEAT. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	BARLEY. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	BARLEY. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present fortnight. (a)	RICE, BEST SORT. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	RICE, BEST SORT. Past fortnight. (a)	RICE, BEST SORT. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	RICE, COMMON. Present fortnight. (a)	RICE, COMMON. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	RICE, COMMON. Past fortnight. (a)	RICE, COMMON. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*.) Present fortnight. S. Ch.	ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*.) Past fortnight. S. Ch.	FIREWOOD. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	FIREWOOD. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	SALT. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	SALT. Past fortnight. S. Ch.
Burma—																																
Tenasserim—																																
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	7 5	7 5	8 0	8 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12	4 8	4 8
Pegu (deltaic)—																																
Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3	10 13	10 13
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3	9 0	9 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	10 0	10 0
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	17 8	16 10	9 12	9 8
Pegu (inland)—																																
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2	10 0	10 0
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3	10 0	10 0
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2	10 0	10 0
Prome	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3	9 0	9 0
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3	9 0	9 0
Thayetmyo	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245 0	245 0	11 9	11 9	8 0	8 0
Upper Burma—																																
Mandalay	13 10	12 14	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	9 4	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	17 12	10 0	60 0	65 0	14 7	15 3	10 0	10 0
Arakan—																																
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	23 11	25 6	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	22 6	10 0	10 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 6	17 11	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	18 0	16 8	9 0	8 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0
Assam—																																
Surma—																																
Sylhet	*	*	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Cachar	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	8 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																																
Goalpára	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0
Darrang	6 0	7 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																																
Eastern Hill tracts—																																
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 0	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	(a) 4 8
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8	4 8	4 8
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—																																
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 14	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 5	10 13	...	...
Noakholy	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	16 11	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	10 0	10 0	...	...
Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	13 5	16 13	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	120 0	...	9 12	9 12	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—																																
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	12 8	10 8	20 0	18 0	...	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	...	...
Midnapore	13 4	10 8	...	...	...	14 8	12 8	19 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	...	...
Howrah	12 2	11 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	...	...
Calcutta	13 0	13 0	19 9	17 12	...	9 3	9 6	13 13	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	95 0	95 0	10 12	10 0	...	...
Hooghly	14 14	13 14	22 14	...	...	12 5	13 5	14 4	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 15	10 0	...	...
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	12 0	11 0	22 14	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 13	...	...
Jessore	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 2	...	...
Furreedpore	13 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	7 6	7 2	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...
Central—																																
Bankoora	15 0	15 0	24 0	17 8	17 8	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	...	...
Burdwan	10 11	10 11	25 4	...	14 4	15 0	16 14	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9	...	...
Beerbhoom	16 8	13 8	...	...	15 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	...	...
Moorshedabad	15 10	11 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	...	...
Pubna	18 12	18 12	...	...	7 6	7 2	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	...	...
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 14	...	...
Rajshahye	15 12	15 12	26 4	24 0	15 0	15 0	15 12	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 14	...	...
Maldah	18 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 8	9 8	...	...
Northern—																																
Rungpore	10 10	13 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	...	...
Dinagepore	18 0	8 12	15 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	...	...
Jalpiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	...	...
Darjeeling	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	...	...
Orissa—																																
Pooree	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13	...	...
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	...	...
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—																																
Singhbhoom	16 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	...	...
Manbhoom	11 8	11 8	24 0	...	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 14	...	...
Lohardugga	7 8 to 13 0	7 8) to 12 12)	24 0	20 0	14 0	14 8	15 0 to 17 12	15 0 to 17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0
Hazáribágh	14 0	12 8	18 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	...	...

† Kheari, husked.

* Not sold.

(a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1891 —*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.
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.
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	15 11	15 12	23 8	23 1	10 7	10 8	13 9	13 10	...	18 14	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 11	23 8	23 1	19 2	...	18 2	15 12	168 0	147 0	10 7	10 8
Gya	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 1 to 15 2	12 6 to 15 4	21 3	23 0	11 0	11 0	14 12	18 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	20 8	20 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	11 0	11 8	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	115 0	115 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	15 12	15 7	25 4	20 3	13 4	13 4	15 2	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	16 6	20 3	20 3	17 11	13 14	164 0	164 0	10 1	10 8
Durbhunga	14 0	14 0	21 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	13 0	22 8	24 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	...	...	17 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sarun	14 2	15 0	21 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	14 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 8	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Chumparun	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 8	14 0	9 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 8	18 8	14 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 7	12 3	17 5½	17 14	9 8	9 12	15 11½	12 7	15 11½	15 7	14 14½	14 10	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 5½	17 14	17 1	17 5½	18 7	15 3	120 0	120 0	10 2	10 2
Ghazipur	14 3	14 3	19 5	19 5	7 1	7 1	11 0	11 0	15 7	15 7	16 12	16 12	20 10	25 12	12 14	12 14	19 5	19 5	...	16 12	16 1	17 6	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	13 0	12 4	18 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 4	...	...	16 0	12 0	170 0	170 0	11 0	11 0
Allahabad	12 9	12 6	18 0	17 6	9 0	9 8	14 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	15 4	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 8	16 4	17 8	...	...	19 4	15 12	105 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 8	16 0	21 0	19 0	8 8	8 4	14 8	14 0	17 0	16 8	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	180 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	15 8	12 12	20 4	19 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	18 8	...	...	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamírpur	16 8	15 12	19 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 6	18 6	18 6	...	14 4	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	23 8	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 12
Jalaun	16 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 8
Cawapore	14 8	15 0	21 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	19 0	18 0	17 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 8	11 5½	19 8	16 0	5 12	5 8	11 0	11 0	19 8	16 4½	19 0	18 8	16 10	15 0	14 8	12 0	17 12	16 6½	18 8	16 11	20 0	18 7	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	15 0	10 8	19 8	19 0	5 12	5 12	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	13 12	18 8	17 0	17 12	15 8	140 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	15 0	11 4	19 4	17 4	4 8	4 8	9 4	8 0	17 8	15 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	13 12	13 0	22 12	24 4	6 8	6 8	9 8	10 8	...	21 4	12 8	12 4	16 4	16 4	10 4	10 4	16 4	16 4	...	...	16 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	16 10	14 13	26 8	23 5	11 0	10 8	13 8	13 8	20 0	19 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	20 10	20 13	21 0	21 0	12 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 10
Jhánsi	16 5	14 0	23 3½	18 12½	7 12	7 12	13 4	13 4	21 6	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 5½	18 15	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	18 8	18 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 8	18 8	...	17 0	14 12	14 8	110 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 0	11 8	21 8	20 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	20 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	10 0	8 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	16 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	14 0	12 8	23 8	22 0	5 4	5 4	9 0	9 0	18 0	15 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	15 8	15 0	20 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	16 8	13 4	23 0	20 12	6 0	6 0	9 10	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	16 12	15 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	140 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	14 8	13 0	21 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	11 8	10 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	15 8	17 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 4	15 4	20 8	20 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	20 0	14 4	...	18 0	17 0	16 12	155 0	155 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	13 4	12 8	16 10	16 10	8 14	8 14	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	14 12	...	18 8	10 5	11 13	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 8	14 6	20 10	20 10	9 7	9 7	13 8	13 15	...	...	...	...	14 6	18 0	7 4	9 0	18 14	15 12	16 3	16 3	19 12	13 8	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 6
Basti	15 0	13 0	18 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	28 0‖	28 0‖	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	16 0	15 0	24 0	25 8	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 4	...	15 0	...	14 0	...	16 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	16 0	...	17 0	14 8	14 8	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Budaun	16 0	14 0	21 4	19 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 4	15 0	15 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	12 8	18 8	16 4	18 0	16 4	21 4	14 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 0
Pilibhit	15 0	12 2	26 4	20 12	10 0	10 5	11 4	11 14	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	14 14	...	17 8	...	...	150 0	150 0	10 14	10 14
Bareilly	15 10	13 12	21 4	19 6	8 2	8 2	11 4	11 4	15 10	14 6	10 10	13 12	...	..	11 14	11 14	16 4	14 6	17 8	15 10	15 5	15 ●	137 8	137 8	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	15 4	10 10	21 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	17 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	19 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 8	14 8	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Tarái	15 0	11 4	22 8	17 8	7 8	8 2	10 0	11 4	17 8	13 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0	13 12	17 8	13 12	20 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	14 6	12 2	23 1	19 11	10 2	10 2	10 11	11 ●	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	15 8	...	...	13 8	12 6	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	13 12	13 7	22 0	15 6	6 9	6 9	10 0	12 1	17 9	17 9	14 5	14 5	11 0	11 0	6 9	6 9	18 2	14 14	17 9	17 9	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	10 14	11 0
Saháranpur	12 14	11 13	21 8	15 0	7 8	8 9	10 12	10 12	14 0	16 2	17 3	17 3	23 10	21 8	21 8	17 3	17 3	14 0	17 3	16 2	12 14	11 13	129 0	129 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	11 8	11 8	15 0	13 8	7 0	6 8	9 0	10 8	14 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kumaun	10 0	8 12	9 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0†	8 0†	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwál	9 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 0	16 1	22 0	22 10	9 0	9 0	13 12	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 5	...	...	13 13	13 2	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Sultanpur	15 8	15 8	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	15 8	16 0	20 8	21 ●	7 0	7 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	18 8	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 8	12 4	21 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	12 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Lucknow	14 12	14 2	20 12	20 10	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 1	16 0	15 9	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	18 4	17 0	16 0	15 12	20 0	15 14	120 0	120 0	10 6	10 10
Hardoi	16 4	14 0	22 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	15 0	...	...	42 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 14	13 6	19 8	17 12	10 12	10 12	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 6	18 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 4	14 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 8	14 6	20 0	20 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 2	15 8	14 4	15 0	15 8	16 0	...	16 0	20 0	19 11	15 4	15 8	17 4	16 3	150 0	150 0	10 4	10 4
Gonda	16 0	16 0	22 8	24 0	12 12	12 12	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	12 4	14 0	24 0	24 0	10 8	11 0	18 0	15 0	18 4	18 8	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	16 0	14 0	25 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	16 0	15 8	23 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	14 0	13 8	16 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	16 8	17 0	15 0	21 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Kheri	16 12	12 0	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	16 0	...	17 0	24 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	15 0	23 12	23 2	8 2	8 12	10 10	11 4	20 0	21 4	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 4	21 4	22 8	27 8	28 2	...	...	15 0	16 0
Bánswára	18 12	18 12	18 12	20 0	8 9	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 14	35 0	36 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	10 15	17 15½	18 12	10 2½	9 14½	10 15	10 2½	18 12	17 15½	14 13½	13 4½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	13 4½	12 14¼	18 12	18 5½	10 15	10 15	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	14 14	14 14	22 12	22 12	...	...	8 6	8 6	20 0	20 0	17 15	17 15	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	13 8	13 0	18 8	18 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 0	19 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Abu	12 4	12 2	18 8	18 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 12	21 0	20 0	10 8	10 0	*	*	13 0	13 0
Kishengurh	13 12	13 4	20 4	17 4	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	18 8	18 0	17 4	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	16 4	17 12	17 12	‡	‡	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Boondee	19 4	20 0	27 0	27 0	8 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	17 8	17 0	25 0	27 8	7 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	25 0	27 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	19 ●	22 0	27 8	27 8	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	9 12
Jhallawar	16 5	13 14	25 14	24 6	8 14	8 14	11 12½	11 12½	25 12	25 3	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 3	23 3½	18 13	18 11½	26 9	26 9	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	15 4	14 5	20 0	18 12	8 8	8 10	10 2	10 12	24 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 6	...	...	...	...	100 0	105 0	11 9	10 12
Jeypore	13 12	14 0	21 0	20 8	5 0	5 0	8 8	8 8	21 8	20 8	17 8	17 8	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	15-8 to 18 8	17-0 to 17 4	19 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	117 0	115 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 10	14 6	21 10	20 0	10 0	11 3	11 14	13 2	20 14	20 10	18 12	18 12	...	...	18 4	17 8	21 4	21 4	...	...	26 4	20 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	10 15
Dholpur	13 1	11 15	17 8	17 7	8 7	8 7	10 11	10 11	17 1	16 8	16 10	15 13	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 12	16 15	...	...	12 3	21 15	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhurtpore	14 10	12 6	21 0	16 12	6 12	6 12	7 0	6 14	19 0	15 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	11 12	11 12	18 8	15 6	16 0	16 0	19 8	18 0	260 0	260 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	14 5	13 13	20 6	19 5	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 4	19 12	16 10	17 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 8	18 6	19 3	19 3	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Daoli Cantonment	15 1	14 9	21 14	21 4	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	23 2	21 13	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 0	13 2	19 14	17 8	7 12	7 10½	8 12	8 10½	18 0	13 2½	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 6½	15 8	18 0	18 2½	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	¶	§	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	13 12	13 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	14 0	11 0
Anádra	14 6	13 10	16 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	21 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0
Shahpoora	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	9 4	9 0	10 8	11 0	20 4	20 0	19 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 8
Western—																										
Jodhpore	14 6	13 12	18 12	18 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	16 14	17 8	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 11	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jeysulmere	10 12	10 12	...	8 0	8 4	8 4	10 12	10 6	20 0	18 8	16 12	17 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 2½	10 8	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	15 13½	16 8	...	...	...	...	13 2½	13 11½	...	...	8 0	8 12	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 12	12 0	17 0	15 0	8 9	8 8	10 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	17 0	29 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	12 9	12 12	23 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	23 5	22 12	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	16 6	15 10	25 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	12 6	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	17 0	14 8	23 8	19 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 0	...	...	21 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 10
Goona	17 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 4½	12 3½	18 9½	16 3½	7 11½	7 7	9 13½	9 9	19 2½	18 12½	15 15	16 3½	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 13	17 0‖	19 2	19 2	13 2	18 7½	170 0	170 0	11 11½	11 15½

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Seven-half pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked. ¶ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1891 —*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 (*Cojanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	12 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	17 8	11 0
Ferozepore	11 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	11 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	253 0	220 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	14 0	13 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	10 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	13 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	11 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	11 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	12 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	130 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	12 0	11 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	11 0	17 0	†	†	13 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	16 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	*	*	100 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	11 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	110 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	†	†	15 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	9 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	9 9	9 4
Kángra	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	20 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	11 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	13 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	*	*	17 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	*	†	110 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	13 0	14 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	90 0	88 0	13 2	13 8
Hazára	16 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	18 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	11 0	13 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	20 0	22 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	42 0	41 0
Kohát	10 0	15 0	...	23 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	20 0	26 0	15 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	10 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	†	†	120 0	124 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	12 0	12 0	25 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	20 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	†	†	100 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	16 0	19 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	13 0	25 0	28 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	15 0	15 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	29 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	35 0	34 0
Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	100 0	110 0	11 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	21 0	21 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 5	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 11	12 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 4	10 12	15 2	17 10	8 0	7 13	10 0	8 6	18 2	18 0	26 10	28 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	7 12	9 8	160 0	155 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	10 12	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	8 8	9 0	12 8	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 8	14 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	11 0	10 8	10 12	8 0	...	71 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Kárwar	12 0	15 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 6	11 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	213 5½	213 5½	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	11 2	11 14	...	...	10 0	11 6	12 13	13 7	18 3	18 3	14 11	15 15	18 13	22 5	...	...	14 0	15 6	...	...	13 10	13 10	120 0	135 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	9 6	8 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	11 3	12 0	...	12 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	11 10	...	...	9 10	7 4	83 0	110 0	15 0	11 3
Bombay	10 1	10 0	15 3	15 5	6 11	6 14	11 0	11 5	17 3	17 0	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 7	15 7	14 12	14 13	18 1	17 9	10 1	9 8	67 3	67 3	11 3	11 3
Tánna (Salsette)	10 5½	10 5½	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 9	8 9	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 13½	16 13½	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 5½	10 5½	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	18 2	18 2	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 10	11 10	25 6	25 6	23 1	23 1	31 0	31 0	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	28 2	28 2	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	15 8	16 0	36 0	38 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	21 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	76 0	76 0	14 0	14 0
Satara	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	8 14	8 14	10 0	10 0	18 10	18 10	18 2	18 2	18 11	18 11	19 6	19 6	18 3	18 3	20 6	20 6	15 2	15 2	120 0	120 0	13 2	13 2
Sholapur	17 6	17 6	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 5	11 5	27 12	27 12	24 6	25 5	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 9	...	...	19 1	18 10	71 0	71 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	17 4	17 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	11 4	11 4	28 0	28 0	26 4	26 4	...	...	16 11	16 11	16 14	16 14	...	...	15 10	15 10	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15
Poona (City)	12 10	12 10	13 4	13 4	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	21 12	21 12	16 2	16 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	...	18 0	18 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	14 7	14 7	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	24 14	24 14	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	...	...	27 5	27 5	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	15 13	17 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 2	20 2	23 12	23 12	...	...	18 11	20 2	...	...	17 4	17 4	128 0	128 0	15 0	15 0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	26 15	26 15	19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 10	20 10	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	13 0	12 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	17 7	17 7	26 0	26 0	7 4	7 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 7	14 7	23 12	23 12	23 0	23 0	128 0	128 0	13 4	13 4
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bázar)	9 2	9 2	10 13½	10 13½	6 4½	9 2	9 2	9 2	16 9	16 9	16 9	16 9	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 2	15 2	80 0	80 0	10 3½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	6 8	11 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhál (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 7	8 7	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 7	24 7	...	...	14 6	14 6	23 5	23 5	10 5	10 5	160 0	160 0	12 2	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	13 8	12 7	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	145 0	145 0	13 0	13 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	14 0	14 6	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	14 4	14 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 1	13 1	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	14 4	14 4	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	26 5	27 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 2	14 8	...	...	13 14	14 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	13 0	14 0	...	...	8 1	8 0	9 1	9 0	18 5	18 0	..	..	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	14 6	14 14	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	16 14	16 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 0	...	...	13 2	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Nágpur	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	25 0	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	16 4	...	...	17 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	17 2	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 7	11 7	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	17 2	...	...	24 0	24 0	123 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	19 12	...	...	13 10	13 10	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 6	13 6	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 13	10 13	14 5	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	170 0	8 15	8 15
Dámoh	17 2	18 4	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 13	13 11	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Jubbulpore	13 12	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 4	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	120 0	130 0	9 4	9 4
Mandla	18 0	17 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	27 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	9 0
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	14 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	16 9	16 9	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	18 6	18 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 3	20 6	...	...	17 8	17 8	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	200 0	205 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	15 8	...	...	17 13	17 13	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	22 7	19 14	...	...	13 8	13 8	26 3	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 6	20 2	...	...	25 7	17 8	80 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	17 8	17 0	...	...	12 9	13 11	17 10	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	19 6	...	...	17 0	19 6	100 0	100 0	10 15	10 6
Sambalpur	19 4	19 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Berar—																										
Buldána	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	17 5	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 5	11 8	11 10	21 5	28 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 5	...	...	17 5	16 0	81 0	81 10	9 12	9 10
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	27 8	27 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	128 0	128 0	10 12	10 12
Amráoti	15 13	15 10	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	15 0	...	...	17 3	17 0	93 0	93 5	10 0	10 0
Wún	16 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	13 3	13 3	...	...	6 12	7 8	11 4	11 4	20 11	20 1	...	...	24 14	25 14	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	23 14	23 0	130 0	130 0	9 4	9 4
Boláram	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 1	10 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 11	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	11 8	11 4	...	...	7 4	7 0	11 8	12 0	19 8	20 0	19 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1891—*concld.*

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	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 2	11 14	12 13	13 13	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 2	10 11	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	19 13	20 0	20 11	20 11	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	17 11	17 11	16 13	16 13	16 10	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	12 0	11 0
Salem	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	11 5	20 14	20 14	21 5	21 5	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	14 3	14 3
Central—																										
Bellary	15 6	14 6	...	...	11 3	11 3	11 14	12 6	32 8	31 6	26 5	27 5	29 2	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	25 3	26 13	21 10	21 10	30 2	30 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	13 3	12 14	...	...	9 8	10 5	11 3	11 10	24 8	24 2	21 0	*	28 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 3	12 3	29 8	29 8	25 0	25 0	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 14	11 10	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	*	*	*	*	31 14	31 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	14 0	15 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	28 2	29 3	27 11	31 11	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	11 11	10 13	...	...	14 6	13 14	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	24 10	28 3	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	11 14	11 14	...	...	13 2	12 10	13 13	13 3	19 0	21 2	*	*	29 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 2	10 10	10 10	11 2	20 10	20 10	18 13	19 11	19 3	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 10	11 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 14	10 14	19 6	18 11	17 3	17 3	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 5	12 2	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	10 3	11 2	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5	*	*	18 3	18 3	25 2	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	9 6	8 10	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 6	10 14	*	*	20 0	20 0	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 5
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	12 8	12 0	*	*	*	*	21 13	20 5	22 11	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	10 14	11 14	...	...	11 8	12 3	12 0	12 11	18 3	18 3	19 2	19 2	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 3	11 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	10 2	10 2	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	19 6	19 6	17 10	17 10	20 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	119 2	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 8	26 0	28 0	17 0	18 8	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	23 0	102 0	102 0	8 12	10 0
Bangalore	11 10	11 8	11 1	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	8 8	21 6	19 0	...	...	27 6	25 0	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	16 8	15 0	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	11 12	11 8	14 0	10 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	13 0	11 8	...	...	16 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Tumkúr	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	18 0	22 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	10 0	10 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	9 0
Kadur	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	10 8	9 7	12 10	11 9	31 8	27 5	...	...	31 8	31 8	...	...	12 10	15 12	...	...	21 0	21 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 0
Chitaldroog	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	20 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 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.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON THE INUNDATION CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE KHARIF CROP OF 1890.

STATEMENT No. 1.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1890 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 KHARIF MONTHS.													
			1890.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		TOTAL.	
							1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	17,368	19,843	...	2,475	0·2	...	...	1·6	2·8	1·3	7·9	7·7	2·4	3·5	...	0·7	13·3	14·8
Montgomery	3,567,750	357,622	50,959	64,575	...	13,616	...	0·1	...	1·0	1·2	0·1	4·6	1·8	2·7	0·8	...	0·2	8·5	4·0
Ditto (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal).	Given above.		18,948	34,746	...	15,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Given above.			...	...	...	...
Mooltan	3,763,200	799,360	196,288*	212,999†	...	16,711	...	0·1	...	0·5	0·2	0·8	2·0	1·1	2·9	3·5	...	...	5·1	6·1
Ditto (Sidhnai Canal)	Given above.		61,657‡	63,143§	...	1,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Given above.			...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	132,750	146,962	...	14,212	0·2	0·4	...	0·3	...	0·1	2·6	0·8	1·3	2·9	...	...	4·1	4·5
Dera Gházi Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	154,525‖	153,154	1,371	...	0·2	0·1	...	0·5	...	0·2	0·5	...	0·9	0·3	...	...	1·6	1·1
Shahpur	3,045,618	610,836	12,045	9,092	2,953	...	0·7	0·2	0·3	0·4	1·8	0·7	1·1	1·0	2·4	4·6	...	0·6	6·3	7·5
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	17,520,219	4,338,268	644,540	704,514	4,324	64,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Acres.
Acrea irrigated in 1889	704,514
„ „ 1890	644,540
NET DECREASE	59,974

	Acres.
* Includes area dried up	28,482
† Ditto ditto	25,458
‡ Ditto ditto	7,899
§ Ditto ditto	10,542

‖ Includes 84 acres irrigated by waste water.

LAHORE:
The 30th April, 1891.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATON OPERATION OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1890 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal).	Mooltan.	Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal).	Muzaffargarh.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Shahpur.	Total.
Sugarcane	10	70	7	1,648	41	3,860	29	33	5,698
Rice	,173	4,932	210	12,187	1,111	28,222	28,270	33	80,138
Cotton	1,326	10,021	5,140	41,945	4,061	33,878	34,430	7,782	138,583
Indigo	...	2	...	28,430	340	23,457	12,146	...	64,375
Maize	1,464	2,396	1,463	475	578	11	...	11	6,398
Jowár and Bájra	11	548	1,055	64,355	24,336	31,213	56,942	781	179,241
Others	9,384	32,990	11,073	47,248*	31,190†	12,109	22,708	3,405	170,107
Total Kharif, 1890	17,368	50,959	18,948	196,288	61,657	132,750	154,525	12,045	644,540
Total Kharif, 1889	19,843	64,575	34,746	212,999	63,143	146,962	153,154	9,092	704,514

* Includes area dried up . . *Acres.* 28,482
† Ditto ditto . . 7,899

LAHORE:
The 30th April, 1891.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1890 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Sidhnai Canal.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Total.
Sugarcane	80	7	1,648	41	3,860	29	33	5,698
Rice	10,105	210	12,187	1,111	28,222	28,270	33	80,138
Cotton	11,347	5,140	41,945	4,061	33,878	34,430	7,782	138,583
Indigo	2	...	28,430	340	23,457	12,146	...	64,375
Maize	3,860	1,463	475	578	11	...	11	6,398
Jowár and Bájra	559	1,055	64,355	24,336	31,213	56,942	781	179,241
Others	42,374	11,073	*47,248	†31,190	12,109	22,708	3,405	170,107
Total Kharif, 1890	68,327	18,948	196,288	61,657	132,750	154,525	12,045	644,540
Total Kharif, 1889	84,418	34,746	212,919	63,143	146,962	153.154	9,092	704,514

* Includes area dried up . . . *Acres.* 28,482
† Ditto ditto . . . 7,899

LAHORE:
The 30th April, 1891.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 16th, 1891.

The unsettled conditions which have characterised the weather over India during the past two weeks have continued uninterruptedly during the week under review. The distribution of pressure, though exhibiting considerable local irregularity, has throughout the week presented more or less the same general characteristics. Thus pressure has been high over Tenasserim and the south-east of the Bay on all days; relatively high on the Konkan Coast on all days; and relatively high in Assam on most days. The positions of the low pressure areas were somewhat more variable than those of the high pressure areas. On the 10th the area of lowest readings overlay parts of the North-West and Central Provinces and West Bengal; on the 11th the region represented by Gya and Allahabad; on the 12th the Punjab; on the 13th Cawnpore; on the 14th the Punjab and North-West Provinces; on the 15th the Gangetic plain; and on the 16th also the Gangetic plain. Except on the 12th, when the depression over the Punjab was well defined, the low pressure area has been in general a large diffused depression, having comparatively little effect on the winds and weather in its neighbourhood. On the occasion of the one exception, there was a well marked cyclonic circulation of the winds shown over North-Western India, and rain fell over a large part of the north-west. A fairly steady and continuous north-westerly current has prevailed during the week down the West Coast and a westerly current across Lower Burma, while an abnormal northerly current has blown on some days across the Punjab and Rajputana; but otherwise the wind circulation over the Indian region has been fairly normal. The wind direction has been southerly over the Bay and Lower Bengal; south-easterly to easterly in Assam, North Bengal, and along the foot of the hills; north-westerly over the Gangetic plain; and westerly over the Central parts of the country.

The hot winds down the Gangetic plain and over the central parts of the country have blown strongly, and both at the head of the Bay and on the West Coast the force of the wind has been strong to a gale.

Thunder and dust storms have prevailed in almost all parts of the country during the week. In North-East India rain has fallen daily, while in other parts of India the showers and local storms have been scattered, and have occurred at intervals. On the 10th rain was general over Bengal, and a few scattered showers were reported from Burma and the Indian Peninsula; on the 11th rain was general in Lower Bengal, and was light and scattered elsewhere. The chart of the 12th showed that rain had extended again to North Bengal, and had commenced at Quetta and Lahore. On the 13th rain was general along the hills in the north-west, but in other parts of India the fall was mainly in local and scattered showers. By the 14th rain had practically ceased in the north-west, while it had become general and rather heavy again in the north-east. On the 15th and 16th the rainfall was very scattered and generally slight.

Temperature.—The temperature of the past week has varied considerably in different parts of the Indian region. Thus in the Punjab the mean temperature has been from 2° to 7° below the normal, while in Burma the mean has been from $2\frac{1}{2}$° to $4\frac{1}{2}$° above the normal.

The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	May							Mean variation for week.
	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+3·7	+2·9	+4·0	+3·3	+2·7	+2·9	+4·6	+3·4
Bengal	+1·2	—0·8	+0·5	—0·2	—0·2	—0·4	+1·5	+0·2
North-West Provinces	+0·9	—0·2	—0·1	+1·0	—1·2	+0·6	+3·1	+0·6
Punjab	—7·3	—3·9	—1·5	—6·6	—5·3	—1·9	—1·6	—4·0
Bombay	+0·8	+1·1	+1·7	+2·2	+2·2	+0·3	+0·6	+1·3
Berar and Central Provinces	+1·3	—0·3	—1·2	+0·6	+1·1	+2·7	—0·5	+0·5
Guzerat and Central India	—0·5	+0·6	—0·1	+0·5	+0·3	+0·4	—0·9	0
Sind and Rajputana	—2·8	—2·3	—3·7	—0·7	—0·6	—1·8	—4·4	—2·3
Madras	+1·1	+1·4	+1·0	+1·3	+1·4	+1·3	+1·6	+1·3
Mean for whole India	—0·2	—0·2	+0·1	+0·2	0	+0·4	+0·4	+0·1

The above figures show, 1st, that on the average of the whole of India the mean temperature of each day and of the whole week has varied very little from the normal average; 2nd, that on the mean of the week the weather of the Punjab has been 4° and Sind and Rajputana 2½° cooler than usual while in all the other Provinces it has been hotter, the excess ranging from ½° in the Central and North-West Provinces to 3½° in Burma. The weather in Burma has been very sultry and hot, and the mean of the day temperatures has exceeded the normal by—

4½° on the 10th.
4 „ „ 11th.
5 „ „ 12th.
6 „ „ 13th.
4 „ „ 14th.
4½ „ „ 15th.
5½ „ „ 16th.

This excess resulted in the maximum temperatures over Burma considerably exceeding 100° generally.

The maximum temperature throughout the Indian region on each day was as follows:

On the 10th 109·9° at Allahabad.
„ 11th 109·8° „ Amraoti.
„ 12th 109·4° „ Deesa.
„ 13th 109·4° „ Deesa.
„ 14th 109·8° „ Nagpur.
„ 15th 110·8° „ Nagpur.
„ 16th 110·4° „ Allahabad.

The above figures show that there occurred a very slight increase of heat, as determined by the highest recorded temperature, during the week, and that the region of greatest lay fairly steadily over the Central Provinces, the North-West Provinces, and Guzerat.

Rain.—The daily distribution of rain has been described above. The concluding table shows that rain has occurred in all the divisions of the Indian region, except Lower Burma, Behar (South), the North-West Provinces (East), Oudh, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Central India (East), Rajputana (West), and the East Coast (Central and South). Of the forty divisions in which rain has fallen, however, eight had less than one-tenth of an inch as the average rain of the division, so that the central and submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces, the hill districts of the Punjab, Berar, and the west of the Central Provinces, Sind, and

Madras (Central) should for practical purposes be added to the number of divisions which have received no rain. The heaviest average rainfall (3¾ inches) was reported from Assam (Surma), followed by 2¾ inches in East Bengal, 2½ inches in North Bengal, and by 1½ inches in Assam (Brahmaputra), Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, and Coorg. In most parts of India the week's fall has been deficient. In East, Deltaic, Central, and North Bengal, in the west of the North-West Provinces, in the south and west of the Punjab, in Coorg, the Deccan, Berar, the Central Provinces (Central), Sind, Rajputana (East), and Hyderabad (South) the rainfall has been more than the average, but, except in Bengal, any excess has been only moderate or small. In Burma the deficiency has been large. In Arakan it amounts to 5 inches; in Tenasserim and Lower Burma to over 2½ inches, and in Central Burma to over 1½ inches. In the south of the Peninsula the deficiency is also considerable.

The concluding column of the table shows little change beyond a fairly general decrease in the percentage variations where the seasonal rain is excessive, and a fairly general increase where the seasonal rain is defective.

The principal deficiency is in Burma, Assam, Khandeish, Guzerat and Kattiawar, and the East Coast.

The record of maximum falls shows several large amounts, more particularly over North-Eastern India. The following are the amounts exceeding 4 inches in Bengal and Assam and exceeding 2 inches elsewhere:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	2·40
East Bengal	Noakhali	Fenny	5·79
	Tipperah	Sudder	6·58
	Dacca	Munshiganj	4·76
Assam	Sylhet	South Sylhet	6·75
	Khasia Hills	Cherrapunji	4·81
	Kamrup	Palasbari	4·49
Bengal (Delta)	Nuddea	Ranaghat	4·07
Ditto (Central)	Rajshahye	Nattore	4·27
Ditto (North)	Rangpur	Sudder	4·71
	Cooch Behar	Sudder	5·02
North-West Provinces (West)	Meerut	Ghaziabad	2·13
Malabar	Calicut	Cochin	2·25
	South Kanara	Bantwal	2·15
Coorg	Coorg	Sudder	2·70
Deccan	Dharwar	Sudder	3·43
	Belgaum	Chikodi	2·11
	Kolhapur	Sudder	2·43
	Satara	Shirall	3·20
East Coast	Ganjam	Russeekonda	2·48

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 16th, 1891.			Rainfall data from March 1st to May 16th, 1891.		
		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, March 1st to May 16th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·95	3·80	— 2·85	1·57	10·90	— 86
	Lower Burma	0	2·59	— 2·59	0	5·89	— 100
	Central Burma	0·39	2·06	— 1·67	0·62	4·39	— 86
	Upper Burma	0·17	?	?	0·84	?	?
	Arakan	0·95	5·87	— 4·92	7·00	11·19	— 37
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·88	1·62	+ 1·26	11·05	12·49	— 12
	Assam (Surma)	3·78	5·09	— 1·31	19·49	36·52	— 47
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·53	2·74	— 1·21	13·58	18·37	— 26
	Deltaic Bengal	1·51	0·98	+ 0·53	8·06	7·97	+ 1
	Central Bengal	1·03	0·82	+ 0·81	7·34	5·17	+ 42
	North Bengal	2·60	1·95	+ 0·65	8·65	10·33	— 16
	Orissa	0·42	0·69	— 0·27	5·24	4·30	+ 22
	Chota Nagpur	0·56	0·52	+ 0·04	5·88	2·89	+ 103
	Behar (South)	0	0·29	— 0·29	2·43	1·39	+ 75
	Do. (North)	0·88	0·54	+ 0·34	3·49	2·91	+ 20
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·96	0·70	+ 37
	Oudh (South)	0	0·14	— 0·14	1·51	0·80	+ 76
	Do. (North)	0	0·21	— 0·21	2·01	1·18	+ 70
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·01	0·09	— 0·08	1·54	0·64	+ 141
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·32	0·09	+ 0·23	1·66	0·73	+ 128
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·04	0·29	— 0·25	2·29	2·03	+ 13
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·15	0·12	+ 0·03	2·35	1·00	+ 135
	Do. (Central)	0·13	0·15	— 0·02	2·26	1·06	+ 113
	Do. (Submontane)	0·10	0·29	— 0·19	2·59	2·04	+ 27
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·05	0·67	— 0·62	4·55	6·00	— 24
	Do. (North-West)	0·23	0·23	0	4·49	3·73	+ 20
	Do. (West)	0·22	0·09	+ 0·13	1·79	1·33	+ 35
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·63	2·29	— 1·66	8·07	6·35	+ 27
	Madras (South Central)	0·17	1·06	— 0·89	3·64	4·58	— 21
	Coorg	1·42	1·30	+ 0·12	7·84	5·30	+ 48
	Mysore	0·62	?	?	3·54	?	?
	Konkan	0·11	0·13	— 0·02	0·88	0·55	+ 60
	Bombay Deccan	0·74	0·29	+ 0·45	2·43	1·60	+ 52
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·04	0·14	— 0·10	0·08	0·57	— 88
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·08	0·06	+ 0·02	0·68	0·67	+ 2
	Central Provinces (West)	0·04	0·04	0	1·00	0·65	+ 54
	Ditto (Central)	0·11	0·08	+ 0·03	1·46	1·02	+ 43
	Ditto (East)	0·20	0·21	— 0·01	5·37	1·67	+ 222
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·04	0·09	— 56
	Kattiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·11	0·29	— 62
	Sind	0·05	0·02	+ 0·03	0·82	0·45	+ 82
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·20	0·35	— 43
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·33	0·17	+ 0·16	1·34	0·52	+ 157
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·15	0·42	— 65
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·26	1·11	— 0·85	3·15	3·18	— 1
	Ditto (a)	0·40	?	?	3·95	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·53	0·26	+ 0·27	1·93	1·86	+ 4
	Madras (Central)	0·06	0·44	— 0·38	0·91	1·90	— 52
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·45	— 0·45	0·63	1·18	— 47
	Ditto (South)	0	0·67	— 0·67	0·40	3·08	— 87
	Madras (South)	0·19	0·57	— 0·38	5·17	4·95	+ 4

SIMLA, *21st May, 1891.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 16th May.*—Rainfall fair in parts of Tinnevelly, Nilgiris, South Canara, Malabar, and the agency tract in Ganjam and Vizagapatam; slight in Bellary, Kurnool, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore, and Salem; no rain elsewhere. Distress beginning to be felt in the southern taluks of Malabar. Numbers on relief works increasing in Chingleput and North Arcot. Prices slightly falling in Godavari, Bellary, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore, but rising in Ganjam, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, and Salem, and nearly stationary in others. 6,671 coolies employed on works in Chingleput, 3,986 in the Wandiwash taluk, 2,244 in the Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot, 1,537 in Tinnevelly, 313 in Coimbatore, and 89 in the Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah. Number fed in kitchens—184, including 75 children, in four taluks in Chingleput; 718, including 560 children, in the Wandiwash taluk; and 345, including 249 children, in the Kalahasti zemindari.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Rain has fallen over the greater part of Sind, Deccan, and Carnatic. Standing crops damaged by locusts in parts of Shikarpur; otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops continues in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, and Sholapur. Ploughing operations progressing generally.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th May.*—Rain has fallen generally, accompanied by local storms. Ploughing well advanced and early sowings in full progress. In North and East Bengal sowings of autumn rice and jute nearly completed and young plants coming up well. Sowing of winter rice progressing in some districts in Behar. Cultivation for autumn crops begun, but more rain wanted, especially in the south. Sugarcane, indigo, cotton, and millets doing well. Spring rice almost harvested, and a full average outturn generally obtained. The mango crop has been further injured by storms, and will be deficient. Prices stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Light rain has fallen in a few districts. Irrigation of summer crops and sugarcane continues. Locusts are reported from the Lucknow, Banda, Bareilly, and Meerut districts, but apparently did no damage. Supplies are sufficient. Prices have risen in Allahabad, but are stationary or falling elsewhere. Brisk export is reported from Meerut and also from Jhansi and Moradabad.

The cold weather harvest of 1889-90 was poor; stocks became exhausted and prices rose. The *kharif* of 1890 partially failed in many districts, causing a further rise in prices. In the absence of cheap grain of any sort, food was imported from the Punjab. The late *rabi* crop promised well, but, owing to rain, frost, and hail was on the whole below the average.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts Prices falling in six districts; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over; threshing in progress; ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* crops going on. Rain is wanted in Hissar. The outturn of *rabi* crops is reported in some districts as good and in others below the average. The prospects of standing crops are said to be fair. Locusts have appeared in Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, and the Peshawar districts.

The crops are being damaged by the young ones in all the districts named above, except Ferozepore. They have also deposited eggs in parts of Lahore, where steps have been taken for their destruction. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Hissar and Delhi, where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy, with light showers of rain, which are favourable to the preparation of the land for monsoon sowings. Water scarce in parts of Nimar district. Fodder fairly sufficient. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th May.*—Reaping of dry-weather crops continues. Outturn poor in Katha and Lower Chindwin. Water still scarce in parts of Meiktila. Price of paddy remains unchanged, except at Rangoon, where it has slightly fallen, and at Toungoo, Mandalay, and Bhamo, where it has slightly risen.

Assam.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for winter paddy and planting of sugarcane in progress. State and prospects of other crops good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Slight rain reported throughout the Mysore State. Crops in good condition, except in parts of Kolar. Want of rain is much felt in the Bangalore, Mysore, and Kolar districts. Outturn of crops harvested favourable. No change in prices.

Rainfall over two inches in Coorg during the week. Ploughing for the rice crop commenced. Prospects generally good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Some rain in Basim and Wun during the week. Land under preparation for *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in five taluks; water deficient in the Murtazapur, Wun, Darwah, and Kilapur taluks. Prices stationary.

Rainfall in Hyderabad during the week injured *tabi* crops to some extent. Reaping of *tabi* crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Slight rain in Bundelkhand and Western Malwa. Agricultural stock fair. Prices high in Western Malwa. No other changes of importance.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Slight rain in six States and at Ajmere. Harvests below average generally. Cattle dying for want of fodder in Todgurh, and in poor condition at Kishengurh and Bikanir; elsewhere satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States, and failing in Deoli and in both the districts of Ajmere. Prices fluctuating. 44,518 acres affected by scarcity in Ajmere-Merwara; about 6,768 persons on relief works.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th May.*—Slight and partial rain at Katmandu. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Wheat is being harvested.

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 APRIL 1891.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	12	7	19	41·28 women per 100 men.	12	7	19
From 2 to 10 years	19	21	40		19	21	40
,, 10 ,, 20 ,,	38	11	49		38	11	49
,, 20 ,, 30 ,,	215	90	305		215	90	305
,, 30 ,, 40 ,,	28	15	43		28	15	43
,, 40 ,, 50 ,,	...	...	...		...	...	...
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	312	144	456		312	144	456

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Fiji.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central ditto	...	...	..	...	...	...
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	1	...	1
Behar	47	20	67	47	20	67
North-Western Provinces	125	83	208	125	83	208
Oudh	120	33	153	120	33	153
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	2	...	2	2	...	2
Nepal and Native States	15	8	23	15	8	23
Mixed, Bombay and Madras	2	...	2	2	...	2
Grand Total	312	144	456	312	144	456

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	52	17	69	52	17	69
Agriculturists	101	45	146	101	45	146
Artisans	25	9	34	25	9	34
Low castes	79	39	118	79	39	118
Musulmans	55	34	89	55	34	89
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	312	144	456	312	144	456

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	257	110	367
2. Musulmans	55	34	89
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	312	144	456

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IV of 1891-92.

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.	Week ending 3rd May 1890. Total mean length open.	Week ending 3rd May 1890. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 3rd May 1890. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 2nd May 1891. Total mean length open.	Week ending 2nd May 1891. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 2nd May 1891. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd May 1890. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd May 1890. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd May 1891. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd May 1891. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
9th May 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	9,35,072	613	1,526	11,05,128	724	45,40,598	631	49,17,233	705	3,76,635	...
9th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,885	173	57	10,543	185	51,251	191	58,114	223	6,863	...
2nd ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	1,01,190	156	712	1,22,020	171	4,62,904	151	5,50,410	170	87,506	...
9th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly Section)	141	8,794	62	199	11,417	57	37,908	57	52,165	57	14,257	...
9th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*c*)	546	67,841	124	831	1,84,210	222	3,62,590	141	7,22,346	190	3,59,756	...
9th ditto	Indian Midland (*d*)	752	74,813	99	752	1,24,938	166	3,68,896	104	4,98,172	145	1,29,276	...
2nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,87,941	232	1,672	4,23,000	253	18,27,814	232	19,75,857	259	1,48,043	...
2nd ditto	Southern Mahratta	979	94,129	93	1,073	1,12,665	105	4,18,995	91	4,92,396	102	73,401	...
2nd ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	18,688	63	296	25,976	88	87,536	63	1,13,035	84	25,499	...
2nd ditto	South Indian (*e*)	737	1,30,827	178	901	1,48,505	165	5,53,465	159	6,78,728	165	1,25,263	...
	TOTAL	7,355	18,26,180	248	8,019	22,68,402	283	87,11,957	251	1,00,58,456	275	13,46,499	...
	State Lines worked by the State.												
9th May 1891	North-Western (*f*)	2,390	4,36,693	182	2,395	4,60,161	192	24,93,497	221	25,84,993	236	91,496	...
9th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,53,205	221	692	2,10,127	304	7,86,947	241	10,91,418	345	3,04,471	...
9th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,90,461	255	777	2,20,360	284	8,28,653	235	10,25,763	289	1,97,110	...
9th ditto	Bengal Central (*g*)	125	12,658	101	125	15,420	123	57,254	97	70,256	123	13,002	...
2nd ditto	Nalháti	27	1,756	65	27	1,660	61	8,686	68	6,602	53	...	2,084
2nd ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	224	32	8	318	40	1,042	34	1,650	50	608	...
2nd ditto	Jorhát	30	1,096	37	25	817	32	3,655	26	4,073	32	418	...
	Burma (*h*)	553	1,11,617	202	556	1,15,640	208	5,54,616	213	5,59,414	220	4,798	...
	TOTAL	4,580	9,07,710	198	4,605	10,24,503	222	47,34,350	219	53,44,169	254	6,09,819	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
2nd May 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	1,492	10,15,930	681	1,492	14,40,110	965	47,88,617	681	60,03,306	880	12,14,689	...
9th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,79,906	824	461	3,55,000	770	18,07,264	832	15,41,429	732	...	2,65,835
2nd ditto	Madras	840	1,69,985	202	840	1,61,656	192	7,94,461	201	8,01,943	209	7,482	...
	TOTAL	2,793	15,65,821	561	2,793	19,56,766	701	73,90,342	561	83,46,678	654	9,56,336	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,728	42,99,711	292	15,417	52,49,671	341	2,08,36,649	300	2,37,49,303	337	29,12,654	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,87,595	126	99,74,707	142	11,87,112	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,49,054	174	1,37,74,596	195	17,25,542	...
	Assisted Companies.												
9th May 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	16,935	104	...	...	1,03,211	139	1,03,211	...
9th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	6,324	286	22	6,202	282	36,865	355	37,392	372	527	...
2nd ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's Section)	67	8,068	120	67	6,237	93	39,849	126	37,148	121	...	2,701
25th April 1891	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*j*)	...	(*k*) 37,734	130	(*l*) 33,248	119	...	4,486
	TOTAL	89	14,392	162	251	29,364	117	1,14,448	145	2,10,999	140	96,551	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
2nd May 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	55,220	156	354	61,754	174	2,51,837	151	2,37,793	147	...	14,044
9th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	5,155	87	72	5,430	75	26,973	97	23,311	71	...	3,662
9th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,196	44	68	3,900	57	6,522	41	19,029	61	12,507	...
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	1,410	108	...	...	6,341	107	6,341	...
	TOTAL	440	61,571	140	507	72,494	143	2,85,332	138	2,86,474	124	1,142	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
9th May 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	7,317	68	108	20,228	187	34,494	68	90,164	183	55,670	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
9th May 1891	Jodhpore	124	10,489	85	188	7,450	40	44,491	76	40,064	50	...	4,427
2nd ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	50,036	151	334	40,558	121	2,39,208	153	1,83,481	120	...	55,727
9th ditto	Morvi	94	9,059	96	94	8,352	89	35,935	81	33,783	79	...	2,152
	TOTAL	550	69,584	127	616	56,360	91	3,10,631	101	2,57,328	91	...	62,306

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Asansol-Gomoh section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension.
(*i*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*j*) Return not received.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st to 26th April 1890.
(*l*) Total receipts from 1st to 25th April 1891.

SIMLA, *the 22nd May, 1891.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 42.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1891.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first six months of the official year 1891-92, and of the twenty preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.												TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BURMA.				
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	5,38	36,54	10,61	3,81	18,83	1,84	66	50	68	1,76	6,22	7,32	12,39	64,09	29,96	1,06,44	1871-72
1872-73	6,59	36,64	11,34	2,70	19,48	1,54	53	49	1,09	1,94	5,85	5,64	13,36	64,71	37,61	1,15,68	1872-73
1873-74	5,16	32,43	8,39	2,91	17,90	1,33	58	33	58	1,84	6,68	7,21	12,11	59,64	31,79	1,03,54	1873-74
1874-75	5,95	38,28	6,22	3,20	19,74	1,61	59	30	66	1,74	6,95	6,74	13,51	68,45	25,00	1,06,96	1874-75
1875-76	6,14	38,71	7,63	3,34	20,11	3,40	62	42	87	2,10	7,21	6,92	14,00	68,76	36,33	1,19,09	1875-76
1876-77	6,31	30,89	6,07	3,92	17,55	52	70	32	11	2,82	6,55	4,34	15,98	57,84	23,44	97,26	1876-77
1877-78	7,05	39,19	7,27	4,37	21,09	49	1,08	36	18	2,56	3,85	85	17,48	67,21	18,09	1,02,78	1877-78
1878-79	6,55	31,32	6,59	4,05	18,70	1,07	91	25	10	2,97	4,74	2,05	18,11	58,35	22,75	99,21	1878-79
1879-80	5,92	31,25	4,30	4,39	15,84	86	1,49	38	10	2,64	4,41	2,22	17,79	54,93	24,87	97,59	1879-80
1880-81	6,57	29,00	5,15	4,15	22,93	77	2,11	54	10	2,39	5,28	4,52	17,56	61,55	28,84	1,07,95	1880-81
1881-82	6,72	28,20	7,42	5,03	20,69	72	1,89	58	14	2,42	5,02	3,11	19,39	58,25	33,06	1,10,70	1881-82
1882-83	7,01	...	7,35	5,12	-1,05*	62	1,71	3	25	2,63	1	2,10	20,46	—98*	36,73	56,21	1882-83
1883-84	6,93*	6	8,99	5,27	20	52	1,75	1	20	2,62	7	2,70	20,40	42	31,66	52,48	1883-84
1884-85	5,91	17	4,97	4,80	19	77	1,92	2	21	2,32	1	3,16	18,77	45	23,19	42,41	1884-85
1885-86	6,37	9	6,15	5,64	22	42	2,12	2	33	2,38	6	1,61	19,66	42	31,16	51,24	1885-86
1886-87	6,40	19	4,96	5,84	28	52	2,20	6	45	3,00	6	2,64	21,84	65	22,49	26,96	1886-87
1887-88	5,57	22	6,67	6,92	21	74	2,45	3	34	2,82	2	2,46	24,01	49	24,50	49,45	1887-88
1888-89	6,99	3,06	7,91	7,01	1,78	59	2,59	61	19	3,39	29	2,65	25,91	6,36	32,27	51,49	1888-89
1889-90	7,10	4,46	6,06	7,72	1,01	94	2,77	41	24	3,42	36	3,42	26,65	7,83	34,48	56,83	1889-90
1890-91	8,05	4,03	8,34	8,13	2,22	78	3,00	50	38	3,88	53	2,32	29,22	7,68	36,90	66,19	1890-91
1891-92	7,78	5,25	8,30	7,93	2,46	52	2,69	34	31	3,34	51	2,18	27,76	9,16	36,92	78,34	1891-92
	6,48	32,58	7,27	5,09	20,46	1,01	2,01	34	38	2,86	5,55	4,23	17,79	61,39	30,46	1,01,85	20 YEARS.
	6,48	32,58	7,27	5,09	20,46	1,01	2,01	34	38	2,86	5,55	4,23	17,79	61,39	30,46	75,38	1891-92

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 15th October 1891.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 46.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1891.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

Railway.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS FOR, AND TO THE END OF, THE YEAR 1890.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

No. 571 A. R., dated Simla, 30th October, 1891.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 519 A. R., dated 20th October, 1890.

Read also the following:—

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 984 R., dated 9th October, 1891.

I beg to lay before the Government of India the usual Synopsis of Transactions of Guaranteed Railways for, and to end of, the year 1890.

2. The subscribed Capital on 31st December 1890 of the several Railway Companies bears interest as shown below:

Railway.	Capital bearing interest at 3½%	3¾%	4%	4¼%	4½%	5%	Premium on stock.	Discount on stock.	Total Capital raised.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	265,200	237,800	...	500,000	999,960	8,757,670	12,014	...	10,772,644
South Indian	313,700	756,300	...	425,000	137,612	3,070,668	63,127	3,000	4,763,407
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	450,000	788,500	...	...	...	7,550,300	32,419	14,000	8,807,219
Great Indian Peninsula	1,534,800	845,200	2,701,450	...	...	20,000,000	290,074	225,891	25,145,633
(1) Total to end of 1890	2,563,700	2,627,800	2,701,450	925,000	1,137,572	39,378,633	397,634	242,891	49,488,903
(2) Ditto 1889	1,387,700	3,629,900	2,803,650	925,000	1,142,124	39,374,314	404,906	250,391	49,417,203
(3) Ditto 1888	364,000	4,003,600	2,803,650	925,000	1,151,004	39,365,878	404,042	250,391	48,766,783
(4) Ditto 1887	100,000	3,199,000	3,872,450	925,000	1,153,504	39,363,503	403,917	250,891	48,766,983
(5) Ditto 1886	...	2,736,800	3,094,650	925,000	1,166,864	39,350,811	180,881	20,523	47,434,483
(1) Compared with (2). Increase	1,176,000	...	...	...	...	4,324	...	...	71,700
(1) Compared with (2). Decrease	...	1,002,100	102,200	...	4,552	...	7,272	7,500	...

3. The following table shows the growth of the Capital account of the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years, the net increase to the aggregate subscribed Capital during that period being £1,969,620:

Total Capital Subscribed. Year.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
To end of 1886	47,434,483	...	84,800	
„ 1887	48,766,983	1,332,500	...	
„ 1888	48,766,783	...	200	
„ 1889	49,417,203	650,420	...	
„ 1890	49,488,903	71,700	...	
		2,054,620	85,000	
Net Increase	...	1,969,620		

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 1886	46,847,228	401,540
„ 1887	47,034,060	186,832
„ 1888	47,539,441	505,381
„ 1889	47,877,004	337,563
„ 1890	48,149,369	272,365
Increase in five years	...	1,703,681

5. The expenditure charged to "Construction," on the open lines of railway, during and to end of the year, gives the following cost per mile:

Railway.	Construction expenditure per open mile. During 1880.	To end of 1880.	Remarks.
	₹	₹	
Madras	791·42	1,36 948·70	Metre gauge.
South Indian	469·08	70,677·16	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,056 23	2,09,917·19	
Great Indian Peninsula	1,181·87	2,09,470·56	
Average outlay excluding South Indian	1,032·70	1,85,829·07	"
Ditto including ditto	918·15	1,62,426·02	

Capital locked up in stores.

6. The subjoined table shows the fluctuations in the value of stores in stock during the past five years. The figures in antique represent increases of stock:

Railway.	Reduction in stock. 1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total reduction in five years.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Madras	3,09,528	6,76,372	17,704	3,72,463	9,68,360	2,11,349
South Indian	3,54,488	5,54,202	5,57,460	66,210	84,509	7,38,875
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	6,48,977	4,31,054	5,90,250	2,76,438	18,918	1,14,807
Great Indian Peninsula	13,64,804	8,76,659	9,60,488	8,63,904	10,85,351	12,52,696
Total	20,58,741	5,67,775	1,69,518	2,81,213	19,88,120	1,87,665

7. The increase in the amount of Capital locked up in stores during the year under review on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is due to permanent way materials obtained for renewals and doubling the line, and to ironwork for covered goods wagons and brake vans, vacuum brake gear and steel tyres for carriages and wagons, &c., not having been issued before the close of the year. The increase on the Madras Railway is explained to be due to the value of stores returned from the Chittravati and Penner Bridges, to adjustments in connection with the revaluation of permanent way materials, to the value of old rails and materials removed from the line and returned to stock, and to the cost of engines and tenders shipped in connection with eight new locomotives.

8. On 31st December 1890, 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.
	₹ Lakhs.	₹ Lakhs.	₹ Lakhs.
Madras	22½	30½	8
South Indian	Not fixed.	(a) 34¼	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21½	34⅝	13¼
Great Indian Peninsula	63	80¼	17¼
Total	107	145½	38½

(a) Not included in the total.

Revenue account.

9. Excluding the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, Sindh, Punjab and Delhi and Oudh and Rohilkhand 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.
	₹	₹	₹
1886	6,56,49,815	3,19,84,178	3,36,65,637
1887	6,53,95,731	3,26,11,210	3,27,84,521
1888	6,77,52,230	3,36,59,999	3,40,92,231
1889	6,50,98,922	3,40,45,643	3,10,53,279
1890	6,67,54,707	3,29,76,359	3,37,78,348

	₹	₹
10. For the year 1890 the net earnings amounted to	...	3,37,78,348
Deduct—		
Interest charged on overdrawn Capital	50,116	
Moiety of Surplus Profits due to Shareholders	46,70,434	
Contributions to Provident Fund	2,02,289	
		49,22 839
The net receipts by Government due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways may be stated at		2,88,55,509

11. The results of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year 1890, based on the contract rates of exchange, is shown in the following table, as also the percentage of Interest and Net Profits on 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.			Per cent. of interest paid on total Capital received.	Per cent of Net Earnings realised during 1890 on Capital received.
			Amount.	Per open mile.	Per cent. of guaranteed interest.		
	℟	℟	℟	℟			
Madras	45,20,609	57,67,615	12,47,006	1,405·77	21·62	4·90	3·84
South Indian	24,65,090	22,52,460	2,12,630	324·82	9·44	4·53	4·96
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	60,01,074	45,78,954	14,22,120	3,241·08	31·06	4·77	6·25
Great Indian Peninsula	1,58,68,736	1,30,05,858	28,62,878	2,222·32	22·01	4·74	5·78
Total 1890	2,88,55,509	2,56,04,887	32,50,622	1,009·22	12·69	4·76	5·37
1889	2,66,23,687	2,54,17,187	12,06,500	374·58	4·75	4·73	4·96
1888	2,82,51,183	2,53,35,659	29,15,524	905·19	11·51	4·78	5·33
1887	2,70,88,579	2,52,08,538	18,80,041	585·48	7·46	4·76	5·11
1886	2,77,12,284	2,51,73,645	25,38,639	783·07	10·08	4·88	5·38

12. 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 —*vide* para. 11.	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 indvolve in fall in exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	℟	℟	℟	℟	℟	℟
1886	2,77,12,284	2,51,73,645	25,38,639	3,15,88,451	38,76,167	64,14,806
1887	2,70,88,579	2,52,08,538	18,80,041	3,25,67,354	54,78,775	73,58,816
1888	2,82,51,183	2,53,35,659	29,15,524	3,40,18,932	57,67,749	86,83,273
1889	2,66,23,687	2,54,17,187	12,06,500	3,43,44,867	77,21,180	89,27,680
1890	2,88,55,509	2,56,04,887	32,50,622	3,06,86,905	18,31,396	50,82,018

The details for each year are as follows:

1886.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 5·5965d., 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
	℟	℟	℟	℟	℟	℟
Madras	32,29,243	56,98,828	24,69,585	71,24,952	38,95,709	14,26,124
South Indian	14,69,584	21,69,364	6,99,780	28,35,528	13,65,944	6,66,164
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	61,35,478	44,37,881	16,97,597	55,47,675	5,87,803	11,09,794
Great Indian Peninsula	1,68,77,979	1,28,67,572	40,10,407	1,60,80,296	7,57,683	32,12,724
Total	2,77,12,284	2,51,73,645	25,38,639	3,15,88,451	38,76,167	64,14,806

1887.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 5·0915d., 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
	℟	℟	℟	℟	℟	℟
Madras	28,66,358	56,76,348	28,09,990	73,06,536	44,40,178	16,30,188
South Indian	16,05,744	21,91,202	5,85,458	29,48,696	13,42,952	7,57,494
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,33,568	44,76,969	12,56,599	57,61,814	28,246	12,84,845
Great Indian Peninsula	1,68,82,909	1,28,64,019	40,18,890	1,65,50,308	3,32,601	36,86,289
Total	2,70,88,579	2,52,08,538	18,80,041	3,25,67,354	54,78,775	73,58,816

1888.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 4·445d., 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
	℟	℟	℟	℟	℟	℟
Madras	35,21,645	56,98,828	21,77,183	76,23,851	41,02,206	19,25·023
South Indian	16,67,481	22,24,122	5,56,641	31,10,660	14,43,179	8,86,538
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,64,106	44,93,045	12,71,061	60,09,715	2,45,609	15,16,670
Great Indian Peninsula	1,72,97,951	1,29,19,664	43,78,287	1,72,74,706	23,245	43·55,042
Total	2,82,51,183	2,53,35,659	29,15,524	3,40,18,932	57,67,749	86,83,273

1889.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 4·3415d., 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
	℟	℟	℟	℟	℟	℟
Madras	37,38,244	56,97,193	19,58,949	76,69,934	39,31,690	19,72,741
South Indian	16,72,157	22,25,653	5,53,496	31,32,516	14,60,359	9,06,863
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	60,25,851	45,39,458	14,86,393	61,10,257	84,406	15,70,799
Great Indian Peninsula	1,51,87,435	1,29,54,883	22,32,552	1,74,32,160	22,44,725	44,77,277
Total	2,66,23,087	2,54,17,187	12,06,500	3,43,44,867	77,21,180	89,27,680

1890.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 6·427d., 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
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Madras	45,20,609	57,67,615	12,47,006	68,85,958	23,65,349	11,18,343
South Indian . . .	24,65,090	22,52,460	**2,12,630**	28,11,449	3,46,359	5,58,989
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	60,01,074	45,78,954	**14,22,120**	54,66,227	**5,34,847**	8,87,273
Great Indian Peninsula .	1,58,68,736	1,30,05,858	**28,62,878**	1,55,23,271	**3,45,465**	25,17,413
Total .	2,88,55,509	2,56,04,887	**32,50,622**	3,06,86,905	18,31,396	50,82,018

ORDER.—Ordered, that the note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and enclosure, be forwarded to the Local Governments, 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.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Document accompanying.
Synopsis.

Accompaniment to Note by Accountant General, Public Works D

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANYS FROM 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
MILEAGE.				CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.						CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.							CAPITAL OUTLAY.						REVENUE		
				DURING 1890.			TO END OF 1890.			DURING 1890.			TO END OF 1890.				ON CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.		ON STORES.						
Open for traffic.	Mean length open during 1890.	Under construction on 31st December 1890.	RAILWAY.	In England.	In India.	TOTAL.	In England.	In India.	TOTAL.	In England.	In India.	TOTAL.	In England.	In India.	TOTAL.	Balance of Capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	During 1890.	To end of 1890.	During 1890.	To end of 1890.	On suspense (Capital Advance Account).	TOTAL.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
839·39	839·30	...	Madras	11,23,635	...	11,23,636	11,75,19,753	...	11,75,19,753	14,59,649	1,39,980	15,99,629	7,16,85,582	4,62,98,652	11,79,84,234	—4,64,481	6,64,239	11,49,41,050	9,68,360	30,42,281	903	11,79,84,234	95,06,134	49,84,654	45,21,48
(a)654·61	654·61	...	South Indian	...	...	...	4,96,91,802	13,320	4,97,05,122	13,23,415	—9,27,449	2,95,966	3,99,76,999	97,03,826	4,96,80,825	24,297	3,07,064	4,62,65,978	—84,509	34,14,847	...	4,96,80,825	61,62,961	35,54,529	26,08,43
(b)438·78	438·78	...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	9,58,42,593	2,36,425	9,60,77,748	18,86,023	—15,15,775	3,70,248	6,63,22,822	2,89,93,223	9,53,16,045	7,62,703	4,63,456	9,21,07,465	18,918	34,86,072	—2,77,492	9,53,16,045	1,29,40,370	54,42,193	74,98,1
(c)1,288·24	1,288·24	...	Great Indian Peninsula	—3,41,454	...	—3,41,454	26,80,77,893	62,38,099	27,43,15,992	58,98,969	—32,09,886	26,89,083	19,38,08,684	8,39,23,380	27,77,29,064	—34,13,072	15,22,536	26,98,48,349	10,85,351	80,21,509	—1,40,794	27,77,29,064	3,81,45,242	1,89,04,983	1,91,50,9
3,220·93			TOTAL	7,82,182	...	7,82,182	53,11,31,771	64,87,844	53,76,19,615	1,04,68,056	—55,13,130	49,54,926	37,17,91,087	16,89,19,081	54,07,10,168	—30,90,553	29,57,295	52,31,62,842	19,88,120	1,79,64,709	—4,17,383	54,07,10,168	6,67,54,707	3,29,76,359	3,37,78,34
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
			Madras	103,000	...	103,000	10,772,644	...	10,772,644	133,802	12,831	146,633	6,871,179	4,244,043	10,815,222	—42,578	60,889	10,536,263	88,767	278,876	83	10,815,222	871,396	456,927	414,46
			South Indian	...	...	...	4,762,131	1,276	4,763,407	117,244	—88,881	28,363	3,831,129	929,950	4,761,079	2,328	29,427	4,433,823	—8,099	327,256	...	4,761,079	590,617	340,642	249,97
			Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	8,785,547	21,672	8,807,219	172,885	—138,946	33,939	6,079,592	2,657,712	8,737,304	69,915	42,483	8,443,184	1,735	319,557	—25,437	8,737,304	1,185,201	498,868	687,33
			Great Indian Peninsula	—31,300	...	—31,300	24,573,807	571,826	25,145,633	540,739	—294,240	246,499	17,765,521	7,692,976	25,458,497	—312,864	139,566	24,736,099	99,491	735,305	—12,907	25,458,497	3,496,647	1,741,207	1,755,44
			TOTAL	71,700	...	71,700	48,894,129	594,774	49,488,903	964,670	—569,236	455,434	34,347,421	15,524,681	49,772,102	—283,199	272,365	48,149,369	181,894	1,660,994	—38,261	49,772,102	6,144,861	3,037,644	3,107,21

(a) { Works in addition 7·85 miles of Pondicherry Line opened for Traffic, 16th December 1879.
Works in addition 82·92 miles of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, Nellore Branch, opened for traffic, 15th September 1887, and 42½ miles

(b) Ditto 22·13 miles of the Patri Salt Railway.

(c) Ditto 158·50 miles of the Dhond and Manmad, Khamgaon and Amraoti Railways.

tant General, Public Works Department, No. 984 R., dated 9th October 1891.

AILWAY COMPANYS FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO END OF THE YEAR 1890.

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
		REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1890.						GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID FOR 1890.			GUARANTEED INTEREST FROM COMMENCEMENT TO END OF 1890.							LOSS TO STATE.		CONTROL.		LAND.					
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 1890.	Contribution to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1890.	Interest charged in accounts on Capital overdrawn, from commencement to end of 1890.	Railway Company's moiety of surplus profits, from commencement to end of 1890.	During 1890.	From commencement to end of 1890.	State charge for control for 1890.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1890.	Value of land made over during 1890.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1890.	Value of land restored to Government during 1890.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1890.	Loss of land revenue on land made over during 1890, capitalised.	Loss of land revenue on land made over from commencement to end of 1890, capitalised.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
903	11,79,84,234	95,06,134	49,84,654	45,21,480	...	871	...	57,67,615	...	57,67,615	16,30,94,127	...	16,30,94,127	7,75,08,090	...	14,719	...	12,47,006	8,56,00,756	1,15,713	28,15,618	—1,052	13,20,282	470	3,48,054	3,944	‡8,56,010
...	4,06,80,825	61,62,961	35,54,529	26,08,432	...	...	2,86,683	22,52,460	...	22,52,460	4,68,54,402	...	4,68,54,402	2,61,97,171	...	1,03,683	1,43,342	—2,13,630	2,09,04,256			2,896	16,91,337	1,762	1,27,166	72	5,45,654
1,77,492	9,53,16,045	1,29,40,370	54,42,193	74,98,177	74,982	...	28,44,241	45,75,921	3,033	45,78,594	11,86,75,466	2,22,731	11,88,98,197	10,89,37,874	6,46,944	5,32,461	*1,28,84,563	—14,22,120	2,40,24,291	2,16,871	44,34,893	5,521	59,78,628	4,876	92,773	184	4,81,597
1,40,794	27,77,29,064	3,81,45,242	1,89,94,983	1,91,50,098	1,27,307	49,245	62,09,943	1,29,83,034	22,824	1,30,05,858	33,90,19,532	47,46,853	34,37,66,385	33,68,56,503	11,99,852	2,78,306	†3,90,92,882	—28,62,878	4,74,80,922			17,960	56,27,312	103	19,62,100	2,750	4,16,936
2,417,383	54,07,10,168	6,67,54,707	3,29,76,359	3,37,78,348	2,02,289	50,116	93,40,867	2,55,79,030	25,857	2,56,04,887	66,76,43,527	49,69,584	67,26,13,111	54,94,99,638	18,46,796	9,29,169	5,21,20,787	—32,50,622	17,80,10,225	3,32,384	72,50,511	25,325	1,46,17,559	7,211	25,30,093	6,950	23,00,197
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£								
83	10,815,222	871,396	456,927	414,469	...	80	...	528,698	...	528,698	14,950,295	...	14,950,295	7,104,908	...	1,349	...	114,309	7,846,736								
...	4,761,079	590,617	340,642	249,975	...	...	27,474	215,861	...	215,861	4,490,214	...	4,490,214	2,510,562	...	9,936	13,737	—20,377	2,003,325								
—25,437	8,737,304	1,186,201	498,868	687,333	6,873	...	260,722	419,459	278	419,737	10,878,584	20,417	10,899,001	9,985,972	59,303	48,809	1,181,085	—130,361	2,202,827								
—12,907	25,458,497	3,496,647	1,741,207	1,755,440	11,670	4,514	569,245	1,190,181	2,092	1,192,203	31,076,790	435,128	31,511,918	30,878,813	109,987	25,511	3,583,514	—262,431	4,352,417								
—38,261	49,772,102	6,144,861	3,037,644	3,107,217	18,543	4,594	857,441	2,354,139	2,370	2,356,499	61,395,883	455,545	61,851,428	50,479,955	169,290	85,603	4,778,336	—298,860	16,404,705								

* Excludes R1,817 on account of irrecoverable outstandings written off and R1,450 representing unrealised earnings of 1890.

† Exclude R500 payable to the Company on account of its share of surplus profits for the half year ended 30th June 1890 being outstanding.

‡ R3 representing the capitalised Loss of Revenue on certain C class Lands which was erroneously included in the amount reported as loss to the end of 1889 have been deducted.

879.

inch, opened for traffic, 15th September 1887, and 42½ miles of the main line, from Villupuram to Tiruvanâmalai, opened for traffic on the 17th November 1890.

ailways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXX OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS 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.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	WEEK ENDING 1ST NOVEMBER, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	WEEK ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 1st November 1890.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st October 1891.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
31st October 1891	East Indian	539	1,526	8,16,521	535	1,526	9,21,742	604	2,33,51,285	2,80,12,630	46,61,345	...
31st ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	9,445	166	57	10,896	191	2,86,730	3,16,017	29,287	...
31st ditto	Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R.	156	315	51,805	164	338	42,841	127	12,05,911	13,53,225	1,47,314	...
31st ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	141	7,808	55	199	9,002	45	2,38,309	287,578	49,269	...
31st ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	585	47,388	81	831	81,079	98	15,44,266	33,18,794	17,74,528	...
31st ditto	Indian Midland (*a*)	90	752	58,078	77	752	95,053	126	17,60,379	25,51,829	7,91,450	...
31st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	2,86,276	171	1,672	3,82,000	228	92,21,821	1,20,57,404	28,35,583	...
31st ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,042	84,854	81	1,044	80,618	77	26,21,475	26,58,506	37,031	...
31st ditto	South Indian (*b*)	166	737	1,25,815	171	901	1,11,773	124	38,16,437	42,21,587	4,05,150	...
	TOTAL	232	6,827	14,87,990	218	7,320	17,35,004	237	4,40,46,613	5,47,77,570	1,07,30,957	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
31st October 1891	North Western (*c*)	219	2,412	5,82,403	241	2,395	6,66,562	278	1,50,79,329	1,86,67,384	35,88,055	...
31st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	1,34,938	195	692	1,28,482	186	39,75,577	48,30,017	8,54,440	...
31st ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	763	3,10,756	407	777	2,94,280	379	64,01,044	69,03,924	5,02,880	...
31st ditto	Bengal Central (*d*)	103	125	13,836	111	125	14,220	114	3,74,061	4,32,066	58,005	...
31st ditto	Nalháti	71	27	1,935	72	27	1,280	47	54,606	53,366	...	1,240
31st ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	423	53	8	411	51	9,855	9,884	29	...
31st ditto	Jorhát	44	25	1,334	53	25	1,211	48	38,294	39,467	1,173	...
31st ditto	Burma (*e*)	190	556	1 04,277	188	669	1,11,830	186	29,52,001	29,34,469	...	17,532
	TOTAL	220	4,608	11,49,902	249	4,658	12,18,276	262	2,88,84,767	3,38,70,577	49,85,810	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
31st October 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	505	1,492	6,60,478	443	1,492	6,99,316	469	2,00,45,831	2,44,36,850	43,91,019	...
31st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	2,36,119	512	461	2,64,000	573	71,79,511	79,45,668	7,66,157	...
31st ditto	Madras	218	840	1,84,204	219	840	1,86,456	222	57,74,491	55,82,264	...	1,92,227
	TOTAL	424	2,793	10,80,801	387	2,793	11,49,772	412	3,29,99,833	3,79,64,782	49,64,949	...
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	265	14,228	37,18,693	261	14,771	41,03,052	278	10,59,31,213	12,66,12,929	2,06,81,716	...
	Assisted Companies.											
31st October 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	...	162	24,538	151	...	6,23,365	6,23,365	...
31st ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	5,883	267	22	5,573	253	1,61,166	1,67,509	6,343	...
31st ditto	Bengal and North-Western (Company's section)	113	376	35,696	98	401	36,960	92	12,51,742	14,79,798	2,28,056	...
31st ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	13,701	204	67	11,217	167	1,95,190	2,34,974	39,784	...
31st ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	9,890	127	78	10,484	134	3,12,134	2,99,376	...	12,758
	TOTAL	118	543	66,170	122	730	88,770	122	19,20,232	28,05,022	8,84,790	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
31st October 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	140	354	34,695	98	354	50,423	142	14,91,350	15,07,848	16,498	...
31st ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	33,920	115	296	23,968	81	7,18,264	7,80,030	61,766	...
31st ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	3,355	47	72	3,320	46	1,20,016	1,16,147	...	3,869
31st ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	27	1,113	41	93	3,410	37	27,774	1,09,230	81,456	...
31st ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	1,414	109	13	620	48	(*g*)25,368	35,316	9,948	...
31st ditto	Kolhápur	...	...	...	...	29	2,477	85	...	(*h*) 44,791	44,791	...
	TOTAL	104	762	74,497	98	857	84,218	98	23,82,772	25,93,362	2,10,590	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
31st October 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	101	108	8,323	77	108	10,456	97	2,96,697	4,50,018	1,53,321	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
31st October 1891	Jodhpore	58	124	5,881	47	223	12,900	58	2,13,153	3,46,281	1,33,128	...
31st ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	22,543	67	334	22,528	67	9,21,631	8,11,840	...	1,09,191
31st ditto	Morvi	60	94	5,774	61	94	6,376	68	1,80,800	1,89,337	8,537	...
	TOTAL	78	552	34,198	62	651	41,804	64	13,14,984	13,47,458	32,474	...
	GRAND TOTAL	246	16,193	39,01,881	241	17,117	43,28,302	253	11,.8,45,898	13,38,08,789	2,19,62,891	...

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 5th May to 1st November 1890.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April to 31st October 1891.

L. G. PRICKETT,
Asst. Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 13th November 1891.*

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 November.*—Rainfall continued heavy in Madura and Tinnevelly; fair and moderate in all other southern and western districts, northern parts of Ganjam, and at three stations in Vizagapatam; elsewhere in five northern coast districts and in Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Bellary little or no rain; Anantapur light rain, tolerably general. Pasture and water-supply improving in all southern districts, but dry fodder scarce. In Bellary, Anantapur, and Kurnool pasture and fodder scarce and cattle suffering, but no general want of water. Previous high prices continue generally, though fallen slightly, in Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, and on West Coast, and risen slightly Madura, Cuddapah, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam; sharp rise in Kurnool, Bellary, and Anantapur. Works—numbers employed, Chingleput 5,626, Wandiwash 918, Polur 1,694, Kalahasti 2,779, Cuddapah 551, Coimbatore 4,233, and Salem 3,854, total 19,655, against 22,308 last week. Kitchens—numbers fed, Chingleput 1,443, including 831 children, Wandiwash 655, including 383 children, Polur 132, including 100 children, Kalahasti 1,519, including 1,120 children, Coimbatore 856, and Salem 264, including 116 children; total 4,869; decrease from last week 673. Loans disbursed from commencement of distress—Chingleput ₹3,70,146, Wandiwash and Polur ₹1,52,069, Cuddapah, Nellore, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, South Arcot, and Salem ₹1,81,045. Wells constructed—Chingleput 1,409, Wandiwash and Polur 209, and six other districts 216. Wells under construction—Chingleput 2,465, Wandiwash and Polur 1,257, and six other districts 998. (Weather on 8th—Bellary promising, some improvement in Ganjam and Anantapur, but more rain urgently required there and in uplands of Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah, where crops withering and cultivation greatly retarded.)

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th November.*—Slight rain in parts of four districts; more wanted urgently throughout the Deccan and Karnatak for late sowings or standing crops, which are withering in parts of four districts. Harvesting and sowing operations progressing generally. Fodder scarce in parts of eight districts and water-supply deficient in parts of two others.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th November.*—Slight rain generally except in Behar and Northern Bengal. Heaviest in Orissa accompanied by a cyclonic storm. Prospects of winter rice indifferent, but improved in parts by the recent rain. *Rabi* sowings in progress, but require more moisture. Sugarcane promises well. Condition of cattle good and fodder plentiful. Prices rising slightly in Behar.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th November.*—Weather clear and seasonable. *Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowings in progress. Prospects good. Prices falling slowly.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th November.*—Slight rain has fallen in the Rawalpindi district only. Cattle are generally in good condition. Prices rising in two districts, stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *kharif* crops going on; ploughings for, and sowings of, *rabi* in progress. Standing crops are generally in fair condition. Outturn of *kharif* is reported an average one in Dera Ismail Khan. Locusts being destroyed in salt range, Shahpur district; young locusts still found in considerable numbers in parts of Dera Ismail Khan district. Grass plentiful in Delhi. Fodder sufficient except in three districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th November.*—Weather clear. A little rain would greatly benefit the *rabi* sowings which in some districts are approaching completion. *Kharif* harvestings commenced in Jubbulpore. Harvesting of rice in Raipur and Bilaspur continues. Fair outturn anticipated. Fodder plentiful.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th November.*—Lower Burma: Crop prospects generally good, but more rain is wanted nearly everywhere. In Tharrawaddy prospects have considerably improved in the centre of the district; crops in Prome are poor, and in Henzada only a twelve-annas crop is expected. In the Thayetmyo, Mindon, and Sinbaungwe townships of Thayetmyo, some crops have withered from want of rain. Upper Burma: Mandalay more rain is wanted for paddy and dry crops in Madeya. In Bhamo, prospects fair, except in Shwegu, where the condition is the same as last week. Rain wanted in Mogoung and Mablaing. In Katha crops being parched from drought, and prospects poor in Katha, Tigyang, and Rwalin, except in Wuntho. In Shwebo more rain is wanted in the central and southern sub-divisions, and rain is badly wanted in some villages. High land crops in the district generally promise well, and paddy on irrigated land is good. In the Ruby Mines *taungya* crops being reaped, more rain required in Twinnge. In Ye-u prospects gloomy in most parts, especially in the southern districts. In Upper Chindwin crop prospects fair. In Lower Chindwin early paddy being reaped in Chinbyit and Padauk, in eastern sub-division standing paddy, *jowari* and sesamum withering, and if no rain falls in a few days there will be serious failure. In western sub-division paddy and *jowari* withering. Paddy crops in Kunbustyna and Shitywagyaung are fair, and no more rain is wanted there. In Myingyan more rain required. In Pokokku indian-corn is being harvested in Pauk and *taungya* paddy being reaped in Tilin; rain is greatly wanted in Gangaw and Pokokku sub-divisions. Crops in Pauk are promising, but more rain is wanted. In Minbu maize is being harvested in the Mon sub-division, and paddy on irrigated lands in this sub-division is doing well. In Kyoukse crops thriving. In Meiktila rain much wanted, standing crops withering. In Yamethin prospects generally fair. Prices have not fluctuated much during the week. Numbers on relief works: Ye-u, 1,125; Lower Chindwin, 788, Myingyan, 913, Minbu 802, Meiktila 9,309 (excluding three works); Yamethin 3,503.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th November.*—Weather seasonable, more rain wanted in Garo hills and Assam valley districts. Sowing of mustard progressing, condition of cattle and supply of fodder normal.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th November.*—Rain much required in parts of Mysore. Standing crops generally good. Outturn of harvests fair. Prospects favourable. Prices risen in one district.

Rainfall good in Coorg during the week. Prospects of rice crop continue good. Cardamom-picking progressing. Coffee being picked in parts, reaping of *ragi* not completed. Prices stationary. Fodder and water-supply for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th November.*—Weather fair and cool in Berar. *Jowari* in ear; cotton in pod; first picking commenced in the Amraoti district. *Knarif* crops in good condition; *rabi* sowing continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices rising in one district.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Prices—wheat 11, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 19, yellow *juar* 20, and *tur* 18 seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th November.*—No change in condition of crops and weather since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th November.*—Slight rain in one Bikanir nizamut. *Kharif* cut and harvested; *rabi* sowing still in progress; well-land being prepared for *rabi* in Ajmere-Merwara. Outturn poor generally; satisfactory in places where good rain has fallen. Locusts visited Jodhpore on 6th passing from north to south. Cattle suffering for want of fodder and water in Marwar, Meywar, Ajmere, Kishengarh, and parts of Bikanir. Pasturage or fodder very scarce in six States and at Ajmere. Prices steady in ten States, fluctuating in one, and falling in two others and at Ajmere owing to large imports. Daily average of 12,077 persons on relief works in Ajmere-Merwara. Scarcity in several tahsils of Bikanir, where about 3,000 persons are employed on relief works.

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th October.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of late rice continues. Outturn good.

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Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1891.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 28th, 1891.

The weather over Burma has been disturbed by the passage of a severe depression from the Bay into that Province, but in all other parts of the Indian region conditions have been very quiet and of the normal cold-weather type.

At the close of the previous week it was noticed that rain was falling over Burma with a northerly wind, and on the 22nd November, that is, the first day of the week under review, a deep depression was shown to the south-west of Diamond Island. An east-south-easterly gale was blowing at Diamond Island and rain was falling at all the Burma stations except Kendat and Bhamo. All over India anticyclonic conditions prevailed, pressure being highest over Central and North-Western India and low off both coasts of the Peninsula. The winds were light and consisted of a general outset from the high towards the low pressure area. The chart of the 23rd showed that the cyclonic storm noticed over the south-east of the Bay had moved northward along the Arakan coast. The storm was more severe than on the preceding day, and the abnormal depression of the barometer near the centre was probably about 0·25″ or 0·3″. A strong gale from south—south-west was blowing at Diamond Island, and the cyclonic circulation surrounding the storm was everywhere strong. About 3 inches of rain had fallen at Diamond Island and Bassein and 1 inch at Akyab. Over India conditions were unchanged and remained strongly anticyclonic. During the 24 hours between 8 A.M. 23rd and 8 A.M. 24th, the storm crossed the Arakan coast travelling in an easterly or north-easterly direction. The hills along the coast line broke up the cyclonic circulation and the observations of the 24th gave very little evidence of the continued existence of the storm. Rain had fallen at nearly all the Burma stations. Over India the general

conditions were unchanged, but the barometric differences between Central and North-Western India and the coasts of the Peninsula were greater than on previous days, and the winds were in consequence stronger. On the 25th a large low pressure area was shown over the Bay. Towards this low pressure area the winds were directed in a well-marked cyclonic manner, but the force of the wind was nowhere strong. Rain continued over Burma. The chart of the 26th showed that the barometer was rising everywhere. The low pressure area over the Bay was less well marked, but otherwise the distribution of pressure over the Indian region was little changed. The only rainfall was a slight shower on the South Coromandel coast. On the 27th the barometer was still rising and the general conditions were unaltered. Slight rain was reported from Upper Burma, Assam and the South Carnatic. On the 28th, though the barometer was falling in most places, the general distribution of pressure and direction of the winds were little changed. Readings were highest in the north-west and lowest over the south of the Bay and off the Malabar coast, while the winds showed a general feeble movement from the area of high pressure towards that of low. Rain was reported from the extreme south but only in small amounts.

Temperature.—The following figures give the variations of the mean temperature of the principal provinces of India for each day from the normal average :—

Province.	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	Mean variation of week.
Burma	−2·9	−4·9	−4·9	−5·2	−2·5	−1·0	−1·4	−3·3
Bengal and Assam	+0·7	+1·7	+2·2	+1·4	+2·0	+1·9	+1·9	+1·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·4	+1·5	+1·9	+0·9	+1·0	+1·1	+1·4	+1·2
Punjab	+0·8	+1·0	+1·5	+1·2	+2·8	+3·1	+3·5	+2·0
Bombay	−2·2	−2·7	−3·0	−2·6	−2·0	−0·5	0	−1·9
Berar and Central Provinces	−1·3	−2·3	−0·9	−0·6	+0·5	+1·5	+1·2	−0·3
Guzerat and Central India	−0·8	−1·2	−1·2	+0·1	+1·2	+2·1	+1·3	+0·2
Sind and Rajputana	0	+0·9	+1·7	+3·3	+6·3	+3·6	+4·4	+2·9
Madras	−1·3	−0·6	−0·1	+1·2	+2·5	+3·2	+2·8	+1·1
Mean for whole India	−0·7	−0·7	−0·3	0	+1·3	+1·7	+1·7	+0·4

These figures show considerable irregularity. In Burma owing to the rainfall, due to the storm noticed above, the mean temperature was lower than usual—more particularly on the 23rd and 24th. Outside Burma there was hardly any rain during the week, and hence the variations for the different provinces cannot be attributed to that cause. All the most northern provinces of India from Assam to the Punjab had excessive temperatures throughout the week. Bombay was cooler than usual throughout the week, and the central parts of the country were cooler than usual during the first, and warmer than usual during the second, half of the week. The same was true of Madras. The abnormal mean daily variation for the whole of India was only +0°·4.

Rain—has been confined to two regions, the first and more important being Burma, East Bengal and Assam, and the second being the south of the Peninsula. In no other part of India was any rain whatever registered. In the south of the Peninsula the average fall of the week was very small, only exceeding ½ of an inch in two instances. In North-Eastern India the fall was heavier. Lower Burma received an average fall of 3⅛ inches; Arakan of 3 inches; Central Burma of 2½ inches; and Tenasserim and Upper Burma of 1½ inches.

The following were the heaviest amounts received during the week: Thaton (Amherst) received 5⅓ inches; Bassein 5¼ inches; Kama (Thayetmyo) 5⅛ inches; Sandoway nearly 5 inches. In the south of the Peninsula Quilon and Hatur received ½ inch; Pomery (Chingleput) 1 inch, and Tenkasi (Tinnevelly) 2½ inches.

The last column of the rainfall table shows that from October 18th to date the total rainfall has been in excess in Burma, Cachar, Orissa, the North-Western Provinces (west), the Punjab (central) and Madras (south). In all the other divisions the seasonal rainfall is deficient.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending November 28th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 18th to November 28th. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 18th to November 28th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	1·60	0·15	+1·45	5·32	2·55	+109
	Lower Burma	3·34	0·20	+3·14	5·75	4·19	+37
	Central ditto	2·56	0·14	+2·42	4·87	2·98	+93
	Upper ditto	1·56	?	?	2·96	?	?
	Arakan	2·90	0	+2·90	8·88	4·19	+112
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·06	0·04	+0·02	1·75	2·82	−38
	Assam (Surma)	0·45	0·06	+0·39	3·12	2·32	+34
	Ditto (Bhramaputra)	0·01	0·15	−0·14	0·30	1·44	−79
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·03	−0·03	1·06	1·45	−27
	Central ditto	0	0·02	−0·02	1·08	1·01	+7
	North ditto	0	0·02	−0·02	0·15	1·27	−88
	Orissa	0	0·17	−0·17	6·91	3·63	+90
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·08	−0·08	0·26	1·09	−76
	Behar (South)	0	0·10	−0·10	0·08	1·00	−92
	Ditto (North)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·03	0·75	−96
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·02	0·68	−97
	Oudh (South)	0	0	0	0·08	0·29	−72
	Ditto (North)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·14	−100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·15	−100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·16	0·11	+45
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·09	0·22	−59
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·02	−0·02	0·07	0·09	−22
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·22	0·05	+340
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·06	−0·06	0·10	0·14	−29
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·15	−0·15	0·48	0·47	+2
	Ditto (North-West)	0	0·13	−0·13	0·43	0·61	−30
	Ditto (West)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·38	0·45	−87
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·11	0·57	−0·46	12·30	8·06	+40
	Madras (South Central)	0·04	0·01	−0·57	7·13	6·30	+13
	Coorg	0	0·24	−0·24	6·51	6·48	0
	Mysore	0·01	0·20	−0·19	3·38	4·09	−17
	Konkan	0	0·09	−0·09	1·12	2·41	−54
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·25	−0·25	0·75	2·77	−73
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·17	−0·17	0	1·40	−100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·14	−0·14	0	1·10	−100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·14	−0·14	0	0·95	−100
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·13	−0·13	0·02	0·85	−98
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·01	1·06	−99
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0·48	−100
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0·31	−100
	Sind	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·09	−100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·12	−0·12	0·02	0·96	−96
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·09	0·30	−70
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·09	−100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·50	−0·50	0·70	5·38	−87
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	?	?	?	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·10	−0·10	1·78	3·78	−53
	Madras (Central)	0	0·37	−0·37	1·38	3·08	−55
	East Coast (Central)	0	1·46	−1·48	2·55	10·26	−75
	Ditto (South)	0·27	1·33	−1·06	11·51	11·61	−1
	Madras (South)	0·28	0·86	−0·58	14·03	8·75	+60

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Simla, the 3rd December 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 5th December.*—Rainfall fair, but light in North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and parts of Nellore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Nilgiris, and scattered showers of small value in other districts except Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, and South Canara, where there has been no rain. Slight improvement in North Arcot and Chingleput, but more rain needed urgently everywhere, except in Southern Coast districts. Crops lost or withering on large areas in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Salem. Pasture and fodder growing scarce and cattle suffering in the above districts except Salem. Prices risen further except in Madras, Madura, and West Coast where they are stationary, and have fallen slightly in Kistna, Bellary, and Tanjore. Scarcity rates for both rice and dry grains reached in Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Chingleput: for rice reached and dry grains approaching in Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary: for rice and dry grains approaching in Vizagapatam and Salem. General prospects more gloomy. Relief necessary in Bellary and Anantapur. Works: numbers employed—Chingleput 4,887, Wandiwash 499, Polur 884, Kalahasti 2587, Coimbatore 2,864, Salem 3,537, and Kurnool 1,079, total 16,337, against 17,214 last week. On works newly opened in Anantapur, 250. Kitchens: numbers fed—Chingleput 191, including 95 children, Wandiwash 495, including 286 children, Polur 111, including 86 children, Kalahasti 1,167, including 966 children, Coimbatore 560, including 348 children, and Salem 279, including 128 children, total 2,803, decrease from last week 514. Loans disbursed from commencement of distress—Chingleput ₹3,85,660, Wandiwash and Polur ₹1,71,700, Cuddapah, Nellore, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, South Arcot, and Salem ₹2,56,726. Wells constructed—Chingleput 1,463, Wandiwash and Polur 353, and six other districts 265. Wells under construction—Chingleput 2,372, Wandiwash and Polur 1,173, and six other districts, 1,376.

Some rain in Chingleput on the 8th and 9th.

Bombay.—*For week ending 9th December.*—Rain urgently required throughout the Deccan and Karnatak for late crops which are withering in parts of six districts. Fodder in parts of eleven and water in parts of three districts insufficient. Prices rising in seven districts. Harvesting and sowing operations progressing in a few districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 8th December.*—No rain during the week. Prospects of crops continue unchanged since previous week. Rice harvest progressing; general outturn, as already reported, will be deficient regarding the province as a whole, and to a serious extent in some districts. Rice on high lands has suffered much from drought, and in parts of Patna, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye divisions has almost entirely perished. The tract in which winter rice is worst is the north of Behar, from Mozufferpore eastwards to Rungpore. In Gya and part of Shahabad also the rice crop is very poor. Prospects of *rabi* crops also are not favourable for want of moisture in some parts of Behar and Central Bengal, but with the average amount of rainfall of the season, which may still be expected, would at once improve. The excellence of the *bhadoi* crop will afford sustenance for some time. Poppy cultivation good on irrigated tracts, but not so where irrigation is not available. Sugarcane and tobacco crops are generally fair. Prices continue fairly steady and no distress is yet reported except from parts of North Dinagepore. Some ordinary district road works were opened to test the demand and were attended by some 70 persons, but the people declined to take task work though they were willing enough to work for

daily wages. Work on roads is available, but there is no present intention of opening relief works. Ample supply of fodder and water, and cattle are generally in good condition.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th December.*—No rain. Weather seasonable. Poppy-sowings nearly finished. Late rice being cut. Sugarcane-pressing in progress. *Rabi* prospects favourable. Prices steady; fall in the price of wheat reported from Saharanpur and Jhansi.

Punjab.—*For week ending 9th December.*—No rain. Prices stationary in all but three districts, where they are rising. Harvesting of *kharif* crops nearly over. Sugarcane-pressing and cotton-picking going on. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Rain urgently wanted in four districts. Condition of standing crops is generally reported good; the prospects are average in Rawalpindi and parts of Amritsar; they are said to be below average in Shahpur. Young locusts are still found in one tahsil of Dera Ismail Khan; a flight of locusts passed over another tahsil. Stock cattle are generally reported in good condition. Grass plentiful in Delhi; fodder insufficient in five districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th December.*—Weather rather cloudy. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Prospects are good, except in the southern and eastern districts where the young *rabi* crops require rain. Prices rising somewhat. Fodder and water sufficient.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th December.*—LOWER BURMA: Akyab—paddy in good condition. Sandoway—reaping progressing, 16-anna crop expected. Hanthawaddy—outturn of paddy estimated at 15 annas. Pegu— in Payagale 400 acres have been destroyed by floods, 22,950 acres destroyed in Kama, Paunglin, and Payagale for want of late rains; the damage in Kyauktan and Pagandaung through drought is reported considerable; otherwise crop prospects are fair. Tharrawaddy—reaping continues; the late heavy rain did much good to standing crops. Prome—no change from last week's report. In Bassein, Thongwa, and Henzada reaping progressing. Thayetmyo—crops have failed in Kama, some have withered in Thayetmyo for want of rain; crops have partially failed in Sinbongwe and Myede. *Kaukkyi* paddy has failed in Taingda, but the *kaunge* crop has been reaped; one-tenth of the crops have been reaped in Mindon; *taungya* paddy has been cropped in Minhla, other paddy crop has failed; Indian corn and peas are thriving. Amherst—damage to crops by insects, invasion of salt-water and drought is reported; reaping of *yahaing* and early paddy progressing. Shwegyin—early paddy nearly all harvested and standing crops good. Toungoo—standing crops strong and healthy; slight damage in north of district has been reported for want of rain. Tavoy—reaping commenced, 300 acres damaged in south-east township. UPPER BURMA: In Mandalay condition of crops not reported. In Bhamo reaping of *taungya* and early paddy is nearly completed; ploughing for dry-weather paddy completed and sowing has commenced; *kaukkyi* crop prospects are fair; gathering of crops has commenced in Mowgoung, Shwegu, and Myitkyina. In Katha prospects are poor except in Wuntho, bad in Myadaung where scarcity is reported. In Shwebo more rain is wanted to improve *mayin* paddy and other standing crops; some *kaukkyi* crops are being reaped. In Ruby Mines no more rain is required. In Ye-u crop prospects are still very gloomy in most parts; in Indaing it is better than elsewhere, some paddy crops have been reaped. In Sagaing, in Sagaing sub-division, people expect to harvest sufficient for seed grain; in Myinmu sub-division sesamum and millet withering for want of rain; in Ava sub-division sesamum and millet on dry lands have dried up. In Upper Chindwin. *kaukkyi* reaping is in progress, *mayin* cultivation has commenced. In Lower Chindwin sowing of pulses is in progress in eastern sub-division, except in Kudaw township where cultivation is retarded for want of rain; onions are being sown in some circles in the western sub-division where *kaukyin* paddy is being reaped; standing crops in eastern sub-division very bad in Ayadaw township, and serious failure of crops reported; a 4-anna outturn of sesamum and *pyaung* expected; in western sub-division standing crops fair with exception of some circles where paddy is failing daily. In Myingyan tobacco being planted on islands,

mayin cultivation commenced. Pakokku, in Gangaw, two-thirds of wet-weather paddy destroyed, peas and *lu* being planted, in Pauk crop prospects greatly improved; in Yawdwin crops good, in Pakokku prospects improved, tobacco and chillies are being sown. In Minbu *jowari* doing well in Sagu township, in riverine circles of which are busily sowing gram and wheat, crops improving in Legaing township, paddy being reaped in Dabwin and Sadoktaya, crops round Salin doing well; but between Sinbyugyun and Zigat maize crops failing and relief works will be necessary. In Kyaukse *kyaukkyi* paddy thriving and a 16-anna crop estimated, Kyaingthin, paddy is being reaped. In Meiktila ploughing for gram and wheat commenced, reaping of paddy begun in some places, maize and *jowari* matured and ready for harvesting; a 5-anna yield expected. In Yamethin reaping begun in some parts. In Pyinmana paddy being harvested. Price of paddy has risen in Thayetmyo and Toungoo and fallen in Sandoway, Prome, Bassein, Henzada, Bhamo, Katha, and Magwe; elsewhere prices are stationary. Numbers on relief works—Shewbo no report, Ye-u 1,059, Sagaing 1,053, Lower Chindwin 720, exclusive of Ayadaw not reported, Myingyan 3,189, exclusive of those employed in Pyogan tank, Minbu 784 Meiktila 9,957, Yamethin 2,999, exclusive of numbers employed on alignment of Pyawbwe-Shwenyaungbu road.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th December.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of late rice continues. Sowing of mustard nearly over. Condition of cattle good. Fodder getting scarce in hill dist ricts.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th December.*—Crops generally withering for want of rain which is much required; outturn of harvest poor. Fodder and water-supply scanty in parts. Prices continue to rise.

Rice crop ripening in Coorg; reaping of *ragi* and cardamom-picking completed. Coffee-picking in progress. Forage and water for cattle sufficient. Prices rising.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 9th December.*—Weather fair and cool in Berar. *Rabi* crops in good condition. Picking of cotton commenced almost everywhere; *jowari* cutting in progress. Fodder insufficient in one taluk. Water-supply ample. Prices generally rising. Rain wanted in one district.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *kharif* and *abi* crops in progress; standing *rabi* crops are in good condition. Prices:—Wheat 9¼, coarse rice 8½, white *juar* 13, yellow *juar* 15¾, and *tur* 13 seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 9th December.*—No change in condition of crops and weather since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th December.*—No rain. Agricultural operations satisfactory. *Rabi* sowing continues in different States and in Merwara; *kharif* being reaped in some States. Standing crops in good condition, except in Ajmere where the yield is about four annas. Harvests below average generally. No damage during the week. Cattle suffering in Marwar, 80 more cattle left Merwara in search of pasturage, and six died of starvation; cattle in poor condition in Kherwara, Kishenguth, and parts of Bikanir. Pasturage or fodder scarce in five States and in Kherwara and Harowtee, none left in Ajmere except in Todgurh forest reserve. Prices steady in eleven States and at Ajmere, slightly rising in Beawar, falling in one and fluctuating in two States. Emigrants attempted to settle in Kherwara, but have moved southwards; 798 emigrants entered Kotali from Marwar, also passing into Ulwar, coming from Jeypore, and emigrating towards Perozepore, Gurgaon district: 17,312 persons employed daily on relief works in Ajmere-Merwara; gratuitous relief returns not received: 1,800 persons employed on relief works in Bikanir and 112 receiving gratuitous relief.

Nepal.—*For week ending 3rd December.*—Weather fine. Prices steady.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

NO. XXXIV OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS 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.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	WEEK ENDING 29TH NOVEMBER, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 29th November 1890.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 28th November 1891.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
28th November 1891	East Indian	539	1,526	9,74,320	638	1,526	10,75,870	705	2,70,47,720	3,18,12,481	47,64,761	...
28th ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	17,794	312	57	9,390	165	3,34,512	3,75,810	41,298	...
28th ditto	Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R.	156	323	76,999	238	338	45,730	135	14,47,971	15,65,595	1,17,624	...
28th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	141	10,523	75	199	9,158	46	2,71,381	3,21,313	49,932	...
28th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	585	53,592	92	831	1,05,659	127	17,49,360	36,89,700	19,40,340	...
28th ditto	Indian Midland (*a*)	90	752	73,757	98	752	1,09,072	145	20,38,084	29,39,308	9,01,224	...
28th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	3,73,574	223	1,672	4,57,000	273	1,05,22,964	1,36,02,266	30,79,302	...
28th ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,042	1,01,387	97	1,044	1,07,638	103	29,69,067	30,37,460	68,393	...
28th ditto	South Indian (*b*)	166	779	1,31,470	169	901	1,24,853	139	42,90,643	46,97,403	4,06,760	...
	TOTAL	232	6,877	18,13,416	264	7,320	20,44,370	279	5,66,71,702	6,20,43,336	1,13,69,634	...
	State Lines worked by the State.	—										
28th November 1891	North Western (*c*)	219	2,412	5,36,011	222	2,395	7,29,933	305	1,73,87,233	2,16,12,245	42,25,012	...
28th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	1,65,025	238	692	1,61,603	234	45,47,070	54,70,461	9,23,391	...
28th ditto	Eastern Bengal	291	763	2,86,987	376	777	2,80,090	360	75,36,189	79,77,318	4,41,129	...
28th ditto	Bengal Central (*d*)	103	125	18,066	145	125	14,270	114	4,35,741	5,00,606	64,865	...
28th ditto	Nalhâti	71	27	1,937	72	27	1,510	56	61,272	58,993	...	2,279
28th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	407	51	8	367	46	11,524	11,290	...	234
28th ditto	Jorhât	44	28	1,381	49	28	1,166	42	43,364	44,488	1,124	...
28th ditto	Burma (*e*)	190	556	96,208	173	609	1,03,490	170	33,58,990	34,20,334	61,344	...
	TOTAL	220	4,611	11,06,022	240	4,661	12,92,429	277	3,33,81,383	3,90,95,735	57,14,352	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
28th November 1891	Great Indian Penin-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28th ditto	Sindhi, Sarsaa and Central India	540	461	2,62,899	570	461	2,64,000	574	80,71,574	89,93,578	9,22,004	...
28th ditto	Madras	218	840	1,83,967	219	840	1,87,995	224	64,86,640	62,23,102	...	2,63,538
	TOTAL	424	2,793	13,34,171	478	2,793	12,91,827	463	3,75,66,712	4,28,28,490	52,61,778	...
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	265	14,281	42,53,609	298	14,774	46,28,626	313	12,16,19,797	14,39,65,561	2,23,45,764	...
	Assisted Companies.											
28th November 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	...	162	19,401	120	...	7,16,368	7,16,368	...
28th ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	6,026	274	22	5,391	245	1,82,535	1,92,673	10,138	...
28th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (Company's section)	113	376	57,877	154	401	40,260	100	14,19,710	16,76,131	2,56,421	...
28th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	6,836	102	67	9,138	136	2,30,677	2,74,894	44,217	...
28th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	10,205	131	78	9,951	128	3,52,223	3,38,803	...	13,420
	TOTAL	118	543	80,944	149	730	84,141	115	21,85,165	32,98,869	10,13,704	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
28th November 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	140	354	52,554	148	354	64,996	184	16,58,795	17,77,414	1,24,619	...
28th ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	23,084	78	296	29,880	101	8,16,589	8,95,380	78,791	...
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	6,504	90	72	3,330	46	1,36,049	1,32,222	...	3,827
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	27	1,368	51	93	4,320	47	32,426	1,26,438	93,012	...
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlad	71	13	1,149	88	13	1,110	85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
28th ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	TOTAL	104	762	84,659	111	837	1,03,634	123	28,68,479	30,31,452	3,62,883	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
28th November 1891	Rájpura-Bhatinda	101	108	8,323	77	108	10,671	99	3,29,989	4,92,127	1,62,138	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
28th November 1891	Jodhpore	58	124	8,466	68	223	12,300	55	2,41,138	3,04,193	1,63,035	...
28th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	31,052	93	334	36,332	109	10,15,045	9,30,033	...	85,012
28th ditto	Morvi	80	94	7,103	76	94	5,846	62	2,07,844	2,13,107	5,263	...
	TOTAL	78	552	46,621	84	651	54,478	84	14,64,047	15,47,333	83,286	...
	GRAND TOTAL	246	16,246	44,74,156	275	17,120	48,83,120	285	12,82,65,477	15,32,28,617	2,39,60,135	...

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itárai State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Villupuram-Gentakal State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 5th May to 29th November 1890.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April to 28th November 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

Calcutta, the 12th December, 1891.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1891.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1891.

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	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	5 13	5 13
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 4	9 15	12 9	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	10 15½	10 15½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	7 4	8 9	9 2	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	*	5 0§	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 0	9 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	17 8	17 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 2	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 12	8 13	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 4	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	18 14	18 14
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 10	8 10	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 15	5 14	7 13	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	138 1	193 3	18 14	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	326 8	320 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	8 6	10 5	...	...	7 12	8 12	8 2	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 12	18 14	18 14	...	...	245 0	245 0	12 4	12 4
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 8	9 13	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 13	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 8	17 2	17 3½	8 13	9 2	68 0	68 0	16 14	16 14
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	25 6	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	28 0	28 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 3	14 2	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	21 0	19 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	145 0	145 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 8	13 5	16 13	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	11 0	10 5
Cachar	10 4	8 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 12
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	13 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	6 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 10½		11 6½		12 10½		12 12		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	4 *	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 8	...	...	50 0	50 0	3 0	3 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 4	14 8	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Dacca	10 8	11 8	18 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	10 0	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	14 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	10 10	10 10	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	11 4	...	...	10 4	10 8	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	17 0	...	...	10 12	11 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	11 1	11 4	18 9	19 4	8 10	8 10	12 5	12 10	...	...	9 12	10 3	...	...	12 14	14 4	16 9	15 14	16 14	18 8	14 11	14 15	95 0	93 5	11 0	11 2
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	13 1	13 5	20 0	22 14	11 7	11 10	13 9	13 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Jessore	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	15 0	31 0	35 0	...	13 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	13 4	13 4
Central—																										
Bankoora	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	16 4	17 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 0
Burdwan	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 8	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Beerbhoom	12 0	13 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 14
Moorshedabad	13 5	13 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	9 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	10 0
Pubna	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	...	...	16 8	17 4	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	11 4	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 12
Rajshahye	12 0	15 0	19 8	24 0	9 12	9 12	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	17 8	16 10	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	8 0	10 10	...	...	10 0	10 10	10 4	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	100 0	100 0	9 4	10 0
Dinagepore	10 10	10 13	17 0	16 0	11 0	9 9½	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 6½	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpáiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	20 0	10 0	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	9 7	9 7	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8‡	11 0‡	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8‡	13 8‡	...	...	17 1	17 11	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	12 0	15 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhoom	15 0	16 0	20 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhoom	11 4	11 12	...	...	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	9 13½
Lohardugga	7 8 to 11 8	7 4 to 12 0	15 0	17 0	11 8	12 8	15 8 to 17 0	15 0 to 19 8	...	...	...	...	35 0	40 0	...	...	17 4	17 0	25 0	32 0	12 0 to 19 0	12 8 to 19 0	150 0	150 0	9 12	9 12
Hazáribágh	13 0	13 8	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

(*a*) Not stated. * Not sold. † Khesari, husked. ‡ Kalai. § Seed imported from Upper Burma.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1891 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	13 8	13 12	20 8	19 8	10 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	‡	16 0	16 8	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 4
Gya	12 8	13 8	24 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 4	15 4	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 8 to 15 0	14 12 to 15 12	24 0	25 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	22 8	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	13 4	13 8	20 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	14 5⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	21 8	20 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	22 11	22 11	11 6	12 10	13 14	14 8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	21 7	21 7	22 11	16 6	16 6	151 8	151 8	10 11	10 11
Durbhunga	13 0	15 6	22 0	19 12	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	20 14	20 14	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 8	18 8	15 6	15 6	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sarun	13 8	14 5	23 8	22 0	8 8	8 8	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	19 12	23 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Chumparun	14 0	15 0	21 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	13 0 to 17 0	13 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	28 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	11 0	16 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	16 8	15 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 3	12 3	16 10½	16 4	8 11	8 11	11 6	11 6	...	...	17 6	9 10	17 5½	17 3	11 15	13 0	16 13	16 8	18 13½	18 0	18 2½	17 13½	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Ghazipur	12 14	12 14	17 6	16 12	7 1	7 1	12 3	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	18 10	17 6	19 5	18 0	18 0	18 0	206 0	206 0	9 0	9 0
Jaunpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 8	7 0	7 0	12 8	10 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	19 4	18 0	165 0	170 0	10 0	10 8
Allahabad	12 8	12 10	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 4	20 0	14 8	19 0	14 4	24 0	20 0	18 8	17 0	19 0	18 4	...	...	19 8	19 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 8
Central—																										
Bánda	16 8	16 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	11 0
Fatehpur	14 4	14 0	20 0	17 4	10 0	9 8	14 0	12 12	...	...	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	17 12	...	19 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	17 8	19 4	19 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	..	...	21 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	18 12	...	...	...	19 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 12
Jalaun	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	12 0	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 12
Cawnpore	14 0	13 12	17 8	17 8	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	17 0	...	2 0	20 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Etáwah	13 10	14 0	18 4	17 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	16 8	17 0	19 4	16 8	15 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	16 5	16 4	18 0	18 0	21 0	19 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	11 0
Farukhabad	12 12	12 12	15 6	15 0	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 4	18 0	18 0	21 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	14 8	14 0	17 4	16 12	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	16 8	14 0	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 8	18 0	18 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	14 4	15 4	20 4	19 12	7 0	7 0	11 8	12 0	18 8	...	16 12	17 8	23 8	24 8	10 12	10 12	20 8	21 8	22 8	21 8	14 4	14 4	120 0	160 0	11 8	10 12
Western—																										
Lalitpur	15 0	14 8†	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Jhánsi	15 12	15 6½	20 0	19 13½	7 0	7 0	12 12	11 4	19 4	18 10	17 5½	...	...	...	...	...	17 5½	16 15	22 2	...	19 14	19 4	180 0	180 0	11 0	10 8
Agra	13 8	13 0	19 8	19 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	19 8	19 8	17 8	16 8	...	...	13 8	13 0	18 0	17 4	19 8	19 8	13 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	13 8	13 8	21 8	20 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	20 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	12 12	13 0	19 8	18 8	5 8	5 8	10 4	10 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	15 0	13 8	18 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Bulandshahr	13 14	14 8	17 8	17 4	6 0	5 0	9 11	9 12	16 0	15 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 4	17 2	17 0	19 0	15 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 7	15 12	21 4	20 8	10 2	10 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	18 5	18 8	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 8
Azamgarh	13 4	12 8	17 12	17 0	8 13	8 13	14 14	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	...	17 0	17 0	17 12	...	13 4	12 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 8	12 8	19 12	19 12	9 0	9 0	16 3	17 1	...	...	...	...	22 12	22 12	14 6	14 6	19 12	18 14	20 10	21 0	10 3	16 3	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	23 0§	28 0§	9 0	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 0	14 4	19 8	19 8	8 8	8 8	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 4	17 0	17 0	18 8	18 8	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Budaun	14 2	14 12	18 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	15 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8
Pilibhit	14 6	14 12	20 0	20 0	12 8	11 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 10	21 4	20 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
Bareilly	12 14	13 8	17 0½	15 4	7 0½	7 0½	12 14	12 5⅓	16 6½	14 1	16 6½	15 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 6½	15 14	17 9	17 9	18 3	16 6½	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	13 12	14 6	17 3	19 0	7 8	8 4	14 4	11 8	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	16 0	19 0	17 8	19 3	19 0	20 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	10 4
Tarái	16 4	16 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	15 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 12	18 12	21 4	21 4	23 4	24 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	14 1	13 12	19 2	18 4	6 9	6 9	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	12 6	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 14	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	10 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	13 3	13 10	17 10	17 10	6 9	6 9	12 7	11 8	15 6	15 6	9 14	9 4	11 0	11 0	6 9	6 9	18 11	18 11	15 6	15 6	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	13 0	13 4	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	14 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 4	18 8	17 0	16 8	18 8	18 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saháranpur	13 8	14 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	129 0	10 12	10 12
Dehra Dún	13 8	13 12	19 0	19 0	7 0	5 0	10 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kumaun	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	8 4	8 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 8½	8 0†	160 0	160 0	7 c	8 0
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 0	14 4	20 0	19 8	9 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	20 0	19 0	...	25 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 8	120 0	137 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	16 0	16 0	20 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	15 0	14 8	18 8	17 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	16	19 0	18 8	17 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	14 4	14 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	13 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 8	21 0	16 0	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 7	13 4	13 8	17 12	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	17 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 4	16 4	19 8	18 8	18 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	10 12	10 12
Hardoi	14 8	14 8	14 8	18 0	8 0	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 8	19 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	12 8	12 12	17 8	17 0	11 4	11 0	16 0	15 8	8 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	17 8	17 8	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 4	12 4	17 0	17 0	10 8	9 0	12 0	11 0	18 8	15 0	19 0	11 8	19 12	19 0	16 0	15 0	18 8	17 0	20 8	19 0	18 1	17 12	130 0	93 0	10 4	9 12
Gonda	14 0	14 14	19 10	17 0	12 8	12 8	15 4	15 0	16 0	16 0	19 8	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 12	28 0	28 0	20 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	11 8	11 8	28 0	21 0	11 0	9 0	22 8	21 8	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	14 8	15 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	14 8	16 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	20 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	14 0	14 8	25 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	27 0	25 0	20 8	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 8	12 3	15 10	15 0	8 2	8 2	8 12	8 12	18 12	18 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 0	18 2	18 2	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 11	15 3
Bánswára	12 8	12 8	...	17 8	8 12	8 12	15 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	32 8	30 12	20 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 8½	10 8½	14 1	13 10¾	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	13 4½	13 4½	11 11½	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	12 1¾	13 4½	11 11½	12 1¾	14 1	14 7¼	8 9½	8 15¾	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 3
Sirohee	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 6	10 6	13 12	13 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	11 11	12 5	15 3	15 10	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	15 13	14 0	...	...	85 0	85 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 12	9 12	13 0	12 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 12	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	14 0	14 4	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	12 0	11 12	15 12	14 4	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	15 8	14 4	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	16 4	15 4	14 0	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	16 8	15 12	22 8	21 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	16 8	16 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	25 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	14 3½	14 0	20 3	20 3	7 13½	7 12½	10 3	10 3	25 2	24 14	17 11	17 6½	...	...	27 10	27 11	14 10½	14 11½	26 11	25 3	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 6
Tonk	14 6	13 13	17 12	17 8	7 8	8 10	8 8	9 10	19 12	18 12	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 4	20 4	19 6	...	...	85 0	105 0	11 14	11 14
Jeypore	13 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	15 8	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	15·4 to 17 12	14·5 to 18 0	18 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Kerowlee	15 0	14 11	18 12	19 12	10 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	18 12	17 8	16 14	17 13	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 8	16 4	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	13 4¾	13 15	17 12½	17 9	9 0	8 14½	9 14¾	9 14	16 1¼	15 3	16 8¼	17 0	...	...	13 8	16 14	16 10¾	16 12½	...	...	20 4	20 8¾	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8¾
Bhurtpore	15 0	14 12	21 12	19 8	8 0	8 12	20 0	15 12	17 0	14 10	...	...	11 12	11 4	18 12	18 12	17 0	16 0	19 0	17 8	18 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	14 6	14 6	19 8	19 4	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	16 8	14 12	16 11	16 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 2	18 7	19 9	16 9	21 12	21 12	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	13 7	12 13	16 4	15 12	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 2	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 13	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 9	12 3¼	15 12	15 8½	7 0	6 11	7 8	7 5½	16 0	15 11	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 7	16 9½	14 11½	14 0	10 8	10 8	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 0	12 8	16 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	9 12	9 6	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 12	11 6	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 6	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 12	12 8
Anádra	10 8	10 8	...	13 0	6 4	6 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	14 8	15 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	11 12	11 8	13 12	13 8	7 0	7 8	9 0	8 4	15 8	15 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	160 0	10 8	10 8
Western—																										
Jodhpore	10 0	10 5	15 10	15 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	14 6	15 5	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	15 0	14 1	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	7 12	7 6	...	...	6 8	6 0	8 0	11 10	10 0	10 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	12 8
Bickaneer	9 0	9 10½	...	...	2 14	2 14	6 4	6 1	...	...	9 14½	10 2	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 3	...	...	7 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 2	11 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	‡	...	‡	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	12 8	12 1	18 8	16 8	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	21 4	19 9	15 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 12	18 12	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 7½	14 5½	15 15	16 1	7 7	7 7	9 9	9 9	17 8½	17 8½	15 6½	14 7½	...	...	13 13	12 12	13 2½	13 0½	18 1	17 2	13 4½	13 0½	170 0	170 0	11 15	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1891 — *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*).		Firkwood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Ferozepore	12 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	19 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	300 0	300 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	10 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	70 0	80 0	11 0	10 0
Rohtak	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Karnál	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	17 0	8 0	6 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	14 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Jullundur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	*	‡	10 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	*	‡	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 8
Hoshiárpur	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 2	13 2
Gurdáspur	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	‡	10 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	‡	15 0	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 4
Amritsar	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	†	†	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	9 14	8 0
Kángra	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	‡	‡	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	95 0	95 0	13 12	13 12
Gujrát	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	11 0	*	19 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	*	*	18 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	*	*	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	14 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 0
Hazára	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	13 0	‡	†	†	15 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	15 0	15 0	31 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	21 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Kohát	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	102 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	15 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	200 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	13 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	11 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 4
Bannu	16 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	11 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	94 0	94 0	35 0	35 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	6 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	20 0	20 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 1½	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	15 1½	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	10 8	10 12	16 8	16 0	8 4	8 2	10 8	12 14	15 0	14 4	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	10 0	‡ 4	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	10 12	10 14	14 8	15 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	17 8	18 8	20 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 10	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	13 12	12 5	16 8	16 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	7 8	...	64 0	64 5	8 0	8 8
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	8 8	8 8	...	*	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 4	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	*	11 0	11 0	...	*	10 0	10 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 14	...	*	9 14	8 9	11 5	10 9	14 5	14 5	14 11	12 14	18 13	18 13	...	*	11 3	12 10	...	*	10 3	10 3	105 0	120 0	12 5	10 6
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Bombay	8 4	8 11	15 2	14 11	6 15	6 9	10 3	9 15	17 9	16 10	13 9	12 13	16 5	15 8	14 13	13 12	12 15	13 1	17 9	17 14	8 14	9 4	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 13	8 13	*	*	6 7	6 7	7 8	7 8	*	*	12 12	12 12	16 13½	16 13½	*	*	11 7	11 7	*	*	9 4	9 4	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	10 14	11 12	*	*	8 11	8 11	9 5	9 5	18 1	19 15	16 13	17 12	20 11	24 2	*	*	10 11	11 9	*	*	15 0	16 14	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	10 0	10 12	26 0	28 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	11 12	*	*	10 8	11 8	95 0	92 8	13 8	13 8
Satara	9 6	9 6	13 1	13 1	7 8	7 8	8 9	8 9	17 5	17 5	15 8	15 8	16 6	16 6	19 6	19 6	13 0	13 0	20 6	20 6	11 0	11 0	108 0	108 0	11 10	11 10
Sholapur	12 10	13 2	*	*	9 12	9 12	10 5	10 5	24 1	26 6	19 3	20 10	*	*	*	*	11 12	13 0	*	*	13 12	13 12	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	11 12	11 12	*	*	7 5	7 5	9 6	9 6	16 0	21 14	17 4	20 2	12 8	12 8	10 10	14 12	*	*	10 6	10 6	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15
Poona (City)	8 1	9 3	13 10	13 10	8 9	8 9	9 3	9 3	17 6	18 8	13 13	13 13	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	14 6	14 6	67 7	67 7	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	11 0	11 1	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 3	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	19 4	19 4	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	12 3	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	18 12	17 4	17 4	23 12	23 12	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	14 6	15 13	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	12 4	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	25 5	25 5	19 12	19 12	*	*	*	*	10 9	10 9	*	*	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	10 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	100 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	9 0	9 7	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	16 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	14 6	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	9 11	9 11	15 4	15 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	*	*	16 6	16 6	21 5	20 0	*	*	14 8	14 8	18 13	18 13	*	*	107 0	107 0	13 4	13 4
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bázar)	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 7	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	8 9½	14 4½	13 11½	14 14	14 14	*	*	*	*	9 11½	9 2	*	*	11 7	11 7	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskroli)	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 4	10 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	140 0	120 0	12 2	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 13	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	145 0	145 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywár—																										
Rájkot	11 6	11 14	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	50 0	50 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	11 2	11 2	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 12	10 8	19 0	17 5	16 4	16 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 8	13 6	...	...	10 4	9 15	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	10 5	11 5	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 0	10 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 10	...	...	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	11 1	12 11	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	...	...	10 4	10 4	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 4	13 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	12 8	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	18 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	21 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 9	...	...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 10	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 12	11 12	...	...	9 7	8 12	9 13	9 7	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 7	14 7	140 0	140 0	9 2	8 15
Damoh	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 13	11 7	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 13	...	...	10 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	12 8	13 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	...	...	10 4	10 8	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	15 14	16 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 6	18 8	...	...	20 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Mandla	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	19 8	...	...	13 9	13 9	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	17 1	17 1	...	...	13 2	13 2	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	16 4	16 4	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	190 0	190 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	9 5	9 5
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	17 12	17 12	...	...	13 8	13 8	20 1	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 2	25 2	...	...	14 4	14 4	90 0	90 0	7 8	8 8
Raipur	15 5	15 5	...	...	11 6	11 6	18 4	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 3	...	...	15 5	14 3	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	14 0	13 2	...	...	16 10	15 12	21 14	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 10	9 10
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	206 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 10	10 10	27 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 2	...	...	14 10	14 10	78 0	80 0	9 2	9 8
Akola	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 8
Ellichpur	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	11 0	11 0
Amráoti	11 14	11 10	...	...	8 0	8 4	10 0	10 0	24 13	23 0	11 15	11 10	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 4	...	...	13 0	13 8	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	12 0	11 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	11 4	11 8	*	*	6 12	7 2	9 4	10 3	16 5	18 4	16 5	*	...	23 0	*	*	11 11	12 3	*	*	15 15	19 7	155 0	145 0	9 0	9 0
Bolásam	11 10	12 4	*	*	7 0	7 0	10 4	10 8	20 9	19 13	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 11	12 14	*	*	*	*	110 14	110 14	9 5	9 5
Ghadarghat	8 8	10 0	*	*	7 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	*	*	*	*	12 0	13 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 9	9 4

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1891—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		HARI RY.		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	7 14	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 2	10 14	10 8	*	*	*	*	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 11	7 11	...	...	11 2	9 6	13 13	10 13	*	*	*	*	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 5	11 5	17 6	17 6	17 8	17 8	18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 3	6 6	8 0	7 3	13 14	15 6	12 10	12 10	12 3	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	8 5	6 6
Salem	8 8	8 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 5	9 14	15 8	18 3	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217 11	217 11	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	7 11	9 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 11	9 11	16 3	19 10	14 2	16 0	17 8	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	7 3	9 6	...	...	8 0	8 13	8 10	10 5	17 0	20 2	15 0	16 14	17 8	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 8	9 3	...	...	9 2	9 8	10 0	10 6	16 3	19 0	10 5	18 2	18 0	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	8 5	10 13	...	...	9 10	10 10	10 0	11 6	16 6	19 14	15 0	16 5	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	12 8	12 8
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	8 14	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 8	13 8	*	*	*	*	25 8	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	119 2	10 11	10 11
Vizagapatam	10 8	12 0	...	...	8 6	7 13	10 3	10	17 13	18 6	17 13	23 13	19 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	8 10	9 14	...	...	10 14	12 6	12 0	13 0	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 0	8 6	...	...	11 8	10 14	12 2	11 10	19 0	17 14	*	*	23 13	25 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	9 2	9 2	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 10	10 10	16 8	16 8	15 0	*	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	9 5	9 5	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 3	10 3	15 2	15 2	11 14	11 14	16 13	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 14	10 3	*	*	*	*	17 13	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 5	9 6	11 5	10 5	14 8	15 8	11 10	13 3	18 13	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 10	100 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 0	11 6	15 2	*	20 0	18 8	17 8	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 13	10 13	13 6	12 14	*	*	20 5	19 14	21 2	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	7 5	8 10	...	...	9 8	9 6	9 13	9 10	13 11	15 6	15 14	15 14	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 13	10 13	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	14 10	16 3	17 10	16 3	17 2	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 0	8 8	7 12	8 0	8 0	7 8	8 12	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	*	...	13 0	11 0	108 0	108 0	9 0	9 8
Bangalore	9 11	10 3	8 12	9 9	7 0	6 14	8 4	7 6	18 3	18 4	...	...	19 3	21 0	...	...	9 5	10 3	...	...	14 0	13 12	84 0	90 0	10 0	10 2
Kolar	9 12	9 12	9 4	9 4	7 12	7 12	8 12	8 12	18 8	18 8	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	9 4	9 4
Túmkúr	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 9	9 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 8
Kadur	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	9 0
Shimoga	9 7	10 8	...	10 8	8 6	9 7	9 15	10 8	23 1	27 5	...	...	25 5	27 5	16 13	16 13	11 9	12 10	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	9 7
Chitaldroog	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 8	24 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	36 0	30 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 8	9 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 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

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1891-92, and of the twenty 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	35,10	9,11	52,88	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	4,39	9,68	23,64	9,51	2,64	90	13,05	3,44	62	27	4,33	6,85	69	3,52	11,06	5,67	63	14,25	20,55	35,14	8,87	44,01	28,62	72,63	1888-89
1889-90	9,48	6,24	7,24	22,96	10,30	2,00	1,13	13,43	3,63	48	36	4,47	6,77	51	4,75	12,03	5,60	1,77	24,12	31,49	35,78	11,00	46,78	37,60	84,38	1889-90
1890-91	10,72	6,07	10,16	26,95	11,23	3,12	1,07	15,42	4,21	53	51	5,25	7,49	79	3,08	11,36	5,99	31	34,85	41,15	39,64	10,82	50,46	49,67	1,00,13	1890-91
1891-92	10,36	7,25	10,87	28,48	10,81	3,25	75	14,81	3,84	64	44	4,92	6,79	60	2,68	10,07	5,80	60	28,37	34,77	37,60	12,34	49,94	43,11	93,05	1891-92

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 15th December 1891.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1890-91.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 in the several districts of the Madras Presidency.

Works.	Items.	Area of the district in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November 1890, *i.e.*, 1st crop. Total acres.	In comparison with 1889-90. Increase.	Decrease.	Sown from December 1890 to March 1891, *i.e.*, 2nd crop. Total acres.	In comparison with 1889-90. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year (1890-91.) Total acres.	In comparison with 1889-90. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.	RAINFALL. Monsoon.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Ins.	Ins.	
	Ganjam.																	
	Government land	2,633,939	437,597	379,916	153,099	...	2,152	10,963	455	...	164,062	...	1,697	— 1·02	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	236,461	136,913	104,998	40,836	4,308	...	2,185	971	...	43,021	5,279	...	13·99	South-west monsoon.	32·38	28·68	—11·43
	Zemindari land	2,485,760	846,968	60,735	10,042	...	...	...	...	...	10,042	...	...	...	North-east monsoon.	27·95	17·45	—37·57
	Total	5,356,160	1,421,478	545,649	203,977	2,156	...	13,148	1,426	...	217,125	3·582	...	1·68	...	60·33	46·13	—23·54
	Vizagapatam.																	
	Government land	1,187,135	122,454	130,401	36,422	1,498	...	3,142	944	...	39,564	2,442	...	6·58	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	101,335	90,628	71,682	20,705	604	...	2,308	1,416	...	23,013	2,020	...	9·62	South-west monsoon.	41·19	37·93	— 7·91
	Zemindari land	9,586,410	...	...	13,654	2,427	...	...	...	...	13,654	2,427	...	21·62	North-east monsoon.	12·78	12·09	— 5·40
	Total	10,874,880	213,082	202,083	70,781	4,529	...	5,450	2,360	...	76,231	6,889	...	9·93	...	53·97	50·02	— 7·32
	Godávari.																	
Godávari anicut.	Government land	...	...	...	301,844	4,200	...	20,295	...	1,153	322,139	3,047	...	0·96	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	166,624	...	6,144	15,084	59	...	181,708	...	6,085	— 3·24	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	139,654	8,616	...	11,509	...	1,342	151,163	7,274	...	5·06	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	608,122	6,672	...	46,888	...	2,436	655,010	4,236	...	0·65	...	...	...	...
Other Works	Government land	...	...	...	59,136	4,619	...	3,286	...	2,516	62,422	2,103	...	3·49	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	23,733	1,048	...	2,050	...	1,050	25,783	...	2	— 0·01	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	7,306	925	...	867	...	...	8,173	925	...	12·76	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	90,175	6 592	...	6,203	...	3,566	96,378	3,026	...	3·24	...	...	...	...
Total	Government land	2,446,751	1,089,951	721,681	360,980	8,819	...	23,581	...	3,669	384,561	5,150	...	1·36	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	548,598	473,506	392,347	190,357	...	5,096	17,134	...	991	207,491	...	6,087	— 2·85	South-west monsoon.	32·44	31·20	— 3·82
	Zemindari land	2,037,540	829,687	549,296	146,960	9,541	...	12,376	...	1,342	159,336	8,199	...	5·42	North-east monsoon.	14·14	10·14	—28·29
	Total	5,032,889	2,393,144	1,663,234	698,297	13,264	...	53,091	...	6,002	751,388	7,262	...	0·98	...	46·58	41·34	—11·25
	Kistna.																	
Kistna anicut.	Government land	...	...	...	272,071	11,657	...	252	...	1,195	272,323	10,462	...	4·00	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	77,119	...	11,380	965	811	...	78,084	...	*10,569	—11·92	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	90,815	17,782	...	14	...	18	90,829	17,764	...	24·31	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	440,005	18,059	...	1,231	...	402	441,236	17, 57	...	4·17	...	...	...	...
Other works	Government land	...	...	...	30,497	4,181	...	2,229	647	...	32,726	4,828	...	17 31	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	4,429	655	...	614	154	...	5,043	809	...	19·11	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	4,093	...	151	1,096	...	279	5,189	...	430	— 7 05	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	39,019	4,685	...	3,939	522	...	42,958	5,207	...	13·79	...	...	...	...
Total	Government land	3,508,092	2,330,299	1,677,314	302,568	15,838	...	2,481	...	548	305,049	15,290	...	5·28	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	682,628	639,152	512,982	81,548	...	10,725	1,579	965	...	83,127	...	9,760	—10·51	South-west monsoon.	25·65	20·84	—18·75
	Zemindari land	1,183,360	234,057	113,155	94,908	17,631	...	1,110	...	297	96,018	17,334	...	22·03	North-east monsoon.	11·60	11·07	— 4·57
	Total	5,374,080	3,203,508	2,303,451	479,024	22,744	...	5,170	120	...	484,194	22,864	...	4·96	...	37·25	31·91	—14·34
	Nellore.																	
Penner anicut.	Government land	...	...	...	38,761	...	2,312	11,416	2,962	...	50,177	650	...	1·31	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	9,605	...	1,237	4,345	617	...	13,950	...	620	— 4·25	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	48,366	...	3,549	15,761	3,579	...	64,127	30	...	0·05	...	...	...	...
Sangam anicut.	Government land	...	...	...	45,103	2,908	...	9,648	1,921	...	54,751	4,829	...	9·67	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	9,445	275	...	3,179	1,912	...	12,624	2,187	...	20·95	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	54,548	3,183	...	12,827	3,833	...	67,375	7,016	...	11·62	...	...	...	...
Other works	Government land	...	...	...	68,919	...	3,941	26,204	874	...	95,123	...	3,067	— 3·12	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	14,059	...	2,270	5,197	...	124	19,256	...	2,394	—11 06	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	737	...	1	6	...	40	743	...	41	— 5·23	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	83,715	...	6,212	31,407	710	...	115,122	...	5,502	— 4·56	...	...	...	...

* This is the area of land which should appear under Zemindari, and has been entered as such in the current year.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 in the several districts of the Madras Presidency—contd.

Works.	Items.	Area of the district in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November 1890, *i.e.*, 1st crop. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1889-90. Increase.	Decrease.	Sown from December 1890 to March 1891, *i.e.*, 2nd crop. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1889-90. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year (1890-91). Total Acres.	In comparison with 1889-90. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.	RAINFALL. Monsoon.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Nellore—contd.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Ins.	Ins.	Acres.
Total	Government land	2,587,391	1,421,688	860,978	152,783	...	3,345	47,268	5,757	...	200,051	2,412	...	1·22				
	Inam land	647,169	508,608	332,575	33,109	...	3,232	12,721	2,405	...	45,830	...	827	— 1·77	South-west monsoon.	13·33	11·02	— 17·33
	Zemindari land	2,375,040	...	...	737	...	1	6	...	40	743	...	41	— 5·23	North-east monsoon.	15·95	14·79	— 7·27
	Total	5,609,600	1,930,296	1,193,553	186,629	...	6,578	59,995	8,122	...	246,624	1,544	...	0·63	...	29·28	25·81	— 11·85
	Cuddapah.																	
	Government land	4,795,624	1,739,872	1,203,433	67,177	...	19,065	72,181	4,753	...	139,358	...	14,312	— 9·31				
	Inam land	791,285	693,040	503,635	38,188	...	10,979	34,968	...	2,918	73,156	...	13,897	—15·96	South-west monsoon.	20·35	12·71	— 37·54
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North-east monsoon.	10·09	9·05	— 9·50
	Total	5,586,909	2,432,912	1,707,068	105,365	...	30,044	107,149	1,835	...	212,514	...	28,209	—11·72	...	30·35	21·76	— 28·30
	Anantapur.																	
	Government land	2,758,860	2,058,791	957,204	48,511	...	6,401	53,463	...	12,964	101,974	...	19,365	—15·96				
	Inam land	616,820	485,484	390,847	15,258	...	219	16,506	...	1,798	31,764	...	2,017	— 5·97	South-west monsoon.	21·67	11·86	— 45·27
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North-east monsoon.	11·22	9·00	— 19·79
	Total	3,375,680	2,544,275	1,348,051	63,769	...	6,620	69,969	...	14,762	133,738	...	21,382	— 13·78	...	32·89	20·86	— 36·58
	Bellary.																	
	Government land	3,109,814	2,432,920	1,492,090	28,546	...	860	7,954	877	...	36,500	17	...	0·05				
	Inam land	815,145	812,664	610,915	10,040	...	778	2,117	108	...	12,157	...	670	— 5·22	South-west monsoon.	22·92	14·85	— 35·21
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North-east monsoon.	7·31	9·43	+ 29·00
	Total	3,924,959	3,245,584	2,103,005	38,586	...	1,638	10,071	985	...	48,657	...	653	— 1·32	...	30·23	24·28	— 19·68
	Kurnool.																	
Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.	Government land	...	...	...	15,082	3,062	...	3,706	1,221	...	18,788	4,283	...	29·53	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	4,309	...	1,466	1,044	...	507	5,353	...	1,973	—26·93	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	19,391	1,596	...	4,750	714	...	24,141	2,310	...	10·58	...	...	...	...
Cumbum tank.	Government land	...	...	...	3,458	70	...	2,989	...	87	6,447	...	17	— 0·26	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	1,820	3	...	1,219	59	...	3,039	62	...	2·08	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	5,278	73	...	4,208	...	28	9,486	45	...	0·48	...	...	...	...
Other works.	Government land	...	...	...	29,510	3,932	...	7,996	...	1,546	37,506	2,386	...	6·79	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	20,381	3,464	...	4,178	...	1,146	24,559	2,318	...	10·42	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	49,891	7,396	...	12,174	...	2,692	62,065	4,704	...	8·20	...	...	...	...
Total	Government land	3,955,087	1,583,696	1,142,056	48,050	7,064	...	14,691	...	412	62,741	6,652	...	11·86	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	1,017,073	1,006,662	769,879	26,510	2,001	...	6,441	...	1,594	32,951	407	...	1·25	South-west monsoon.	26·01	23·58	— 9·34
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North east monsoon.	9·60	5·48	—42·92
	Total	4,972,160	2,590,358	1,911,935	74,560	9,065	...	21,132	...	2,006	95,692	7,059	...	7·96	...	35·61	29·06	—18·39
	Chingleput.																	
Chembrambakam.	Government land	...	...	...	5,390	...	42	2,257	...	1,130	7,647	...	1,172	—13·29	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	1,397	...	342	292	...	154	1,689	...	496	—22·70	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	6,787	...	384	2,549	...	1,284	9,336	...	1,668	—15·16	...	...	...	...
Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension Project.	Government land	...	...	...	8,450	4,037	...	1,651	...	2,278	10,101	1,759	...	21·09	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	1,158	394	...	141	...	222	1,299	172	...	15·26	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	148	61	...	16	...	57	164	4	...	2 50	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	9,756	4,492	...	1,808	...	2,557	11,564	1,935	...	20·10	...	...	...	...
Vallur anicut.	Government land	...	...	...	1,926	406	...	119	...	640	2,045	...	234	—10·27	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	2,828	947	...	62	...	879	2,890	68	...	2·41	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	4,754	1,353	...	181	...	1,519	4,935	...	166	— 3·25	...	...	...	...

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 in the several districts of 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 1890, *i.e.*, 1st crop. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1889-90. Increase.	Decrease.	Sown from December 1890, to March, 1891, *i.e.*, 2nd crop. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1889-90. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year (1890-91). Total Acres.	In comparison with 1889-90. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1890-91.	Rainfall. Monsoon.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Chingleput—contd.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.		Ins.	Ins.	
Other works	Government land	...	...	...	262,758	...	1,990	52,653	...	11,886	315,411	...	13,876	— 4·21	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	42,014	3,187	...	7,452	...	5,157	49,466	...	1,970	— 3·83	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	2,120	527	...	325	49	...	2,445	576	...	30·82	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	306,892	1,724	...	60,430	...	16,994	367,322	...	15,270	— 3·99	...	...	...	...
Total	Government land	1,312,943	738,709	581,903	278,524	2,411	...	56,660	...	15,934	335,204	...	13,523	— 3·88	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	265,018	258,061	110,861	47,397	4,186	...	7,947	...	6,412	55,344	...	2,226	— 3·87	South-west monsoon.	17·53	19·60	+11·81
	Zemindari land	239,876	229,437	57,665	2,268	588	...	341	...	8	2,609	580	...	28·59	North-east monsoon.	21·37	11·36	—46·84
	Total	1,817,837	1,226,207	755,429	328,189	7,185	...	64,968	...	22,354	393,157	...	15,169	— 3·71	...	38·90	30·96	—20·41
	North Arcot.																	
Pálár anicut	Government land	...	...	...	62,645	3,742	...	18,274	...	4,971	80,919	...	1,229	— 1·50	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	7,503	806	...	2,474	...	1,009	9,977	...	203	— 1·99	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	70,148	4,548	...	20,748	...	5,980	90,896	...	1,432	— 1·55	...	...	...	...
Cheyár anicut	Government land	...	...	...	15,926	...	2,120	4,721	...	8,473	20,647	...	10,593	—33·91	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	1,711	433	...	456	13	...	2,167	446	...	25·91	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	17,637	...	1,687	5,177	...	8,460	22,814	...	10,147	—30·78	...	...	...	...
Poiney anicut	Government land	...	...	...	22,076	3,342	...	2,480	...	2,744	24,556	598	...	2·50	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	1,553	190	...	260	5	...	1,813	195	...	12·05	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	23,629	3,532	...	2,740	...	2,739	26,369	793	...	3·11	...	...	...	...
Other works	Government land	...	...	...	206,781	10,206	...	86,144	4,386	...	292,925	14,592	...	5·24	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	28,297	...	841	13,925	...	85	42,222	...	926	— 2·15	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	235,078	9,365	...	100,069	4,391	...	335,147	13,666	...	4·25	...	...	...	...
Total	Government land	2,411,716	1,136,052	873,449	307,428	15,170	...	111,619	...	11,802	419,047	3,368	...	0·81	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	206,524	157,576	118,651	39,064	588	...	17,115	...	1,076	56,179	...	488	—0·86	South-west monsoon	23·07	19·68	— 14·69
	Zemindari land	2,179,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North-east monsoon.	16·46	12·40	— 24·67
	Total	4,798,080	1,293,628	992,100	346,192	15,758	...	128,734	...	12,878	475,226	2,880	...	0·61	...	39·53	32·08	— 18·85
	South Arcot.																	
Pelandorai anicut	Government land	...	...	...	3,265	92	...	548	5	...	3,813	97	...	2·61	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	480	39	...	131	33	...	611	72	...	13·36	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	3,745	131	...	679	38	...	4,424	169	...	3·97	...	...	...	...
Lower Coleroon anicut	Government land	...	...	...	97,661	...	324	7,958	1,077	...	105,619	750	...	0·72	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	8,898	...	53	1,064	13	...	9,962	...	40	— 0·40	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	106,559	...	380	9,022	1,090	...	115,581	710	...	0·62	...	...	...	...
Shatiatope anicut	Government land	...	...	...	16,941	...	5,546	6,942	2,693	...	23,883	...	2,853	— 10·67	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	1,966	...	105	467	35	...	2,433	...	70	— 2·80	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	18,907	...	5,651	7,409	2,728	...	26,316	...	2,923	— 11·11	...	...	...	...
Vriddhachalam anicut	Government land	...	...	...	3,468	315	...	1,361	122	...	4,829	437	...	9·95	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	253	11	...	123	2	...	376	13	...	3·58	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	3,721	326	...	1,484	124	...	5,205	450	...	9·46	...	...	...	...
Mehamatur anicut	Government land	...	...	...	2,288	26	...	704	37	...	2,992	63	...	2·15	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	109	8	...	50	20	...	159	28	...	21·37	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	2,397	34	...	754	57	...	3,151	91	...	2·97	...	...	...	...
Tirukoilur anicut	Government land	...	...	...	19,175	2,627	...	7,691	...	462	26,866	2,165	...	8·76	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	1,359	85	...	840	70	...	2,199	155	...	7·58	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	20,534	2,712	...	8,531	...	392	29,065	2,320	...	8·67	...	...	...	...

Comparative statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 in the several districts of 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 1890, *i.e.*, 1st crop. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1889-90. Increase.	Decrease.	Sown from December 1890 to March 1891, *i.e.*, 2nd crop. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1889-90. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year (1890-91). Total Acres.	In comparison with 1889 90. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1890-91.	RAINFALL. Monsoon.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	South Arcot—contd.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.			Ins.	Ins.	
Other works	Government land	...	...	...	172,619	16,003	...	82,729	...	7,504	255,348	8,499	...	3·44	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	10,307	615	...	4,987	...	94	15,294	521	...	3·53	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	91	...	4	30	...	15	121	...	19	—13·57	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	183,017	16,614	...	87,746	...	7,613	270,763	9,001	...	3·44	...	...	...	...
Total	Government land	3,106,181	2,320,985	1,296,631	315,417	13,190	...	107,933	...	4,032	423,350	9,158	...	2·21	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	161,229	142,403	72,520	23,372	600	...	7,662	79	...	31,034	679	...	2·24	South-west monsoon.	20·73	19·98	— 3·61
	Zemindari land	22,400	14,080	7,923	91	...	4	30	...	15	121	...	19	—13·57	North-east monsoon.	12·82	16·60	+29·48
	Total	3,289,810	2,477,468	1,377,074	338,880	13,786	...	115,625	...	3,968	454,505	9,818	...	2·21	...	33·55	36·58	+ 9·03
	Tanjore.																	
Upper anicut	Government land	...	...	...	738,116	...	5,186	68,529	131	...	806,645	...	5,055	— 0·62	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	107,120	973	...	13,445	102	...	120,565	1,075	...	0·90	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	845,236	...	4,213	81,974	233	—	927,210	...	3,980	— 0·43	...	...	...	...
Other works	Government land	...	...	...	42,561	2,536	...	5,828	...	...	48,389	2,536	...	5·53	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	4,692	246	...	264	44	...	4,956	290	...	6·22	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	47,253	2,782	...	6,092	44	...	53,345	2,826	...	5·59	...	...	...	...
Total	Government land	1,591,192	1,165,410	990,620	780,677	...	2,650	74,357	131	...	855,034	...	2,519	—0·29	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	611,194	461,587	265,674	111,812	1,219	...	13,709	146	...	125,521	1,365	...	1·10	South-west monsoon.	19·90	18·00	—9·55
	Zemindari land	191,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North-east monsoon.	17·38	22·49	+29·40
	Total	2,394,019	1,626,997	1,256,294	892,489	...	1,431	88,066	277	...	980,555	...	1,154	—0·12	...	37·28	40·49	+8·61
	Trichinopoly.																	
	Government land	1,717,713	1,276,550	844,776	95,590	...	13,250	58,219	13,084	...	153,809	...	166	—0·11	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	214,447	177,889	124,998	8,966	540	...	3,229	447	...	12,195	987	...	8·81	South-west monsoon.	19·27	17·43	—9·55
	Zemindari land	1,096,320	321,105	...	14	...	...	31	5	...	45	5	...	12·50	North-east monsoon.	14·29	19·32	+35·20
	Total	3,028,480	1,775,544	969,774	104,570	...	12,710	61,479	13,536	...	166,049	826	...	0·50	...	33·56	36·75	+9·51
	Madura.																	
	Government land	2,043,422	1,257,819	939,540	145,482	...	21,027	51,660	18,789	...	197,142	...	2,238	—1·12	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	217,898	203,280	85,790	13,108	...	869	5,663	1,689	...	18,771	820	...	4·57	South-west monsoon.	17·62	12·45	—29·34
	Zemindari land	3,370,240	1,342,720	...	94	...	9	...	...	...	94	...	9	—8·74	North-east monsoon.	11·56	17·91	+54·93
	Total	5,631,560	2,803,819	1,025,330	158,684	...	21,905	57,323	20,478	...	216,007	...	1,427	—0·66	...	29·18	30·36	+4·04
	Tinnevelly.																	
Srivaikuntham anicut.	Government land	...	...	...	4,601	...	7,003	17,094	...	2,085	21,695	...	9,088	—29·52	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	198	...	238	952	...	644	1,150	...	882	—43·41	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	162	703	...	137	703	...	299	—29·84	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	4,799	...	7,403	18,749	...	2,866	23,548	...	10,269	—30·37	...	...	...	...
Marudur anicut.	Government land	...	...	...	10,239	...	1,766	15,765	...	1,890	26,004	...	3,656	—12·33	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	342	...	53	502	230	...	844	177	...	26·54	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	10,581	...	1,819	16,267	...	1,660	26,848	...	3,479	—11·47	...	...	...	...
Other works	Government land	...	...	...	70,429	...	7,752	159,356	...	1,523	229,785	...	9,275	—3·88	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	6,600	...	721	12,788	290	...	19,388	...	431	—2·17	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	10,241	...	2,979	8,914	...	35	19,155	...	3,014	—13·60	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	87,270	...	11,452	181,058	...	1,268	268,328	...	12,720	—4·53	...	...	...	...

Comparative statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 in the several districts of 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 1890, *i.e.*, 1st crop. Total acres.	In comparison with 1889-90. Increase.	Decrease.	Sown from December 1890 to March 1891, *i.e.*, 2nd crop. Total acres.	In comparison with 1889-90. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole Year (1890-91). Total acres.	In comparison with 1889-90. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1890-91.	RAINFALL. Monsoon.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Percentage of increaee or decrease in 1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Tinnevelly—contd.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.			Ins.	Ins.	
Total	Government land	1,895,872	3,532,133	1,197,245	85,269	...	16,521	192,215	...	5,498	277,484	...	22,019	—7·33	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	269,811	237,989	187,911	7,140	...	1,012	14,242	...	124	21,382	...	1,136	—5·04	South-west monsoon.	10·38	5·52	—46·82
	Zemindari land	928,950	668,563	239,028	10,241	...	3,141	9,617	...	172	19,858	...	3,313	—14·30	North-east monsoon.	12·95	17·25	+33·20
	Total	3,094,633	2,438,685	1,624,184	102,650	...	20,674	216,074	...	5,794	318,724	...	26,468	—7·67	...	23·33	22·77	—2·40
	Coimbatore.																	
Thadapalli channel.	Government land	...	...	...	13,347	...	811	482	36	...	13,829	...	775	—5·31	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	635	...	80	22	4	...	657	...	76	—10·37	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	13,982	...	891	504	40	...	14,486	...	851	—5·55	...	...	...	...
Arakkenkotai channel.	Government land	...	...	...	3,889	...	358	...	...	...	3,889	...	358	—8·43	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	178	...	2	...	...	4	178	...	6	—3·26	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	4,067	...	360	...	...	4	4,067	...	364	—8·21	...	...	...	...
Kalingaroyen anicut.	Government land	...	...	...	9,182	...	372	8,124	...	195	17,306	...	567	—3·17	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	1,419	...	111	1,240	17	...	2,659	...	94	—3·41	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	10,601	...	483	9,364	...	178	19,965	...	661	—3·20	...	...	...	...
Other works	Government land	...	...	...	57,954	...	4,032	20,282	...	1,335	78,236	...	5,367	—6·42	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	6,559	...	934	3,112	...	16	9,671	...	950	—8·94	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	64,513	...	4,966	23,394	...	1,351	87,907	...	6,317	—6·70	...	...	...	...
Total	Government land	4,589,969	2,773,971	2,019,336	84,372	...	5,573	28,888	...	1,494	113,260	...	7,067	—5·87	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	333,551	322,873	269,993	8,791	...	1,127	4,374	1	...	13,165	...	1,126	—7·88	South-west monsoon.	18·10	11·62	—35·80
	Zemindari land	106,880	86,437	61,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North-east monsoon.	9·81	14·07	+43·43
	Total	5,030,400	3,183,281	2,350,574	93,163	...	6,700	33,262	...	1,494	126,425	...	8,193	—6·09	...	27·91	25·69	—7·95
	Salem.																	
Barur tank project.	Government land	...	...	...	1,409	481	...	791	...	...	2,200	481	...	27·98	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	151	46	...	77	...	10	228	36	...	18·75	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	1,560	527	...	868	...	10	2,428	517	...	27·05	...	...	...	...
Other works	Government land	...	...	...	95,100	...	6,285	25,843	1,892	...	120,943	...	4,393	—3·50	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	7,005	...	589	2,652	367	...	9,657	...	222	—2·25	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	233	...	3	98	5	...	331	2	...	0·61	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	102,338	...	6,877	28,593	2,264	...	130,931	...	4,613	—3·40	...	...	...	...
Total	Government land	3,410,898	1,810,093	1,313,937	96,509	...	5,804	26,634	1,892	...	123,143	...	3,912	—3·08	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	258,640	155,815	52,687	7,156	...	543	2,729	357	...	9,885	...	186	—1·85	South-west monsoon.	25·84	18·98	—26·55
	Zemindari land	1,111,675	...	...	233	...	3	98	5	...	331	2	...	0·61	North-east monsoon.	10·63	12·32	+15·90
	Total	4,781,213	1,965,908	1,366,624	103,898	...	6,350	29,461	2,254	...	133,359	...	4,096	—2·98	...	36·47	31·30	—14·18
Total anicut	Government land	...	...	...	1,716,313	11,122	...	213,797	...	17,098	1,930,110	...	5,976	—0·31	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	408,180	...	17,001	48,434	573	...	456,614	...	16,428	—3·47	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	230,617	26,297	...	12,242	...	1,554	242,859	24,743	...	11·38	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	2,355,110	20,418	...	274,473	...	18,079	2,629,583	2,339	...	0·09	...	...	...	...
Total other works.	Government land	...	...	...	1,671,091	...	43,780	730,132	7,427	...	2,401,223	...	36,353	—1·49	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	315,177	...	3,533	124,195	...	6,902	439,372	...	10,435	—2·32	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	48,625	732	...	11,367	...	310	59,992	422	...	0·71	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	2,034,893	...	46,581	865,694	215	...	2,900,587	...	46,366	—1·57	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, including anicuts and other works.	Government land	49,062,599	27,228,990	18,622,510	3,387,404	...	32,658	943,929	...	9,671	4,331,333	...	42,329	—0·97	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	7,994,826	6,964,130	4,983,945	723,357	...	20,534	172,629	...	6,329	895,986	...	26,863	—2·91	South-west monsoon.	22·69	18·66	—17·76
	Zemindari land	26,915,924	4,573,054	1,088,957	279,242	27,029	...	23,609	...	1,864	302,851	25,165	...	9·06	North-east monsoon.	13·77	13·46	—2·25
	Total	83,973,349	38,766,174	24,695,412	4,390,003	...	26,163	1,140,167	...	17,864	5,530,170	...	44,027	—0·79	...	36·46	32·12	—11·90

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

NO. XXXV OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS 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.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1890.	WEEK ENDING 6TH DECEMBER, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	WEEK ENDING 5TH DECEMBER, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 6th December, 1890.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 5th December, 1891.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
5th December, 1891	East Indian	539	1,526	9,76,036	640	1,526	9,76,177	640	2,80,23,756	3,27,88,658	47,64,902	...
5th ditto	Patna-Gya	175	57	11,784	207	57	8,173	143	3,46,296	3,83,983	37,687	...
5th ditto	Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R.	156	323	75,393	233	338	38,150	113	15,23,364	16,02,348	78,984	...
5th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	63	141	8,868	63	199	9,064	46	2,[illegible]0,249	3,31,312	51,063	...
5th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	101	585	65,722	112	831	1,19,685	144	18,15,082	38,16,864	20,01,782	...
5th ditto	Indian Midland (*a*)	90	752	72,653	97	752	1,22,514	163	2[illegible],10,737	30,68,975	9,58,238	...
5th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	200	1,672	3,76,309	225	1,672	4,39,000	263	1,08,99,333	1,40,41,266	31,41,933	...
5th ditto	Southern Mahratta	85	1,042	99,507	95	1,144	1,16,989	102	30,68,574	31,55,437	86,803	...
5th ditto	South Indian (*b*)	166	779	1,25,233	161	901	1,35,440	150	44,15,876	48,44,205	4,28,329	...
	TOTAL	232	6,877	18,11,565	263	7,420	19,65,192	265	5,24,83,267	6,40,33,048	1,15,49,781	...
	State Lines worked by the State.	—										
5th December, 1891	North Western (*c*)	219	2,412	6,10,727	253	2,395	7,28,378	304	1,79,97,060	2,23,51,973	43,54,013	...
5th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	205	692	1,56,134	226	692	1,72,223	249	47,03,204	56,42,684	9,39,480	...
5th ditto	Eastern Bengal	29	763	2,03,485	345	777	2,40,200	309	77,99,674	82,17,518	4,17,844	...
5th ditto	Bengal Central (*d*)	103	125	14,013	112	125	14,060	112	4,49,754	5,14,066	64,912	...
5th ditto	Nalhâti	71	27	1,844	68	27	1,430	53	63,110	60,423	...	2,693
5th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	45	8	653	82	8	402	50	12,177	11,690	...	487
5th ditto	Jorhât	44	28	767	27	28	1,262	45	44,131	45,757	1,626	...
5th ditto	Burma (*e*)	190	556	96,900	174	609	1,09,142	179	34,55,950	35,29,389	73,439	...
	TOTAL	220	4,611	11,44,583	248	4,661	12,67,097	272	3,45,25,966	4,03,74,100	58,48,134	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
5th December, 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	505	1,492	9,05,331	607	1,492	8,89,336	596	2,39,13,829	2,85,13,083	45,99,254	...
5th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	540	461	2,63,482	572	461	2,71,000	588	83,35,056	92,64,578	9,29,522	...
5th ditto	Madras	218	840	1,92,675	229	840	1,57,530	188	66,79,315	63,82,704	...	2,96,611
	TOTAL	424	2,793	13,61,488	487	2,793	13,17,866	472	3,89,28,200	4,41,60,365	52,32,165	...
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	265	14,281	43,17,636	302	14,874	45,50,155	306	12,59,37,433	14,85,67,513	2,26,30,080	...
	Assisted Companies.											
5th December, 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	...	162	19,697	122	...	7,36,065	7,36,065	...
5th ditto	Tárakeshwar	248	22	5,081	231	22	5,187	236	1,87,636	1,97,860	10,224	...
5th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (Company's section)	113	376	41,829	111	401	38,110	95	14,61,539	17,14,511	2,52,972	...
5th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	90	67	4,744	71	67	4,448	66	2,35,421	2,79,127	43,706	...
5th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	10,026	129	78	8,975	115	3,02,249	3,47,870	...	14,379
	TOTAL	118	543	61,680	114	730	76,417	105	22,46,845	32,75,433	10,28,588	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
5th December, 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	140	354	46,964	133	354	57,275	162	16,99,759	18,34,180	1,34,421	...
5th ditto	Mysore section, S. M. R.	77	296	22,185	75	307	25,617	83	8,38,774	9,22,579	83,805	...
5th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	72	4,030	56	72	3,220	45	1,40,079	1,35,442	...	4,637
5th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	41	27	1,379	51	93	4,320	46	33,805	1,29,658	95,853	...
5th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	71	13	765	59	13	1,210	93	(*g*) 29,385	41,338	11,953	...
5th ditto	Kolhápur	...	...	...	...	29	1,113	38	...	(*h*) 52,070	52,070	...
	TOTAL	104	762	75,323	99	868	92,755	107	27,41,802	31,15,267	3,73,465	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
5th December, 1891	Rájpura-Bhatinda	101	108	8,323	77	108	10,671	99	3,38,312	5,03,158	1,64,846	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
5th December, 1891	Jodhpore	58	124	6,979	56	223	13,200	59	2,48,137	4,17,393	1,69,256	...
5th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	91	334	33,866	101	334	26,009	78	10,48,911	9,56,042	...	92,869
5th ditto	Morvi	60	94	6,171	66	94	5,098	54	2,14,015	2,17,837	3,822	...
	TOTAL	78	552	47,016	85	651	44,307	68	15,11,063	15,91,272	80,209	...
	GRAND TOTAL	240	16,246	45,09,978	278	17,231	47,74,305	277	13,27,75,455	15,70,52,643	2,42,77,188	...

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 5th May to 6th December, 1890.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April to 5th December, 1891.

CALCUTTA, *the 18th December, 1891.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 5th, 1891.

The exceedingly quiet, settled weather, which has prevailed throughout the Indian region during the past few weeks, has continued during the week under review. Pressure has undergone considerable oscillations, but the changes from day to day have been extremely general and fairly uniform, and hence the distribution has remained steady and the relative positions of the areas of high and low pressure have undergone no change. At the same time there have been slight alterations in the steepness of the barometric gradients and the winds, while preserving the same general directions from day to day, have varied somewhat in force.

On the 29th November a large high pressure area covered Central and North-Western India and readings were also relatively high in the Upper Assam Valley. From these two regions pressure steadily decreased southward and was lowest off the Malabar Coast and over the south of the Bay. Within the high pressure areas noticed above the winds were light and variable, while between the high pressure and low pressure areas the air motion consisted practically of a set of air from the former to the latter regions. Slight rain had fallen on the South Carnatic Coast. On the 30th the barometer was rising everywhere. The increase was somewhat greater in the north than in the south, and hence, while the relative distribution was not disturbed, gradients were slightly steeper and the air motion, though little changed as regards direction, was somewhat stronger in force. Rain was again falling on the South Madras Coast and at Trichinopoly, Trevandrum, and Colombo. At Nellore and Cuddalore the amounts were moderate and at the other stations small. On December 1st the barometer was falling except in the south of the Peninsula. Consequently gradients had decreased again, but there was no other change. Slight showers had occurred at most of the Madras Coast stations as well as at Bangalore, Wellington, and Colombo. Except at Negapatam the amounts were small. On the 2nd the barometer was falling everywhere. The general distribution was very little changed, but the area of highest pressure no longer covered North-Western India, but was confined to the central parts of the country. The winds were without practical change. Showers were reported from Vizagapatam and the south of the Peninsula. Negapatam again received one inch and the other stations small amounts. The chart of the 3rd showed that a recovery of pressure had set in and that the barometer was rising in all parts of the Indian region, except the west of the Peninsula. The area of highest pressure again covered the whole of the central and north-western parts of the Peninsula. Very slight rain was reported from Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Trevandrum, and Colombo. On the 4th the barometer was falling again everywhere. The changes were small and uniform, and the general distribution of pressure was the same as on the 3rd. Rain had fallen at Negapatam, Colombo, Cochin, and Wellington. The chart of the 5th showed that the barometer had continued to fall and conditions seemed somewhat unsettled over the south of the Bay. In Burma the wind had shifted more towards east and the wind force around the Bay had increased. The only rainfall reported was a shower at Tounghoo.

Temperature.—Owing largely to the general absence of rain the temperature of nearly the whole of the Indian region during the week under review has been considerably above the normal average. This excess has been almost as marked in Madras where there has been some rain as in the provinces where there has been perfectly fine weather throughout, while, on the contrary, in Burma where rain fell on one day only there was some deficiency of temperature.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

Province.	29th.	30th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	−1·9	−1·5	−1·8	−1·9	−2·2	−1·9	−1·1	−1·8
Bengal and Assam	+1·9	+1·5	+1·6	+1·7	+2·0	+2·6	+2·5	+2·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1·9	+2·9	+3·4	+3·1	+3·5	+3·1	+2·8	+3·0
Punjab	+3·4	+5·0	+4·4	+3·9	+3·1	+3·7	+3·7	+3·9
Bombay	+1·1	+1·7	+2·2	+1·7	+1·3	+1·5	+1·0	+1·5
Berar and Central Provinces	+1·6	+2·3	+2·3	+1·7	+2·4	+2·4	+2·4	+2·2
Guzerat and Central India	+1·3	+2·2	+2·7	+3·3	+3·1	+2·8	+2·7	+2·6
Sind and Rajputana	+4·1	+3·9	+5·1	+4·7	+4·2	+4·2	+4·0	+4·3
Madras	+2·4	+2·9	+3·7	+2·8	+2·6	+3·1	+2·6	+2·7
Mean for whole India	+1·8	+2·3	+2·6	+2·3	+2·2	+2·4	+2·3	+2·3

The mean temperature of the whole of India was above the normal average on all days, the warmest day being the 1st December. The provincial variations show that the greatest excess was registered in North-Western India where Sind and Rajputana had an average daily excess of 4°·3 and the Punjab of 3°·9. In Burma the mean temperature was low for the time of year throughout the week.

Rain—The total rainfall of the week has been exceedingly slight. The table at the close of the summary shows that only in ten divisions was any rain received, and in five of these ten divisions the total average rainfall of the week was less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch. The ten divisions reporting rain are Central Burma, Malabar, the East Coast (central and south), Madras (south), Assam (Surma), Madras (south-central), Mysore, the East Coast (north), and Madras (central), and of these the first five received effective and the last five only a few drops of rain. The East Coast (south) received an average fall of about 1 inch and Madras, south, and Central Burma received about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. In all the other divisions of India, except those enumerated above, the weather has been quite rainless.

The following are the only stations which, during the week under review, received a total fall of rain exceeding one inch:—

		Inch.
Minhla	(Theyetmyo)	4·19
Cochin	(Calicut)	2·49
Travancore		1·22
Nellore	(Nellore)	1·10
Matrantakam	(Chingleput)	3·66
Wandiwash	(North Arcot)	1·89
Chidamahora	(South Arcot)	2·30
Sheyali	(Tanjore)	4·04
Trichinopoly		1·41
Tinnevelly		3·40

The concluding columns of the table show that except in Burma, Assam (Surma), Orissa, the North-Western Provinces (west), the Punjab (central) Malabar, Madras (south-central and south), the rainfall of India between October 18th and December 5th is below the normal, in most cases very largely so. Over several of the more central divisions no rain whatever has fallen during that period.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending December 5th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 18th to December 5th. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 18th to December 5th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	5·32	2·55	+109
	Lower Burma	0	0·06	−0·06	5·75	4·25	+35
	Central ditto	0·56	0·03	+0·53	5·44	3·01	+81
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	3·56	?	?
	Arrakan	0	0·07	−0·07	8·88	4·26	+108
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·35	−0·35	1·75	3·17	−45
	Assam (Surma)	0·05	0·30	−0·25	3·17	2·61	+21
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·30	1·51	−80
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·14	−0·14	1·06	1·59	−33
	Central ditto	0	0·09	−0·09	1·08	1·09	0
	North ditto	0	0·03	−0·03	0·15	1·30	−88
	Orissa	0	0·19	−0·19	6·91	3·82	+81
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·05	−0·05	0·26	1·14	−77
	Behar (South)	0	0	0	0·08	1·00	−92
	Ditto (North)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·03	0·75	−96
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0	0	0·02	0·68	−97
	Oudh (South)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·08	0·30	−73
	Ditto (North)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·14	−100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·17	−100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·16	0·15	+7
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·02	−0·02	0·09	0·24	−63
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·02	−0·02	0·07	0·11	−36
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·02	−0·02	0·22	0·08	+175
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·10	0·17	−41
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·09	−0·09	0·48	0·56	−14
	Ditto (North-West)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·42	0·64	−34
	Ditto (West)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·02	0·16	−88
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·39	0·52	−0·13	11·69	8·58	+36
	Madras (South Central)	0·09	0·47	−0·38	7·21	6·78	+6
	Coorg	0	0·07	−0·07	6·51	6·55	−1
	Mysore	0·02	0·09	−0·07	3·40	4·18	−19
	Konkan	0	0·01	−0·01	1·12	2·42	−54
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0	0	0·75	2·78	−73
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·01	−0·01	0	1·41	−100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·16	−0·16	0	1·26	−100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·08	−0·08	0	1·03	−100
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·08	−0·08	0·02	0·93	−98
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·01	1·12	−99
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0·46	−100
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0·31	−100
	Sind	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·10	−100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·02	0·53	−96
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·04	0·32	−88
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·10	−100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·03	0·82	−0·79	0·73	6·20	−88
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	?	?	0·25	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·04	1·17	−97
	Madras (Central)	0·02	0·05	−0·03	1·40	3·13	−55
	East Coast (Central)	0·12	0·82	−0·70	2·67	11·07	−76
	Ditto (South)	1·12	1·04	+0·08	12·63	12·65	0
	Madras (South)	0·42	0·98	−0·56	14·45	9·72	+49

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Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

Simla, the 10th December, 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For the week ending 12th December, 1891.*—Rainfall heavy in Tanjore and South Arcot; good in Trichinopoly, Chingleput, eastern parts of North Arcot and southern portion of Nellore; light showers in remainder of North Arcot and at some places in Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Nilgiris and Malabar; no rain elsewhere. Prospects much improved in South Nellore, Chingleput and eastern parts of North Arcot by this rain. No rain during the past four weeks over four northern districts and North Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, and only light falls in uplands of North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. In many parts of these districts dry crops withered or withering. In Kurnool, Bellary, and Anantapur, dry sowings up to November 745,000 acres deficient and no further hope of rain. Pasture not obtainable at all over large areas. Fodder stocks scarce. Cattle suffering severely in Bellary and Anantapur. Prices risen further, except in Anantapur, Tinnevelly and Nilgiris, where stationary, and Madura and South Canara, where fallen slightly. Scarcity rate for rice now reached in Vizagapatam and for dry grains in Nellore, Kurnool and Salem—additional to last reported. Works: numbers employed—Chingleput 3,428, Wandiwash 366, Polur 884, Kalahasti 1,152, Coimbatore 2,884, Salem 3,667, Kurnool 1,584 and Anantapur 400,—total 14,365, against 16,587 last week. Kitchens: numbers fed—Chingleput 149, including 77 children; Wandiwash 481, including 282 children; Polur 111, including 85 children; Kalahasti 858, including 669 children; Coimbatore 539, including 335 children, and Salem 301, including 144 children, total 2,439. Decrease from last week 364. Loans disbursed up to date: for construction and repairs of wells—Chingleput R3,76,851, Wandiwash and Polur R1,74,200, Coimbatore R1,16,199, Cuddapah R51,751, Nellore R5,540, South Arcot R13,717, Salem R37,455, and Bellary R3,220; for purchase of cattle and seed grain—Chingleput R14,947, Wandiwash and Polur R700, Coimbatore R37,703, Cuddapah R3,278, Nellore R986, South Arcot R4,362, Salem R8,488, and Bellary R598. Wells: constructed—Chingleput 1,483, Wandiwash and Polur 360, and five other districts 261; under construction—Chingleput 2,379, Wandiwash and Polur 1,176, and five other districts 1,484.

(This rain continued heavy till 14th.)

Bombay.—*For the week ending 16th December.*—Slight rain in one taluka of Kanara; rain badly wanted for late crops, which are withering over the greater part of the Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops also damaged by dew or blight in parts of Sindh and by insects in parts of Kolaba. Fodder scarce n parts of ten and water in parts of four districts. Prices rising in eight districts. Harvesting and sowing operations progressing in a few districts.

Bengal.—*For the week ending 15th December.*—There has been no rain during the week. Winter rice is being harvested. The outturn is expected to be fair generally, but in parts of Behar, Northern Bengal and Central Bengal it will be very poor. Condition of the *rabi* crops in some parts of Behar and Central Bengal continues to be unfavourable for want of moisture. Elsewhere they are doing well. Poppy sowings are coming up well in Monghyr, but in certain unirrigated tracts in Mozufferpore and Sarun have completely failed. Tobacco and sugarcane promise well. Ganja prospects are favourable. No material change in prices of food-grains: thus affording indications that stocks in country are generally regarded as sufficient to tide over the pressure of the early future. Distress to a limited extent is apprehended later in the season in Behar and Northern Bengal, but no necessity for relief exists at present. Condition of cattle good, and water and fodder-supply plentiful as yet. In Purneah water-

level is reported to be getting low. The Commissioners and District Officers are fully alive everywhere to the situation, and are making tours of inspection to obtain the best information available. Rain within the next fortnight would be of the greatest value.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For the week ending 16th December.*—Weather clear and cold. *Kharif* harvest nearly completed. *Rabi* being irrigated and thriving. Poppy-sowings coming on well. Prices have slightly fallen in one district and are fluctuating in two others; in Sitapur they have a tendency to rise.

Punjab.—*For the week ending 16th December.*—No rain. Prices unsettled in one district; rising in five others; stationary elsewhere. Threshing of *kharif* crops going on. Sowings of *rabi* crops in progress. Rain wanted in four districts for *rabi* crops. Condition of crops generally fair and reported good in Peshawar and in parts of Amritsar. A flight of locusts passed over the Cis-Indus tehsils of Dera Ismail Khan; young locusts are being destroyed in that district. Stock cattle are suffering for want of fodder in parts of Shahpur; they are in poor condition in Lahore and in good condition elsewhere. Fodder insufficient in five districts; sufficient elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th December.*—Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* sowings finished. Rain is required for the young crops, especially in the southern and eastern districts, where prices are reported to be rising. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Burma.—*For week ending 12th December.*—LOWER BURMA.—Reaping in progress in Akyab, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Bassein, Thongwa, Henzada, Amherst, and Shwegyin. The area under paddy is estimated at 4,141,784 acres, being an increase of 225,596 acres as compared with the previous year, but the outturn, except in Akyab and Amherst, is expected to be smaller than last year. In Thayetmyo such crops as have lived have been reaped, but there has been failure in the Mama, Thayetmyo and Minhla townships. In Toungoo standing crops are strong and healthy. In Tavoy estimated outturn is 15 annas. UPPER BURMA.—In Mandalay condition of crops generally satisfactory, notably maize and sessamum. In Bhamo reaping of early paddy completed, sowing of dry weather paddy begun, wet weather crop prospects reported fair and some gathering of crops commenced. In Katha crops are being reaped in Kawlin and Katha, approaching harvest promises a sufficient crop except in Myadaung sub-division and Manle and Kualin townships and two circles of Pinlebu, where prospects are bad. In Shwebo paddy is being reaped in the central and southern sub-divisions, and ploughing for dry weather paddy commenced. In Ye-u, crop prospects are very gloomy; early paddy has been reaped, but outturn is insignificant. Sagaing.—In Sagaing sub-division many of the crops have perished through drought. In Ava sub-division standing crops are thriving well. In Myinmu sub-division sessamum and millet are being parched up. In Upper Chindwin reaping is in progress: estimated outturn from 8 to 15 annas. Ploughing of dry weather paddy has commenced. In Lower Chindwin sowing of pulses continues in eastern sub-division, with the exception of Kudaw township; in western sub-division sowing of onions continues in some circles, and reaping of early paddy progressing. Standing crops in eastern sub-division very bad in Ayadaw township, serious failure anticipated; estimated outturn of sessamum and millet 4 annas; in Kudaw and Mongwa townships crop outturn varies from two-thirds to one-tenth of usual crop; in western sub-division standing paddy fair, with the exception of some circles, where it is withering. In Myingyan *jowar* crops doing well throughout the district. In Pagan late millet bean and sessamum all thriving, tobacco is being planted on the islands; in Kyaukpadaung paddy lands, where irrigated, are doing well the rest practically a failure. Pakokku: in Pauk sub-division harvesting is in full progress, bumper crop expected. Sowing of tobacco continues: in Gangaw reaping of paddy continues; tobacco being sown; in Yadwin second paddy crops being

reaped, harvest good: in Pakokku sub-division dry weather crops in Yesagyo good, crops look better than last month. In Minbu *jowari* in Sagu township in ear; in Shegaing dry crop doing well, sessamum in ear, gram and wheat coming up. In Magwe dry weather crops promise well, reaping of millet and paddy begun. In Kyoukse wet weather paddy is thriving well, a 16-anna crop is expected: reaping of early paddy continues. In Yamethin reaping in progress. In Meiktila ploughing for gram and wheat progressing, a good deal of maize and early paddy have been reaped; a 10-anna crop expected in Meiktila sub-division. In Pyinmana reaping continues. Numbers on relief work—Shwebo not reported, Ye-u 466, exclusive of numbers on Tabayin tank not reported, Sagaing 2,199, Lower Chindwin 1,270, Myingyan 4,786, Minbu 958, Magwe not reported, Meiktila 10,091, Yamethin 1,842, exclusive of three works not reported. The price of paddy has fallen slightly at Henzada, Tavoy, Katha, and considerably at Bassein, Thayetmyo, Moulmein, Kyaukse, Meiktila, and Yamethin; in Bhamo, Pakokku, and Pyinmana it has risen largely, while in Pakokku and Magwe the advance is slight, elsewhere prices have remained unchanged.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th December.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice continues; gathering of pulses progressing. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water normal.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th December.*—Crops withering and in parts dried; the *ragi* crop is cut and used as fodder for cattle. Prospects not good in four districts. Prices generally risen.

Harvesting of rice crop has commenced in Coorg. Picking of coffee continues. Prices same as last week. Water and forage for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 16th December.*—Weather fair and cool in Berar. Picking of cotton in progress; *jowari* cutting continues. *Rabi* crops in good condition, except in two districts. Rain needed in three districts. Prices rising. Fodder and water sufficient.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *abi* crops continues, standing *rabi* crops at present in good condition. Fodder for cattle is becoming scarce. Prices—wheat 9¼, coarse rice 8½, white *jowar* 13, yellow *jowar* 16, and *tur* 13, seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 16th December.*—Prices of food-grains rising in Goona. Conditions in other parts of Central India same as last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th December.*—No rain. *Rabi* sowing progressing; *kharif* harvested in some States. Standing crop in good condition generally; in Ajmere it is good where under irrigation. Harvests average about one-fourth in Ajmere, *nil* in Marwar, below average in Harowtee, Kishengurh, and parts of Jeypore and Bikanir. Cattle begun to die in Marwar as cold increases, poor in parts of Bikanir, Meywar, Kishengurh, and at Kherwara; 212 cattle left Marwar in search of pasture during the week. Pasturage or fodder scarce in six States, and at Ajmere, Kherwara, and Harowtee. Prices steady in nine States, almost steady in Ajmere, fluctuating in two and falling in two States: 509,800 persons emigrated from Marwar during the last three months, 1,353 emigrants and 7,675 cattle have entered Kotah: 19,175 persons employed on relief works in Ajmere-Merwara; 957 gratuitously treated; 1,014 men employed on Durbar relief works in Marwar. Scarcity prevails in ten tehsils and in isolated villages of Bikanir, where 1,824 persons are employed on relief works and 249 persons receiving gratuitous relief. Cultivators' food stocks low; traders' stocks fair.

Nepal.—*For week ending 10th December.*—Weather fine. Early wheat germinating. Prices steady.

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Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

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