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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary for November 1890.

The month of November forms the close of the transition period from the south-west monsoon to the north-east monsoon period. With the exception of the Bay of Bengal area, where the skies are apt to cloud over during stormy weather in the south of the Bay, fine bright weather with rapidly diminishing temperature prevails over the Indian region, and, except in the Carnatic, the average rainfall of the month is ordinarily slight. Over the extreme south of the Bay of Bengal the retreating current of the south west monsoon continues to prevail. This current, as in October, curves round over the centre of the Bay, and advances on the Coromandel coast as a north-easterly wind, and is usually accompanied with heavy rainfall. Within this current cyclonic storms frequently originate, and past records show that this month has been particularly noticeable for the severity of the Bay cyclones.

In the Arabian Sea and on its coasts the weather is ordinarily very quiet, and the north-easterly winds of the cold weather prevail over the greater part of its extent.

The weather of November 1890 divides itself into three well-defined periods. The first continued from the 1st to the 14th. During this time the weather over Central and Southern India was in a very unsettled state. On the 1st an irregularly shaped depression existed over the south-west of the Bay. Rain was falling all around the Bay, in the south of the Peninsula, and at a few places on the West coast. The heaviest rainfall was in the east of the Peninsula. The depression did not develope much, and did not cross the coast, but rain continued to fall over the greater part of the Peninsula during the next few days. It has frequently been noticed that, at this period of the year, the

appearance of unsettled weather over the Bay of Bengal is followed after an interval of a few days by similar conditions over the Arabian sea, even though the observatories show no sign that the disturbance itself has advanced westward. This was the case in the present instance, as the observations of the 5th November showed a well-marked depression off the West coast between Karwar and Ratnagiri. This depression at one period threatened to assume important dimensions, but by the 8th it was filling up. Rain had fallen continuously over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country during the existence of this depression, but after the 8th rainfall began to decrease, and by the 15th had nearly ceased all over the country. From the 15th the second period of fine weather commenced. Its distinctive feature was fine settled weather throughout the whole country, and it continued only until the 18th. On the 19th the third period commenced. It was marked by fine weather over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and North-Eastern India, and unsettled weather in the North-West. Heavy rain commenced at Quetta on the 18th, and extended to a large part of the Punjab on the 19th. From the 20th to the 22nd the weather was fine, but on the 23rd rain was reported from Peshawar, on the 24th from Quetta, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan, and on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th from a great number of stations in North-West India. By the 29th rain in the North-West was confined to Quetta and Jacobabad, and on the 30th to Dera Ismail Khan and Lahore. The rain over North-West India during the final part of the month was apparently in no way connected with cyclonic depressions in the lower atmosphere, as throughout the whole period pressure was high, though prior to the heavy fall of rain on the 26th and 27th the barometer fell slowly in the North-West.

Cyclonic Storms of the month.—The cyclonic storms which have affected the weather during the month have been slight disturbances, which have never developed sufficiently to become of serious consequence.

Cyclonic storm of October 31st to November 3rd.—On the 31st of October the barometer was falling slowly over the centre and east of the Peninsula and the south-west of the Bay of Bengal. Over the latter region the isobaric lines showed an area of feeble depression around which the winds were circulating cyclonically, but without much force. On the 1st the chart showed that the depression had increased in definiteness, but this was due rather to an increase of pressure over the land than to a barometric fall within the disturbance. The wind continued cyclonic, and moderate rain was falling on the East coast of the Peninsula. On the 2nd the barometer was falling in all parts of the Indian region, but the fall was no greater within the low-pressure area off the Madras coast than elsewhere, so that the intensity of the storm was not increased. On the 3rd the barometer was rising, and the the depression filling up.

Cyclonic depression of the 5th to 8th November.—On the 5th a well-marked depression existed off the West coast, the centre lying between Karwar and Ratnagiri. The winds were cyclonic, strong in places. The sea was rising, and moderately heavy rain was falling. On the 6th the barometer was falling briskly all along the West coast and the area of disturbance was increasing. Moderate to heavy rain was falling, and the cyclonic winds were increasing. On the 7th there was practically no change, but on the 8th the barometer rose very rapidly on the West coast and the cyclonic depression dispersed without reaching serious proportions.

Pressure.—The average pressure over the whole of India during the month was ·04 inch above the normal. Relatively to this general condition pressure was in defect over a large part of North-Western India, the North-Western Provinces, and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces. The following tables give the anomalies in these different areas—

	"		"
N.-W. India—Lahore	—·004	Deesa	—·030
Jeypore	—·011	Rajkote	—·034
Neemuch	—·018	Karrachi	—·017
N.-W. Provinces—Lucknow	—·012	Benares	—·012
Gorakhpur	—·014		
Central Stations—Sutna	—·016	Hoshangabad	—·015
Nowgong	—·011	Jubbulpore	—·004

To the south and east of these areas pressure relatively to the general state was in excess but more so in Bengal than in the Peninsula. The following tables give the local anomalies in these two regions:—

	"		"
Bengal—Barrisal	+·022	Burdwan	+·011
Mymensingh	+·016	Calcutta	+·007
Bogra	+·024	Balasore	+·012
Peninsula—Ratnagiri	+·010	Cuttack	+·016
Mangalore	+·003	Madras	+·006
Cochin	+·010	Negapatam	+·009

A reference to the anomalies of the previous month shows that there has been a considerable change in the relative distribution of pressure, for, whereas in October pressure was deficient over the Bay area and Bengal, and in excess over North-Western and Western India, this condition is now reversed.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the month has been in excess of the average within most of the provinces of India. Burma and Bengal were the only provinces showing any deficiency, while in Madras the mean temperature exactly equalled the normal average. The mean excess which varied in the different provinces from 0°·1 to 1°·2 was greatest in the central parts of the country, Sind, and Rajputana. In Bengal the mean temperature was below the normal in all the weeks, while in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Central India it was equally steadily above.

The variations from the mean temperature from the normal from week to week and for the whole month for different Provinces are shown in the following table:—

Province.	Difference of mean temperature from normal for week ending November				Difference of mean temperature from the normal for the month.
	10th.	17th.	24th.	1st Dec.	
Burma	—0°·9	+0°·2	+0°·5	—1°·0	—0°·4
Bengal	—1°·1	—1°·2	—0°·3	—1°·3	—0°·9
North-Western Provinces	—1°·8	—1°·3	+1°·9	+2°·6	+0°·1
Punjab	—2°·9	—1°·7	+2°·6	+4°·4	+0°·6
Bombay	+1°·3	+0°·5	+0°·3	+0°·1	+0°·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+1°·6	0	+2°·7	+1°·7	+1°·2
Guzerat and Central India	+0°·7	+0°·1	+2°·1	+3°·3	+1°·1
Sind and Rajputana	—1°·3	+0°·4	+3°·0	+3°·9	+1°·1
Madras	+0°·5	+0°·6	—0°·8	—0°·5	0

A very sudden and considerable change in the day temperatures occurred over North-Western India with the setting in of the unsettled weather in the second-half of the month. The following table shows the mean maximum temperatures for several stations in North-Western India for the first 15 and for the last 15 days of the month:—

	Mean Maximum temperature, November 1st to 15th.	Mean Maximum temperature, November 16th to 30th.
Multan	85°·8	77°·2
D. I. Khan	85°·0	74°·4
Peshawar	80°·8	68°·7
Rawalpindi	79°·2	70°·5
Lahore	83°·0	76°·2
Delhi	84°·4	81°·2
Sirsa	86°·7	84°·1
Jeypore	86°·9	83°·9
Ajmere	85°·9	82°·9
Jacobabad	88°·2	79°·1

This comparison shows a large decrease in the day temperatures, a decrease which, owing to the increase in the night temperatures due to the cloudy state

of the sky, was almost entirely masked in the mean temperature of the two periods.

Rainfall.—From the earlier portions of this summary it will have been seen that rain was very general throughout the month, the Bay area and the Peninsula having first received general rain and subsequently North-Western India. Consequently the only regions where the fall was light were parts of Northern and North-Eastern India and the Carnatic. The concluding table shows that Behar and the North-Western Provinces were without rain throughout the month, and that the east of the Punjab, part of Central India, and Guzerat received insignificant amounts. In all the other districts the average amount received exceeded 0·10 inch. The heaviest fall was in Ceylon which was succeeded in the following order by Mysore-Bellary, the Carnatic, Orissa, North Circars, Deccan, and Malabar. The regions of excessive rainfall were the Punjab (west), Orissa, the North Circars, the Central Provinces, Sind-Cutch, the Konkan, Deccan and Mysore-Bellary. The greatest excess relatively to the average was in Sind-Cutch and the Western Punjab. The regions of deficient rainfall were the Gangetic plain, part of Central India, Guzerat the south of the Peninsula, Ceylon, and Burma. The Carnatic had only slightly more than half its average fall, and in Burma the deficiency was even more. In the other divisions the normal rainfall is small, and the deficiency is probably comparatively unimportant.

The following table gives complete data, and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into which the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district :—

Districts.	No. of Stations.	Normal average rainfall in November.	Actual average rainfall in November, 1890.	Difference from the average in November, 1890.
Punjab, West	8	0·26	1·65	+1·39
„ East	4	0·23	0·01	—0·22
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	8	0·22	0	—0·22
North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic	4	0·07	0	—0·07
Behar	2	0·35	0	—0·35
North Bengal	6	0·20	0·12	—0·08
Assam, Cachar	3	0·73	0·14	—0·59
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	10	0·69	0·36	—0·33
Orissa—North Circars	8	3·82	4·79	+0·97
Central Provinces, South	7	0·51	1·24	+0·73
Berar—Khandeish	2	0·73	1·09	+0·36
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nurbudda	9	0·20	0·03	—0·17
Sind—Cutch	3	0·02	2·69	+2·67
Guzerat	3	0·20	0·01	—0·19
Konkan	4	0·81	1·37	+0·56
Deccan—Hyderabad	6	1·27	3·78	+2·51
Malabar	5	4·64	3·08	—1·56
Mysore—Bellary	4	4·97	6·44	+1·47
Carnatic	8	10·00	5·15	—4·85
Burma	8	4·14	1·29	—2·85
Ceylon	1	13·33	12·65	—0·68

SIMLA;
Dated the 22nd December, 1890.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, December 29th, 1890.

The weather of the past week has been of the ordinary cold weather type. Pressure has been generally high over North-West India, and has decreased slowly in all directions from this centre. It has been lowest over the south and south-east of the Bay, and relatively low over Bengal, Silchar, and Burma. On one occasion the high-pressure area commenced an easterly advance from the Punjab towards the North-Western Provinces, and low pressure appeared on the North-West Frontier. This low-pressure area advanced into the Western Desert, and the rainfall accompanying it extended as far east as Gorakhpur. The depression only lasted one day, and was followed by a rapid barometric recovery when the high-pressure area was retransferred to the north-west of the Punjab. The day temperatures were very low during the period of disturbance, and the night temperatures fell considerably with the clear up which followed the disappearance of the depression. These changes are such as are usual under normal conditions at this season of the year. Over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula the weather was settled throughout the period.

The chart of the 23rd showed a high-pressure area over the Punjab, Rajputana, and Upper Sindh, and low pressures over the Bay and off the West coast. The differences were small, and the winds, which circulated anticyclonically around the high-pressure area, were generally light or moderate. The only rainfall was at Sibsagar and Karachi. On the 24th the high-pressure area commenced an easterly advance and lay over the North-Western Provinces. The wind had fallen to a calm over North-Western India, and the weather had become showery at Quetta. With these exceptions there was no important change. Slight rain continued to fall at Sibsagar and Karachi. On the 25th a well-marked depression was shown over the Western Desert, and the high-pressure area had moved still further eastward. The centre of the depression was near Montgomery, where the barometer had fallen nearly 0·2″ and was about 0·1″ below the normal. The winds were cyclonic all over North-Western India, and were strong and squally on the North-West Himalaya, where snow, hail, and rain fell. Rain was also reported from the north-west of the Punjab and Sind. Over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and North-Eastern India the weather was slightly cloudy, and a few drops of rain had fallen at Madras and Nellore. By the morning of the 26th the depression had disappeared and the barometer had risen all over North-Western India, while it had fallen elsewhere. The area of highest pressure had returned to the north-west of the Punjab and the usual anticyclonic conditions of the cold weather had been re-established. Rain had fallen at nearly all stations within the Punjab, and at several within the North-Western Provinces, while slight showers had again fallen in parts of Madras. On the 27th the report showed no important change, and there was no rain except at Sibsagar. On the 28th and 29th the distribution was steady, the winds anticyclonic, and the weather fine, though slight rain was reported on the former date at Sibsagar, and on the latter at Quetta.

Temperature—has been low over the greater part of the country. In the Punjab every day of the week, and in Sind and Rajputana every day except the 25th, exhibited a considerable deficiency, while, on the contrary, Bombay, Madras, and the Central Provinces had warmer weather than usual throughout. The coldest day was the 27th, when there was a mean deficiency of 6° in the Punjab, and of 7½° in Sind and Rajputana. In North-West India and Baluchistan the maxima on this day were from 12° to 16° below the normal, while on the 26th in the Punjab, they were even lower. The following table shows the variations in

the mean temperature according to Provinces for the present and for the past week:—

Provinces.	Variation of temperature from normal for past week.	Variation of temperature from normal for present week.
	°	°
Burma	−2·2	−1·2
Bengal	+1·1	+0·5
North-Western Provinces	+1·9	−1·0
Punjab	−1·1	−3·7
Bombay	+1·1	+2·6
Central Provinces	+7·5	+4·3
Guzerat and Central India	+2·7	−0·7
Sind and Rajputana	−2·3	−·27
Madras	+2·7	+1·9

This comparison shows that, though the main characteristics of the distribution of temperature this week are similar to those reported last week, there has, except in the case of Bombay, been a general decrease of heat relatively to the average. Thus the deficiency of temperature has increased, and the excess decreased.

Rain.—The general features of the rainfall of the week have been given in the earlier part of this summary. Except the rainfall at Sibsagar and the slight showers on the East coast of the Peninsula, the rainfall of the week was due to the cold weather disturbance which appeared on the 25th, and was hence heaviest in the north-west of the Punjab, though it extended southward into Sind and Central India, and eastward into Oudh, the North-Western Provinces, and even as far as North Bengal. The table at the close of the summary shows that rain fell in 19 of the rainfall divisions during the week, but that in 13 of these 19 divisions the average was very slight—not reaching $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch. In the hill and north-west districts of the Punjab the fall exceeded one inch, while in the western and the submontane districts of the Punjab and also in Assam (Bramaputra) the fall was about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. All over Burma, the greater part of Bengal, the Central Provinces, the west of the Peninsula, Guzerat, Kattiawar, and Rajputana there was no rain whatever throughout the week. The only regions in which the actual average rainfall of the week exceeded the normal average were Assam (Bhramaputra) and the Punjab Divisions; everywhere else the rainfall was deficient. The general deficiency is, however, small even in Madras, where the rainfall due to the north-east monsoon is falling off and amounts to only $\frac{1}{2}$ inch even in normal years. In the present case only one hundredth of an inch of rain fell.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending December 29th, 1890. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 14th to December 29th, 1890. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 14th to December 29th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	2·38	5·02	− 53
	Lower Burma	0	0·04	−0·04	5·42	6·01	− 10
	Central do.	0	0·01	−0·01	4·49	4·31	+ 4
	Upper do.	0	?	?	3·20	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	5·81	5·71	+ 2
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0	0	3·82	4·11	− 7
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·10	−0·10	2·96	3·96	− 25
	Do. (Bramaputra)	0·56	0·08	+0·48	4·52	2·98	+ 51
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0	0	5·95	3·08	+ 93
	Central do.	0	0·01	−0·01	4·89	2·62	+ 87
	North do.	0·01	0·01	0	10·79	2·60	+315
	Orissa	0	0·03	−0·03	4·95	5·55	− 11
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·02	−0·02	1·01	2·00	− 50
	Behar (South)	0	0·03	−0·03	1·34	1·71	− 22
	Do. (North)	0	0·02	−0·02	3·20	1·43	+124
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·08	−0·08	0·36	1·05	− 66
	Oudh (South)	0·02	0·12	−0·10	0·15	0·69	− 78
	Do. (North)	0·04	0·11	−0·07	0·38	0·57	− 33
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·02	0·15	−0·13	0·17	0·64	− 73
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·02	0·09	−0·07	0·25	0·30	− 17
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	0·04	0·11	−0·07	0·55	0·64	− 14
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·11	0·10	+0·01	1·68	0·41	+310
	Do. (Central)	0·03	0·15	−0·12	0·74	0·59	+ 25
	Do. (Sub-montane)	0·54	0·17	+0·37	2·22	0·96	+131
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·34	0·31	+1·03	3·52	2·21	+ 59
	Do. (North-West)	1·11	0·40	+0·71	4·79	1·70	+182
	Do. (West)	0·48	0·15	+0·33	2·64	0·49	+439
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·06	−0·06	10·25	11·42	− 10
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·27	−0·27	9·96	12·30	− 19
	Coorg	0	0·04	−0·04	8·26	9·08	− 9
	Mysore	0	0·03	−0·03	7·81	5·13	+ 52
	Konkan	0	0·03	−0·03	2·02	2·05	− 1
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	−0·02	5·53	3·72	+ 49
	Hyderabad (North)						
	Khandeish	0	0·21	−0·21	3·19	3·16	+ 1
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·14	−0·14	2·31	2·76	− 16
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·09	−0·09	2·91	1·56	+ 86
	Do. (Central)	0	0·09	−0·09	2·55	1·37	+ 86
	Do. (East)	0	0·07	−0·07	1·43	1·35	+ 6
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·02	−0·02	0·04	0·55	− 93
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0·06	0·29	− 79
	Sind	0·02	0·04	−0·02	1·95	0·18	+983
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·02	0·04	−0·02	0·22	1·00	− 78
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·91	0·52	+ 75
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	−0·02	0·27	0·18	+ 50
Madras	East coast (North)	0·01	0·05	−0·04	7·86	9·00	− 13
	Do. (North) A	0	?	?	4·40	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	−0·03	2·79	2·19	+ 27
	Madras (Central)	0·01	0·10	−0·09	4·96	4·65	+ 7
	East coast (Central)	0 08	0·35	−0·27	8·84	14·95	− 41
	Do. (South)	0 01	0·54	−0·53	10·60	17·50	− 39
	Madras (South)	0	0·28	−0·28	11·49	13·31	− 14

SIMLA, *1st January, 1891.*

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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 3rd January.*—No rain anywhere, and no improvement therefore in the season's prospects in the affected portions of the Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, and Tinnevelly districts. Want of rain is also now being felt in the Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore, and Salem districts, where, however, the rainfall has up to date been fair. Prices slightly rising in 13 districts, stationary in 4, and slightly falling in 5. Rice, the price of which has ruled abnormally high throughout the year, is now almost touching the scarcity rate in parts of North Arcot, Nellore, and Cuddapah, but dry grains are well below scarcity level, and markets are well supplied.

Bombay.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Rain in Karachi damaging reaped crops. Cotton, wheat, and oilseed blighted in a few talukas. Cotton in parts of Broach and crops generally in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar not satisfactory. Crops otherwise good except where damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th January.*—No rain. Weather generally fine and dry. Rice harvest is for the most part finished, and the yield is generally satisfactory except in the inundated tracts. *Rabi* crops are progressing well, but rain is wanted in parts of Chota Nagpore and a few other districts. Some of the earlier *rabi* crops are being gathered, and mustard is in flower. Sugarcane harvest is proceeding in some parts, and is yielding well; in Pubna the outturn is expected to be about eight annas only. Poppy and tobacco crops are doing well. *Boro* or spring rice cultivation is in progress in some districts. Locusts again appeared in parts of Hooghly and Khoolna during the week. Price of common rice has fallen in the flooded districts of Central Bengal and several other districts. In Cuttack the price has risen from 21 seers to 19 seers 11 chittacks per rupee.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Weather seasonable. Rain is much wanted for unirrigated crops *Rabi* crops thriving and prospects good. Slight injury to poppy-sowings by insects is reported from the Fyzabad district. Markets are well supplied, but prices are fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For the week ending 7th January.*—Rain has fallen in three districts. Prices rising in Delhi and Peshawar; stationary elsewhere. Sowings of *rabi* crops nearly finished. Rain much wanted in Hissar and Delhi. Condition and prospects of standing crops are reported good. Locusts appeared in several localities. Fodder sufficient in all districts except part of Multan. Poppy-weedings and sowings in progress in Jullundur and Amritsar, respectively.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Weather clear and cool. Prospects of winter crops favourable, but a few showers would be beneficial in Bilaspur. Threshing of *rabi* continues. Outturn good.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Reaping of paddy continues in most districts; is nearly finished in six districts, and is completed in four others. In Shwebo ploughing for dry-weather paddy, and in parts of Kyaukse transplanting of dry-weather paddy have commenced. In Pagan and Myingyan dry-weather crops are planted, and in Meiktila the ploughing and sowing of pulses continue. In parts of Katha and Yeu wheat has failed, but the prospect of the wheat and gram crops in Sagaing is favourable. In Pakkoku, Tilin, and

Gangaw the crop prospect has not improved, but the present food supply is sufficient. The price of paddy has risen in four and has fallen in four districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Weather cold. Harvesting of paddy and pulses continues. Prospects of crops in general good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Crops in good condition in Bangalore. Prospects generally favourable except in parts of the Tumkur district, where the rainfall was insufficient. Prices slightly risen in the Mysore district.

No change in Coorg during the week. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Weather cold. Cotton-picking continues. Threshing of *jowari* commenced. *Rabi* crops in good condition. Land is being prepared for ensuing *kharif* crops in Buldana. Fodder sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues. Standing *rabi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Winter rain still holding off in the Bhopawar Agency. Prices of food-grains in Dhar slightly risen. Probable outturn in Neemuch district below average. Other conditions remain unchanged since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory generally. Harvests fair. Cotton partially blighted in Harowtee. Pulse crop damaged in Dholepore. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four Agencies and Ajmere. Prices fluctuating.

Nepal.—*For week ending 1st January.*—Weather cold and foggy. Wheat is germinating.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 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 corocana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maizr (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	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	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	11 11	11 11
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 0	15 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	10 4	11 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 3	...	...	...	...	157 0	157 0	16 0	16 0
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 7	12 15	17 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	219 9	219 9	16 10	16 10
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 13	10 10	10 6	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 0	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 10	8 6	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 6
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	...	...	11 12	10 12	15 9	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	11 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	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	11 3	11 3	...	...	16 7	15 9	19 11	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	37 9	50 2	...	...	392 0	392 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 14	10 0	...	...	12 0	11 7	13 5	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 13	22 13	8 9	8 9	60 0	60 0	15 3	16 14
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	25 6	27 0	33 3	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 14	20 3	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	18 0	16 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	12 4	12 4	...	...	11 8	10 12	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	9 12
Cachar	8 6⅔	8 14	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 6⅔
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 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
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	40 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 6½	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)	(a)
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	17 0	...	...	12 12*	13 0*	120 0	100 0	9 0	10 10
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	11 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	8 0	10 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Mymensingh	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 8
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
24-Perguanahs	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	14 8	15 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	10 8	10 8	...	...	13 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	11 4	61 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 14	13 3	18 1	17 10	8 12	8 10	13 1	13 3	16 0	16 0	12 8	10 9	...	...	9 8	8 15	16 11	16 11	16 14	16 0	14 9	14 2	90 0	90 0	10 12	10 10
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 10	16 0	17 12	11 13⅓	11 6	15 9⅓	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13⅓	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	12 8	13 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	80 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	13 12	13 12	17 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	10 8	10 8
Burdwan	12 8	14 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 11	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 1¾	11 2¼
Beerbhoom	16 8	17 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 4	...	...	12 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 12
Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	18 0	18 12	...	...	7 6	7 5	15 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 8	12 0	16 8 to 18 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	15 12	16 8	24 0	24 0	12 12	12 12	16 2	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 12	...	...	17 8	17 12	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	15 8	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Northern—																										
Rungpore	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	14 41	15 10	20 0	18 0	14 4	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	16 0	...	...	16 4	15 10	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	14 7	...	...	17 12	17 12	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	11 13	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	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	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhoom	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	32 0	20 0	24 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	9 0
Manbhoom	13 5	13 5	28 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 14
Lohardugga	7 2 to 14 0	13 0	†	21 0	14 0	13 12 to 16 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	42 8	40 0	...	...	14 8	14 0	28 8	28 8	24 0	24 8	140 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Hazáribágh	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0

(a) Not stated.

* Khesari, husked.

† Not sold.

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	16 12	15 12	17 13	17 13	12 0	11 0	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	14 11	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 12	17 13	168 0	168 0	10 8	9 15
Gya	15 8	15 8	20 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	100 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	15 8 to 17 8	15 12 to 17 2	19 8	19 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	19 8	19 0	19 8	19 0	16 8	...	120 0	130 0	9 8	9 8
Shahabad	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	16 8	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	16 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	131 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	16 6	16 7	20 3	18 15 to 16 6	12 10 to 16 6	10 1 to 12 10	15 2 to 19 4	12 10 to 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	21 7	21 7	17 11	17 11	151 8	151 8	10 8	10 8
Durbhunga	13 3	14 0	17 9	17 9	13 3	12 0	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	27 8	26 7	...	...	18 0	19 12	20 14	19 12	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	17 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Sarun	14 8	14 8	16 4	16 8	8 8	8 8	14 12	14 14	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	17 4	18 0	18 0	16 8	16 4	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Chumparun	18 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	15 8	15 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	19 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 9	13 13	16 4	15 7	9 3	9 8	14 10	14 10	19 8	17 14	16 4	17 1	13 9	13 9	14 0	14 4	17 1	16 13	19 0	18 11	19 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 6½	10 6½
Ghazipur	15 7	15 7	17 6	17 6	7 12	7 12	11 0	11 0	16 12	16 12	18 10	12 14	25 12	25 12	15 7	15 7	18 10	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 10	18 10	154 0	154 0	10 6	9 10
Jaunpur	13 0	12 8	14 8	14 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	9 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	170 0	170 0	11 8	11 8
Allahabad	12 14	12 14	16 8	16 0	7 8	7 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 4	16 8	...	..	17 0	17 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	12 12	13 0	14 8	15 8	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	22 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	...	...	13 0	14 8	160 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Futehpur	14 0	13 12	16 0	15 12	14 0	10 12	15 0	14 0	22 8	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	...	...	19 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamírpur	12 14	13 8	15 0	13 12	9 0	9 0	11 8	13 0	20 8	22 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 8
Jalaun	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	17 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	15 0	14 12	17 8	17 8	10 0	9 8	13 0	12 8	17 8	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	19 0	16 8	16 12	18 8	18 8	18 0	19 0	150 0	150 0	11 12	11 12
Etáwah	14 6	14 7	16 14	16 14	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	15 12	15 12	17 0	16 8	18 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 8	13 0	14 8	16 0	6 4	6 0	8 8	8 8	16 8	17 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 8	18 8	18 12	18 0	18 12	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	14 4	14 4	16 8	16 0	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	..	15 8	16 8	...	17 8	18 8	18 12	130 0	130 0	10 8	11 0
Etah	15 4	15 4	17 4	16 12	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	17 4	17 4	15 4	16 4	19 4	19 4	10 4	10 4	19 4	19 4	18 4	18 4	14 4	14 4	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 6	14 8	17 4	17 0	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 14	19 8	18 0	13 0	12 0	25 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	19 0	19 0	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jhánsi	15 8	15 6	18 12	18 7	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 4	17 10	...	17 4	17 6	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 7½	17 8	17 8	19 4	19 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	18 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	19 4	19 8	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	15 4	15 4	18 8	18 8	5 4	5 4	9 4	9 4	18 0	18 8	16 8	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 12	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	16 4	16 12	17 8	17 8	6 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	18 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	16 0	16 4	18 8	18 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 8	15 12	...	16 8	9 5	9 4	16 0	16 0	... *	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	12 4	13 0	18 10	19 4	18 0	...	18 4	19 4	140 0	155 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	12 14	12 8	14 6	14 12	8 14	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	16 4	16 4	12 8	12 8	177 8	177 8	9 3	9 3
Gorakhpur	12 15	13 8	14 6	14 6	9 0	9 0	15 4	15 12	...	...	...	...	14 6	18 0	12 8	12 8	16 10	16 3	14 6	16 3	17 1	16 10	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	15 0	15 0	16 8	16 8	9 0	9 0	24 0‖	24 0‖	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	14 12	14 4	18 0	18 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	16 8	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Budaun	14 4	14 8	17 8	17 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	16 8	17 0	16 4	16 8	...	...	18 8	...	19 0	17 4	17 8	17 8	17 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	11 4
Pilibhit	15 10	14 14	18 12	20 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	19 6	20 0	22 8	...	... *	140 0	140 0	10 14	10 14
Bareilly	13 12	13 12	16 4	16 4	8 2	8 2	13 2	13 2	17 8	17 8	16 14	16 14	...	...	15 10	16 4	16 14	16 14	17 8	17 8	16 14	17 8	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 12	19 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	18 0	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Terái	14 6	14 6	19 6	16 4	7 8	7 8	12 8	14 6	21 4	18 12	15 10	17 8	...	...	21 0	20 0	17 8	16 0	19 0	20 0	18 12	18 0	450 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Bijnor	14 10	15 3	15 12	16 5	11 13	11 13	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	16 5	17 2	...	...	...	...	17 2	18 0	18 0	...	14 10	14 10	135 0	135 0	10 9	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	17 10	17 5	16 8	16 8	6 9	6 9	13 4	13 2½	19 13	19 13	17 10	17 9	12 2	12 2	8 13	8 13	18 11	18 14	19 13	19 13	11 0	13 5	132 0	132 0	11 2	11 3
Saháranpur	16 8	16 2	16 2	16 2	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 12	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	18 4	18 4	...	...	16 2	16 2	129 0	129 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	14 8	14 8	15 8	15 8	6 8	6 8	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kumaun	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	8 4	8 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	7 0†	7 0†	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwál	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	14 6	14 8	17 8	18 8	14 10	11 8	16 13	16 0	20 8	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	13 10†	15 0†	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Sultánpur	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	15 2	15 4	17 8	18 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	21 8	20 8	19 8	20 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	16 12	18 8	17 0	18 0	22 8	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	15 0	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	14 0*	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 12	13 12	15 10	15 12	6 0	6 0	12 1	12 4	17 8	15 0	17 0	17 8	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 12	15 0	18 0	17 0	18 2	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 4
Hardoi	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 8	13 0	17 0	16 4	10 14	11 0	13 12	13 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	15 14	16 0	15 8	16 8	20 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	15 0	14 12	16 12	15 8	12 14	12 8	14 4	14 2	19 0	19 3	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	16 8	17 0	19 4	20 0	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sítapur	15 8	15 4	19 4	19 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	17 8	22 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	24 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kheri	15 8	15 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	21 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	...	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	16 4	15 10	23 12	23 12	8 2	8 2	11 4	10 10	23 2	23 2	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	25 0	25 0	19 6	25 0	25 0	...	...	16 13	15 3
Bánswára	15 0	21 4	...	22 8	6 4	7 8	15 0	16 4	21 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	23 12	37 8	40 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	10 7	10 8
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	12 8	18 12	17 3	8 8½	7 13	9 6	8 9¼	18 12	18 12	16 6½	15 14	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	13 10¾	13 4½	12 8	19 8½	19 2½	10 8¾	10 15	160 0	160 0	9 12½	10 2½
Sirohee	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 8
Erinpura	15 11	15 2	20 5½	19 12	...	...	8 5	8 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 1	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	20 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	15 4	15 4	18 8	18 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	19 0	16 4	16 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	19 8	19 8	‡	‡	...	...	11 0	11 0
Boondee	21 8	21 8	28 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	17 8	17 8	25 0	25 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	27 8	27 8	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	15 2	15 5½	23 14	23 14	8 5	8 14	11 12½	11 12½	24 5½	24 2	17 1	16 1	...	...	23 3½	23 3½	18 13	19 5	26 6	26 4	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 10	9 6
Tonk	16 6	16 10	22 0	21 6	8 8	8 10	9 10	23 8	22 4	20 8	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 8	20 4	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 14
Joypore	15 0	15 0	21 8	20 4	4 12	4 12	8 4	8 4	21 8	20 12	18 0	18 8	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	18-0 to 19 0	18-0 to 19 0	22 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	115 0	115 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 10	15 10	21 4	21 4	13 12	13 12	15 0	15 0	22 8	21 9	20 10	20 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	21 4	21 4	210 0	210 0	10 15	12 0
Dholpur	14 10	14 8	19 2	18 10	8 7	8 4	10 2	11 8	22 10	18 15	19 3	18 14	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 4	17 10	...	...	23 6	23 10	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhurtpore	15 6	15 8	20 0	20 4	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 0	19 8	20 8	17 4	17 0	...	...	12 4	13 12	18 4	18 4	18 8	18 8	20 4	20 4	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	16 5	16 4	21 11	21 5	8 0	8 0	10 2	10 2	22 9	20 9	19 0	19 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	19 15	20 2	22 12	22 12	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Déoli Cantonment	16 8	16 4	22 12	23 6	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 13	20 4	...	...	...	...	200 0	220 0	11 4	11 4
Nuseerabad Cantonment	14 9	14 8	18 15½	18 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 10½	18 0	19 7½	22 0	11 14½	11 12	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	§	§	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	13 7	12 3	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	...	...	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	14 8	14 8
Anádra	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 8	12 0
Shahpoora	14 12	15 12	22 0	21 4	7 10	7 8	10 8	11 0	31 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 0	23 8	21 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 1	11 6
Western—																										
Jodhpore	14 6	13 7	18 12	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	15 10	16 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 11	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 2
Jeysulmere	11 4	12 6	...	...	8 0	8 4	10 6	10 12	16 0	16 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	12 0	12 7½	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	16 13	15 8	...	...	...	...	13 10	14 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	14 0	14 2	18 0	18 0	8 9	8 9	10 0	10 0	26 10	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	‡	...	‡	17 12	16 13	30 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	15 0	14 12	24 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	26 0	26 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 4	28 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	15 0	14 10	22 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 4	...	...	19 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 10
Goona	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	240 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 1½	14 5½	17 0	16 12	7 7	7 9	10 1½	9 2½	19 14½	18 1	17 8	17 2	...	...	12 2	12 12	12 14	12 14	20 3	19 10½	13 15	14 14	149 0	149 0	12 3½	11 15

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Six pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	16 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 8
Ferozepore	18 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	105 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	30 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	253 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 6	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	9 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	90 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Lahore	16 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	13 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	18 0	18 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	7 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	13 8	13 6
Jullundur	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	23 0	21 0	25 0	26 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	12 6	12 8
Hoshiárpur	19 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	13 2	13 2
Gurdáspur	19 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	9 0	8 15
Kángra	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	19 0	20 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	25 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Jhelum	20 0	21 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	14 0	10 0	26 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	*	*	*	*	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	*	*	100 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	18 0	18 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	32 0	40 0	27 0	26 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	85 0	83 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	21 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	†	†	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	29 0	31 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	17 0	18 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	23 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	100 0	110 0	40 0	41 0
Kohát	19 0	19 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	19 0	16 0	33 0	33 0	31 0	31 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	18 0	31 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	22 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	†	†	22 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Bannu	22 0	22 0	39 0	43 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	40 0	49 0	28 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	39 0	39 0	14 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	17 0	19 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	32 0	34 0	27 0	20 0	‡‡‡‡	‡‡‡‡	6 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	‡‡‡‡	‡‡‡‡	‡‡	‡‡	112 0	125 0	42 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	17 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡‡‡‡	‡‡‡‡	‡‡‡‡	‡‡‡‡	18 0	18 0	‡‡‡‡	‡‡‡‡	11 0	‡‡	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	‡‡‡‡	‡‡‡‡	‡‡‡‡	‡‡‡‡	18 0	18 0	‡‡‡‡	‡‡‡‡	‡‡‡‡	‡‡‡‡	125 0	125 0	20 0	20 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 8	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	15 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	18 8	16 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	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 13	12 13	19 8	19 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	9 10	20 13	20 13	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	...	...	8 14	9 3	192 0	192 0	10 14	10 14
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 3	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	28 0	23 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	213 0	133 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	13 13	14 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 0	9 4	12 11	12 11	14 5	14 5	12 4	12 4	18 13	18 13	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 4	12 4	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 10
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Bombay	10 2	10 1	19 2	19 2	6 15	6 15	11 2	11 2	18 7	17 13	13 5	13 5	14 14	14 5	13 9	12 14	13 10	13 10	16 8	16 5	9 3	8 13	79 7	79 7	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	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 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	17 0	16 8	32 0	32 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 8	20 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	14 12	14 8	...	...	13 8	13 0	76 0	70 0	13 8	12 8
Satara	13 6	12 8	14 2	14 2	8 14	8 3	10 12	10 0	16 10	14 10	16 13	14 4	16 6	16 6	18 3	18 3	14 6	14 5	17 13	17 13	11 0	11 0	108 0	108 0	10 13	10 13
Sholapur	16 14	16 14	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	22 11	23 2	22 15	22 15	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	16 14	16 14	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 5	11 5	20 15	20 15	23 6¾	23 6¾	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Poona (City)	15 8	12 10	13 10	13 9	9 3	8 9	9 13	9 13	17 6	17 6	16 2	16 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	14 15	12 10	...	...	18 0	18 0	67 7	67 6	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmednagar	14 5	13 7	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	19 6	18 7	18 7	17 10	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 2	...	...	26 0	25 8	100 0	91 0	12 15	12 10
Násik	17 4	17 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	19 12	20 2	26 2	26 0	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	...	14 6	14 6	128 0	128 0	13 8	13 8
Khándesh (Dhulia)	14 14	15 0	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	20 11	25 15	21 12	23 9	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 4	...	...	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	100 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	90 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
Kaira	13 5	13 5	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	24 8	24 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 11½	9 11½	11 6½	10 13½	6 4½	6 4½	10 4½	9 11½	17 2	16 9	17 2	17 2	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 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	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 7	13 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	21 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	145 0	145 0	13 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	18 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	15 1	15 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 7	11 7	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	23 4	24 0	23 4	24 0	...	...	16 12	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	13 12	13 12	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Betúl	16 10	18 0	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 1	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	17 9	17 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 9	17 9	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	18 2	18 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 14	11 14	23 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	17 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	17 2	...	...	21 13	21 13	124 0	124 0	10 3	10 2
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	15 3	15 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	...	...	22 4	22 4	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 12	13 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	17 15	17 15	160 0	160 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 2	9 2	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	10 11	*	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	16 4	15 12	...	...	11 12	12 0	14 0	14 0	19 12	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 12	...	...	14 8	14 8	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	20 0	21 0	...	...	13 8	15 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	250 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	14 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	...	...	15 7	15 7	180 0	180 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	17 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	23 11	26 10	...	...	14 10	15 13	21 10	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 15	24 6	...	...	26 9	26 4	*	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	18 2	20 2	...	...	15 12	15 12	20 2	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 12	...	...	14 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	8 5	8 0
Berar—																										
Buldána	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	§	§	9 0	9 0
Básim	16 5	15 15	...	...	7 13	8 2	10 0	10 5	24 10	23 5	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 2	...	...	15 8	15 11			9 8	9 8
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0			10 8	9 8
Ellichpur	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	22 0	22 0			9 8	9 8
Amráoti	15 13	15 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	28 0	27 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0			9 0	9 0
Wún	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	32 0	32 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	12 15	12 15	...	...	7 8	7 10	11 4	11 8	18 4	18 4	...	20 1	...	22 3	...	...	16 12	17 4	...	...	21 7	23 0	130 0	130 0	9 4	9 4
Boláram	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 12	9 12
Chadarghat	12 0	12 4	...	...	9 0	7 12	12 0	11 4	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Firewood is sold by head-loads, cart-loads, and bullock-loads.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1890—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thúr, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Const—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 2	10 10	13 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	126 6	126 6	13 5	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 5	10 5	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	*	*	19 13	19 13	25 6	25 6	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 3	12 3
Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	*	*	20 0	20 0	18 11	18 11	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	9 3
Salem	10 11	10 10	...	...	10 5	9 13	12 13	12 11	*	*	21 13	22 8	29 2	29 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	12 13	12 14
Central—																										
Bellary	15 13	16 2	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 11	12 11	*	*	27 5	27 5	*	*	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	25 13	25 13	24 5	24 5	*	*	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	13 3	13 3	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 14	12 14	24 2	24 2	24 5	24 5	*	*	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 10	14 10	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 3	12 3	29 6	29 6	24 6	24 6	*	*	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	10 11	10 11	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	14 8	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	114 3	114 3	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 14	10 2	11 5	11 5	27 8	27 8	34 11	33 11	27 5	27 5	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godávari	12 10	12 10	...	...	13 14	13 14	15 0	15 0	27 0	23 0	28 3	28 3	29 2	29 2	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 3	13 3	18 6	18 6	*	*	26 13	26 13	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 11	11 11	19 13	19 13	18 2	18 2	20 10	20 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 0	11 0	*	*	17 14	17 8	22 11	22 6	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	102 2	102 2	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	23 5	23 5	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 0	11 10
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 6	11 6	23 11	23 11	21 8	21 8	27 6	27 6	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 14	10 14	13 13	13 13	*	*	23 2	23 2	22 5	22 5	...	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	10 13	10 13	13 13	13 13	*	*	27 10	27 10	24 3	24 6	...	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 13	10 0	*	*	20 5	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 0	10 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	9 6	9 6	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 0	10 10	17 13	17 13	17 10	17 10	21 11	21 11	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	126 6	126 6	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	12 0	11 0	10 8	10 4	8 4	8 12	9 0	9 0	*	*	34 8	34 4	25 8	26 8	14 8	14 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	102 0	102 0	9 8	9 8
Bangalore	10 8	13 12	13 6	11 4	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	19 0	21 12	25 4	28 0	25 4	28 0	14 8	14 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Tumkúr	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	9 8	9 8
Hassan	...	12 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	72 0	72 0	7 8	7 8
Kadur	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	31 8	31 8	25 8	25 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8
Shimoga	13 10	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 9	12 10	12 0	...	...	25 4	25 4	25 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 8	8 8
Chitaldroog	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	34 0	32 0	25 0	24 0	42 0	42 0	44 0	44 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	10 3	10 3	...	...	28 8	28 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	110 0	110 0	5 0	5 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVI 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 14th December, 1889. Total length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 13th December, 1890. Total length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th December, 1889. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 13th December, 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
13th Dec., 1890	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	9,44,797	619	1,526	9,14,811	599	3,05,65,267	542	2,86,48,691	508	...	19,16,576
13th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,748	153	57	8,835	155	3,54,884	168	3,68,643	174	13,759	...
6th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhít	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	(*c*)71,241	57	(*d*)69,403	55	...	1,838
20th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*e*)	305	38,413	126	585	69,167	118	12,35,439	110	21,31,194	101	8,95,755	...
13th ditto	Indian Midland (*f*)	752	78,899	105	752	76,263	101	21,61,250	85	21,67,135	78	5,885	...
20th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,90,147	233	1,672	3,71,000	222	1,34,18,038	218	1,12,21,845	183	...	21,96,193
20th ditto	Southern Marátha	978	81,021	83	1,043	89,089	85	28,74,280	87	31,49,504	83	2,75,224	...
20th ditto	Ditto, Mysore section	296	19,800	67	296	24,255	82	6,83,998	72	8,64,201	79	1,80,203	...
13th ditto	Villupuram-Guntakal—Nellore-Tirupati section	83	5,057	61	83	4,848	58	1,76,312	58	1,67,549	55	...	8,763
	Villupuram-Tiruvannamalai section	...	...	...	42	1,319	31	...	...	(*g*)16,861	104	16,861	...
13th ditto	Bengal and North Western*(*h*)	649	75,297	116	699	86,750	124	29,95,849	125	30,78,942	124	83,093	...
	Total	6,318	16,42,179	260	6,755	16,46,337	244	5,45,36,558	240	5,18,83,968	210	...	26,52,590
	State Lines worked by the State.							(*k*)		(*j*)			
13th Dec., 1890	North Western	2,369	(*i*)6,22,349	263	2,395	(*j*)6,34,215	265	2,01,31,545	223	1,85,86,651	211	...	15,44,884
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,47,155	213	692	1,42,767	206	53,17,214	208	47,73,230	186	...	5,43,984
13th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	105	7,260	69	105	5,960	57	2,25,118	58	2,18,148	56	...	6,970
13th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	2,88,801	387	763	2,36,340	310	80,07,616	301	79,87,819	284	...	19,797
13th ditto	Bengal Central†	125	12,827	103	125	14,580	117	5,36,984	116	4,64,639	100	...	72,345
13th ditto	Nalháti	27	2,012	75	27	2,140	79	69,520	69	65,740	65	...	3,780
13th ditto	Wardha Coal (*l*)	45	18,633	414	45	25,340	563	5,58,135	336	6,93,762	420	1,35,627	...
13th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	281	40	8	423	53	7,490	27	12,439	42	4,949	...
13th ditto	Jorhát	30	1,395	47	28	1,257	45	43,618	40	45,973	44	2,355	...
13th ditto	Burma (*m*)	553	80,691	146	556	87,026	157	31,91,031	157	35,45,546	174	3,54,515	...
	Total	4,700	11,81,404	251	4,744	11,50,048	242	3,80,88,271	217	3,63,93,957	209	...	16,94,314
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
13th Dec., 1890	Great Indian Peninsula (*n*)	1,447	8,76,925	606	1,447	8,59,841	594	2,32,13,626	437	2,41,09,677	455	8,96,051	...
20th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,49,168	540	461	2,49,000	540	88,45,264	521	85,75,506	507	...	2,69,758
13th ditto	Madras	840	1,77,555	211	840	1,78,875	213	65,41,139	211	69,19,361	224	3,78,222	...
13th ditto	South Indian	654	1,12,765	172	655	1,15,849	177	41,04,259	170	43,93,381	183	2,89,122	...
	Total	3,402	14,16,413	416	3,403	14,03,565	412	4,27,04,288	341	4,39,97,925	352	12,93,637	...
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	14,420	42,39,996	294	14,902	41,99,950	282	13,53,29,117	256	13,22,75,850	242	...	30,53,267
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,08,25,108	134	6,87,34,942	126	...	20,90,166
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,45,04,009	122	6,35,40,908	116	...	9,63,101
	Assisted Companies.												
13th Dec., 1890	Tárakeshwar	22	4,252	193	22	4,498	204	1,94,050	236	1,90,322	231	...	3,728
6th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)2,51,306	107	(*d*)2,46,704	105	...	4,602
6th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*)3,28,705	117	(*d*)3,51,703	125	22,998	...
	Total	22	4,252	193	22	4,498	204	7,74,061	126	7,88,729	129	14,668	...
	Native States Lines worked by Companies.												
13th Dec., 1890	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	44,504	126	354	39,720	112	16,32,674	125	17,37,665	134	1,04,991	...
20th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,797	47	72	2,730	38	97,187	45	1,42,000	57	44,813	...
20th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	888	33	27	800	30	36,979	37	32,761	33	...	4,218
20th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlad	...	...	...	13	710	55	...	...	(*o*)30,040	73	30,040	...
	Total	440	48,189	110	466	43,960	94	17,66,840	109	19,42,466	115	1,75,626	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
13th Dec., 1890	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	8,277	77	108	8,323	77	(*b*)74,493	186	3,64,560	92	2,90,067	...
	Native States Lines.												
20th Dec., 1890	Jodhpore	124	7,335	59	124	6,300	51	2,44,981	54	2,50,474	55	5,493	...
20th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	329	21,802	66	334	28,929	87	9,05,311	88	10,75,145	88	1,69,834	...
13th ditto	Morvi	68	2,753	40	94	4,868	52	1,30,525	52	2,18,869	63	88,344	...
	Total	521	31,890	61	552	40,097	73	12,80,817	74	15,44,488	76	2,63,671	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th December, 1889.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 6th December, 1890.
(*e*) Includes the Ásansol-Goilkera Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 17th November, 1890.
(*h*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway only.
(*j*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*k*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway from 1st April to 14th December 1889, and Rájpura-Bhátinda State Railway from 1st April to 12th October 1889.
(*l*) Includes Warora Colliery.
(*m*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*n*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*o*) Total receipts from 5th May to 13th December 1890.
(*p*) Total receipts from 13th October to 14th December 1889.
* 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.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

The following papers on the subject of raising the Age of Consent under Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code are published for general information :—

No. 437J—D. dated Darjeeling, the 8th November 1890.

From—C. C. STEVENS, Esq., Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

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

I am directed to submit, with the fullest support of the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying copy of a letter to my address from the Secretary of the Calcutta Public Health Society on the subject of raising the Age of Consent under section 375 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. Before dealing with the question, the Lieutenant-Governor thought it right to collect information as to the prevalence of the custom to which the Society's paper refers, and also to collect the opinions of leading medical officers as to its physiological aspects.

3. Sir Steuart Bayley understands that the Government of India have already had the matter under their consideration, and he feels himself consequently at liberty to abstain from any detailed discussion of it; but the information and opinions which he has collected, coming as they do from the highest Indian authorities on the sub-

Letter from Baboo Obhoy Chunder Dass, late Deputy Collector, dated the 23rd August 1890.

Letter from D. R. Lyall, Esq., Commissioner of Chittagong, dated the 25th September 1890, and enclosures.

Letter from G. Toynbee, Esq., Commissioner of Burdwan, dated the 6th September 1890, and enclosure.

Letter from Dr. A. Hilson, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, dated the 2nd October 1890, and enclosures.

Letter from A. W. B. Power, Esq., Commissioner of Dacca, dated the 14th October 1890.

Letter from E. E. Lowis, Esq., Commissioner of Rajshahye, dated the 18th October 1890.

Letter from C. C. Quinn, Esq., Commissioner of Bhagulpore, dated the 31st October 1890.

Leter from C. F. Worsley, Esq., Commissioner of Orissa, dated the 10th October 1890.

ject, will probably be of use to the Government of India in deciding on the action to be adopted, and he therefore forwards, for the consideration of His Excellency in Council, the papers enumerated in the margin.

4. Briefly stated, the conclusions at which the Lieutenant-Governor has arrived from a perusal of these papers are the following:—

That whereas it is a religious obligation among Hindus for their daughters to go through the ceremony of marriage before the age of puberty, it is no part of Hindu religion that they should be subjected to cohabitation with their husbands before that period.

That in Bengal menstruation (which only indicates the approach and not the completion of puberty) generally takes place at the age of 12 or 13, though it is frequently by artificial stimulation brought on at an earlier age.

That it is a general practice, the limits of which will be referred to hereafter, 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 connexion with their husbands.

That apart from the moral abominations which sometimes accompany this practice, the physiological results are disastrous not only on the immediate health of the girl, leading constantly to injury and occasionally to death, but even more markedly so on her capacity for bearing healthy children thereafter.

That while this practice is viewed with growing disfavour by the educated men of the community, it is favoured and enforced by the influence of the women. On this point the Lieutenant-Governor would invite special attention to the letters of the native officers, both medical and civil, which will be found in the enclosed correspondence.

5. The custom itself 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.

6. There is a strong and very intelligent body of public opinion in Bengal which recognises the evil of the custom, but it it not to be supposed that a reform of a deep-seated custom in the domestic life can be carried without persistent opposition, and even among those who are most strongly opposed to the custom itself, not a few would prefer to leave it to the growth of improved public opinion rather than call in the interference of Government.

7. The question is now whether Government should interfere, and, if so, how? The legislature has already interfered by fixing the age of 10 years as that at which the intercourse of a husband with his wife, or of a man with a girl not his wife if she consents, is not "rape." Sir Steuart Bayley is not aware whether any convictions for rape on account of the wife being less than 10 years old have been obtained in the courts; but he fears that the law has done mischief to those whose interests it was designed to protect, by fixing too low an age. He thinks that this may have contributed to forming or confirming the opinion that the age of 10 is suitable for the commencement of cohabitation, and on this account alone he would be prepared to recommend legislation.

8. Sir Steuart Bayley has no expectation that legislative action is likely to have very much direct result; nor is it, he thinks, even desirable that numerous cases should be brought before the courts; but it is his opinion that, if the enforcement of the husband's rights upon a girl below 12 years of age were stigmatised by the law as rape, the hands of the reformers would be strengthened, and it would be publicly recognized that any one abetting such assaults was committing a crime. He would therefore change from 10 to 12 the age at which intercourse by a husband with his wife should cease to be rape.

9. The case of intercourse by a man with a girl not his wife is somewhat different. Here neither religion nor custom can claim any concessions, and the hand of the Legislature is free to protect the girl from physical if not from moral harm. Some of the papers which I have now to submit indicate that there is a good deal

of juvenile prostitution which should plainly be stopped. It is to be remembered that, whereas a married girl has the safeguard that she is married and handed over to her husband by her own relatives, who may be presumed to have some regard for her welfare, and is received by her husband's family, whose interest it should be to behave properly to her, the unmarried girl or young widow has no such protection from the consequences of her own ignorance and folly or the wickedness of others. The law therefore ought to aid her. Looking to the opinions of the medical officers, and having regard to mental as well as physical maturity, the Lieutenant-Governor would advise that the age of consent in any case other than that of a wife should be raised to 14 years. It is possibly open to question whether intercourse with consent of a girl between 12 and 14 years should be deemed rape, or should form a separate offence, to be visited with somewhat less severe punishment. But Sir Steuart Bayley thinks it unnecessary for the law to make this distinction, which the Courts dealing with particular cases would have ample power to make.

10. In recommending the above changes in the law, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot conceal from himself that there will certainly be much opposition from the more conservative among the Hindus, but no other class is likely to be obstructive; and he has a firm conviction that legislation would be welcomed by the great majority of the educated and really patriotic throughout the country.

Dated Calcutta, the 1st September 1890.

From—The Honorary Secretary, Public Health Society of Calcutta,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Calcutta.

1. I am directed by the Council of the Public Health Society to bring prominently to the notice of Government some facts and considerations bearing upon a subject of social reform of the gravest and most serious importance to every community in India. The question involved in the raising of the age of consent, although for the moment it has come into special prominence, is one which has for at least a generation engaged the attention and employed the thoughts of the best men of all the native communities. It is a question extremely difficult to deal with, because there gather about it the silent but coercive force of traditions, the sanctions of immemorial customs, and the misunderstood injunctions of religious systems closely intertwined with the daily usages of many nations. The Council of the Health Society would hesitate to discuss such a subject on the ground that the history of British Rule, and the working of British Courts, in India manifest a distinct leaning to tenderness towards, and non-interference with, the customs and religious observances of the Indian peoples. Reforms introduced from outside require force as a factor in their acceptance by the peoples or communities they concern, and it may be doubted if they are ever thoroughly assimilated. The Council would, therefore, hesitate to give to the suggestions presented in this letter the appearance of a reform which commends itself solely to the Anglo-Indian community. For the same reason while they would value any expression of the sympathy of the English people, and especially of the women of England, with the state of things this letter will disclose, they would regard it as an evil if the impression were to get abroad that the Government of India, in a matter of this sort, found the springs of its action in the sentiments, wishes, or opinions of the people of England. But fortunately for the Government, and the native community, the Council find themselves in a position where the native community requires the sympathy and the assistance of their Anglo-Indian fellow subjects. The Government, too, may avail itself of the strength to be derived from the recognition of a widespread native movement, and of the sanction of a discussion which has grown out of the suggestions and criticisms of the thoughtful few, to the dignity of a prominent topic with the native press, and with all sections of the educated classes. In the opinion, therefore, of the Council the time would be favourable for the Government to deal with such a subject as the age of consent, even if the case of the unhappy child Phulmoni Dossee had not brought the discussion to a point where action appears to be almost imperative. The discussion, however, of this particular case by the public press throughout India, and the stir and attention it has provoked in

all sections of the Indian community, furnish, in the opinion of the Council, a fitting opportunity for the Legislature to deal with a matter which intimately concerns the health and well-being of the female population of India, and which, through woman, affects the health, vigor and morality of all the communities concerned.

2. The Council direct me to lay special stress upon the point that in whatever facts they may adduce, they base no charge of any kind against the native community. While, therefore, I am to refer to the prosecution of the husband of the unfortunate child Phulmoni Dossee, I am to do so as to a case which has served in an impressive and startling manner at a particular juncture, and at a particular stage of public opinion, to bring some of the evil effects of infant marriage before the public. The Council do not attach any undue importance to that case itself. It happens to be the latest, and perhaps for that reason, the most striking illustration available for the purposes of this discussion.

3. Marriage from a Hindu point of view is a religious duty in the nature of a sacrament, invested with sanctions of the highest character which retain their hold upon the sympathies and customs of the people, because they can be traced back with exceptional freedom from modification to very early times. Wherever there are Hindus there marriage holds a place it is difficult for other nations to comprehend. Sir Thomas Strange in his work on Hindu Law thus describes marriage in the opening of his second chapter:—

"By no people is greater importance attached to marriage than by the Hindus. It is among them with one sex (the female) indispensable, with the other it constitutes the order of housekeeper (*grihasta*), the second and most respectable of the four by which with them the different periods of human life are distinguished. It completes for the man the regenerating ceremonies, expiatory, as is believed, of the sinful taint that every child is supposed to contract in the parent's womb; and being for the Sudra, and for women, the only one that is allowed, its obligatoriness is as to the latter among the ordinances of the Veda. Thus religion and law co-operate with the climate in its favour."

Further there are some important religious acts which cannot be performed by an unmarried man. These considerations point at once to the difficulty and delicacy of the task before Government, and indicate that any reform which may be attempted must be undertaken upon clear and unmistakable issues; must be moderate in its extent; and must be as far as possible a return from a deteriorated custom, and a compliance with the demands and requirements of natural and recognised physiological laws. It will thus be at once and readily inferred that the reform which the Council would advocate, and which they feel assured would command general, if not indeed universal, support is one which would not interfere with the binding force of marriage amongst Hindus. The Council admit that our native fellow-subjects must be allowed the fullest possible freedom in deciding when their children should be ceremonially married. That in the constitution of Hindu society is a matter with which no Government could meddle, and with which no Government ought to meddle. This ceremonial marriage is much more than merely the betrothal known to Western nations, inasmuch as it is indissoluble. But the second or consummatory home-bringing of the wife stands upon no such special and peculiar ground; and may be considered in the interests of the people, and may in those interests be regulated and defined. As regards this second home-bringing custom differs in various parts of India. It takes place earlier in Bengal than in the Hindustan provinces, where it may reasonably be supposed that among a more purely Aryan population the custom approaches more nearly to the ancient practice; it is, therefore, to the age of females at which consummation of marriage may be legally permitted that attention is given in this communication.

4. The Council having thus set out the reasons which have actuated them in approaching Government on this subject, and the points to which they consider its efforts should be directed, desire me now to enter into those details which in their opinion make action necessary.

5. The child Phulmoni Dossee, in accordance with the customs of the country, was married at the age of eleven years and two months, and while still immature, to a man named Hurry Mohan Mahanti, or Maiety, who was thirty-five years of age, and therefore her senior by twenty-four years. On the 15th

of June last her husband, at whose house she had previously stayed for eight days, and who had stayed at her mother's house for three days, called on her. Phulmoni went to sleep with her sisters in a corridor; but about 1-30 on the morning of the 16th June the household was roused by the cries of the child which came from the adjoining room occupied by her husband, Hurry Mohun, and here she was then found on a *charpoy* beside which he was standing, while she was weltering in blood, and was discovered to have been fatally injured by him. She died within 13½ hours from the injuries she had sustained, and in the opinion of the medical experts who were examined at the trial of Hurry Mohun Maiety, her death was occasioned by exhaustion from hœmorrhage caused by injuries inflicted during coition. In Appendix A to this letter the facts found on *post-mortem* examination of the body are detailed. They show conclusively that both externally and internally the child was organically undeveloped and immature.

6. As regards this case there are two points which have not been overlooked by the Council—one is the legislative difficulty experienced in dealing with such matters, and the other the circumstance that in the opinion of one of the medical experts it was not the first time that the act of coition had been perpetrated on the child. This letter will deal chiefly with the first difficulty; the second may be explained in various ways, and need not be dealt with at length on this occasion.

7. As will be seen from what I have said above, the Council fully recognise that, however desirable reform as to the age of consummation may be from every point of view—moral, mental and social—its inauguration is attended with some difficulty. The existing custom of infant marriage for females is sanctioned by high authority; it has maintained its hold on a conservative people from the earliest dawn of their history; and as marriage is regarded as being nothing less than a religious duty, the religious difficulty which besets so many Indian questions again presents itself in this case. In the Code of Menu it is laid down (Chapter IX, slokas 88, 93, and 94) that a man may give his daughter in marriage even though she have not attained the age of eight years; that a man of thirty may marry a girl of twelve; or a man of twenty-four a damsel of eight; that a father loses dominion over his daughter if she has not been given in marriage at a time when she might have been a parent, &c. In connection with these texts it must be kept in view that there are at least two passages in the Institutes of Menu which are distinctly directed against premenstrual intercourse (Chapter XI, slokas 59 and 171); but, as will be shown later on, the actual practice of many of the Hindu peoples in this respect is now altogether inconsistent with the doctrines contained in the Institutes. But although girls were required to be married while they were still immature, the early Hindu legislators appear to have laid it down as a rule that a Brahman man ought not to marry under the age of eighteen years, when the period of studentship was supposed to be completed. A man marrying earlier is by some said to commit a sin. The difficulty is evaded by what may be termed a pious fraud, and although for the purpose of marriage a male Hindu attains his majority on the completion of his fifteenth year (Commentary on the Hindu Law, by Jagendro Smarta Siromoni, p. 65), and no provision is made for the guardianship in marriage of males under age, yet male minors are now frequently married. It should, however, be noted that there is a ruling [see Nundolall Bhaguwandass *vs.* Tapudas, 1 Morely, 287] to the effect that in such cases the consent of the boy's father or other guardian is necessary. In this connection it must also be remembered that though Act IX of 1875—The Indian Majority Act, 1875—has raised the age of majority for persons domiciled in India from 16 to 18 years for all purposes of contract and the like, marriage, *inter alia*, is specially exempted from its operation.

8. Nor is the practice of infant marriage confined to Hindus. Quoting from a note in Mr. Fendall Currie's Indian Penal Code, p. 312, we find the following is the Mahomedan practice founded on Mahomedan law:—"Under the "age of *seven* years intercourse with a female is distinctly and wholly interdicted. "After the seventh year and from that to the *ninth* year of her age cohabita- "tion with a wife is admissible, provided she be steady and robust, and exhibit "unequivocal signs of advancing pubescence. The practice, as it obtains "amongst Mahomedans in Bengal and Upper India, is that a man has inter-

course with his wife only when she is about to menstruate for the first time." This indicates that the Mahomedans like the Hindus regard the appearance of the catamenial flux as an indication of nubility, whilst recent researches tend to show that it may precede or succeed ovulation, or occur once and be delayed for months. The observations of the late Dr. Allan Webb, who was assisted by several pundits, and of other medical men—observations extending over the past thirty or thirty-five years—go to show that, except in a few instances, menstruation may be taken in India to make its appearance at the age of twelve years. It is absolutely no test whatever that maturity for the purposes of maternity has been attained. The customs, therefore, with which we are concerned in this letter are based on a complete misunderstanding and misinterpretation of natural facts.

9. As is well known the law in England has been recently altered, and 'the age of consent' raised. The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885, 48 and 49 Vict., c. 69, which was passed, *inter alia*, to make further provision for the protection of women and girls, provides that any person who has unlawful and carnal knowledge of any girl under the age of thirteen years shall be guilty of a felony; and that any person who has similar knowledge of any girl above that age, but under sixteen, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour. So far as the Council are aware no case has arisen in England since the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885, in which it has been laid down that the words "any person" in sections 4 and 5 of the Statute apply to and include a husband; but on reference to the case-law of England it is to be noted that in R. *v.* Lord Audley, 1 State Trials, p. 387, fo. ed., it was held that, though a husband could not be guilty of a rape on his own wife, he might be guilty as a principal if he assisted a third person to commit the offence. It is not for the Council to construe the Statute, nor to do more than indicate the points raised under it.

10. The law of India on the subject is laid down in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, wherein it is provided that it is criminal in "any man" to have sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of ten years. It is a legal presumption here, which admits of no proof to the contrary, that an offence of the kind contemplated in the section cannot, by reason of physical inability, be committed on a child under the age of ten years. Unfortunately the section closes with "an exception" which opens the door to offences of the class committed by the man Hurry Mohan. The exception is as follows:—"Sexual intercourse by "a man with his own wife, the wife not being under ten years of age, is not "rape." In the words of Dr. Chevers, which received painful confirmation in the instance of Phulmoni Dossee, "it is to be feared that the reservation contained "in this exception, benevolent as it is, does not fully meet the evil of fatal injuries inflicted in the first act of coition." The catamenial flux which, as pointed out above, is merely one of the signs of puberty, and not an indication of nubility, though regarded as such by the majority of the Indian peoples, as already stated very seldom appears in native girls before the age of twelve. It is a fact that child-marriage is accepted in many cases as a warrant for premenstrual intercourse. The first edition of Dr. Chevers' work was issued in 1856, and the experience of medical men in cases which have come to their knowledge both before and since that date has abundantly corroborated the accuracy of Dr. Chevers' views. He himself mentions fourteen cases. In the medico-legal returns submitted by the Civil Surgeon of the Presidency during the years 1870-71-72, Dr. Harvey called attention to five cases. Other instances could be cited, for deaths caused as the child-wife Phulmoni's was, are by no means rare. They are naturally carefully concealed, and the institution of the *purdah* can be made to aid in their concealment; but they do come to light from time to time. The death of Phulmoni has only brought before the public an evil the existence of which is no new development of recent years, and which is far from being merely co-extensive with the limits of the experience of medical officers, coroners and juries sitting in Presidency towns.

11. The Penal Code was passed in October 1860—thirty years ago—and came into operation on the 1st May 1861. In that interval the Governments of India and of each of the Presidencies have recognised in various legislative enactments the growth and progress of knowledge and public opinion in the native community. It is obvious that the benevolent exception in the Penal Code noticed above, and the legal presumption raised by the existing law, do not meet the evils against which they are directed. Unquestionable immaturity, and consequent physical inability, do exist in cases wherein the Penal Code not only affords no protection, but on the contrary, almost seems to sanction, by its concession to prevailing customs, the infliction of injuries which in many instances prove fatal, and in still more numerous instances seriously affect the future health and well-being of native women. The well-known fact that they become prematurely aged is only one result of their having the terrible strain of premature maternity cast on them at a very early period of life. A native medical witness who was examined in the course of the prosecution of Phulmoni's husband, testified that in at least 20 per cent. of marriages children were born to child-wives who were from twelve to thirteen years of age. The President of the Society, to whom the Council are deeply indebted for the facts and figures on which they have based the medical aspects of the questions raised in this letter, has called attention to a long list of the evils which follow on premature maternity:—difficult and delayed labour; laceration and sloughing of the passages; death of the child; extreme exhaustion: fever; abscesses; contractions; fistulæ, &c. And all these we learn are very much more common than is generally supposed.

12. The Council are also indebted to the President for generously placing at their disposal the results of enquiries and researches made by him, and which illustrate how social customs tend to reflect themselves as hideous exaggerations in vice and crime; and how the obverse of the legalised love of child-wives in marriage is represented on the reverse by the sacrifice of female children to a life of degradation outside of marriage. The President reminds the Council that though we may be without statistics of infant prostitution, cursory observations in Calcutta alone indicate that females are trained and prepared for a life of vice from a very tender age. In this connection the Council would direct attention to the abominable and demoralising practice which is described with sufficient fulness in Dr. Chevers' work on *Medical Jurisprudence*, p. 689 of the edition of 1870; and which is resorted to, though probably only for the purpose of fitting children for a life of prostitution. The circumstance that such a practice should exist shows that the demand, at any rate outside of marriage, for sexual intercourse with children is such that it is found necessary by a mechanical and unnatural process to enable extremely young girls to co-operate in the attempt to discharge the functions of mature life.

13. The President has also called attention to two reports on the medico-legal returns submitted to the Inspector General of Hospitals by the Civil Surgeons in the Bengal Presidency. The report for the years 1868-69 was prepared by Dr. Kenneth McLeod himself. It includes 48 cases of rape, in about one-half of which the victims were under ten years of age. In two of these cases the children defiled were 5 years of age; and in 17 cases between 6 and 10 years. Of some of the cases it is reported that "the parts gave evidence of habitual and repeated intercourse." The report for the years 1870, 1871 and 1872 was prepared by Dr. Robert Harvey. It includes 372 cases, of which 205 were considered certain, and 167 doubtful. Fifty-one per cent. of the cases in which the age is given, are of female children under ten, and 89 per cent. under fifteen years of age. One of the cases was of a child 2 years old; one, 2½ years; one, 3 years; three, 4 years; five, 5 years; nine, 6 years; nine, 7 years; eighteen, 8 years; twenty-one, 9 years. Among the "doubtful cases," in 60 instances children of from 9 to 13 years of age were reported as "accustomed to intercourse." Such statistics speak for themselves and point to a state of things which not only calls for remedy, but which can be remedied altogether apart from any question connected directly with the infant marriage of girls. The great agitation and excitement which arose in England shortly before the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885, referred to in a previous paragraph, and which was based on comparatively few cases, contrasts significantly with the indifference which has hitherto prevailed in India to the state of things disclosed by the two reports referred to above. That there has been a powerful growth of educated public opinion in this country has been alluded to in the earlier parts of this letter, and will be shown later on by the

references made to the recent utterances of the native press. But the strong chains of custom still fetter the peoples of India; and legislative aid is not only needed, but could now be opportunely applied, to advance matters beyond the point they have reached. To adopt a very homely figure of speech, it would at this juncture help our native fellow-subjects over the stile, and secure to them an immense advantage to which many are already sensible, but which, when regard is had to all their circumstances, perhaps can only be secured for them by a judicious interposition of the State.

14. There doubtless will be some opposition to what will be incorrectly termed an interference with social and religious usage and immemorial custom. But while this will be so, there is reason to believe that the Government will be supported by the bulk of the educated and intelligent section of the native community. There are trustworthy indications of this in the recent utterances of the native press of all the presidencies on the subject of Phulmoni Dossee's death. The European press is naturally unanimous in its views against what has very aptly been termed a barbarous custom. The *Indian Mirror* has announced that it will uphold the views advocated by the *Englishman*, and the Council should add, by the *Indian Daily News*. The need for reform has also been strenuously urged by the *Indian Public Opinion* which, referring to the proceedings of the Hindu Social Club at Hyderabad, points out with approval that an orthodox Hindu, Rajah Murli Munohur Bahadoor, presided at a meeting of the Club in question, when a resolution was carried to the effect—"That a memorial be addressed to the Government of India praying for an increase in the limit of age in the exception to section 375 of the Indian Penal Code from 10 to 14" The resolution was introduced by Mr. Krishna Aiyangar, who spoke in Urdu, and who pointed out that the early intercourse of husband and wife which prevailed in native society was opposed to religious, physical and divine laws. He very properly characterised it as a stigma upon higher education, if those who had reaped its full benefits pursued a low policy, and continued callous to things outside their own selfish sphere. The editor of one of the native papers, to which reference has been made, calls on the native community to unite in discharging a duty which they owe to themselves, to their country, and to humanity. The Council would also invite attention to a notice accorded in the *Indian Daily News* of the 21st August to the Report of the Third Social Conference held at Bombay in December last, when the question of the age of consent was discussed, and a resolution passed on the subject. The Council have not had an opportunity of perusing the Report above alluded to, but as a record of the discussion on the age of consent, it would appear to be an important addition to the consideration of the subject of this letter.

15. With this consensus of intelligent opinion to work upon in a strictly social question, it seems to the Council of the Public Health Society that the Government would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity, and to take that step now which, having regard to the backward state of all public opinion in this country in 1860, would have then been perhaps inadmissible. A generation has passed since the Penal Code found a place in the Statute-book; and the conviction which is gaining ground amongst the peoples of India that the law in respect to the age of consent needs amendment, and that that age should be raised to 13, or even perferably to 14 years, indicates that the Government may look for support in a quarter where thirty years ago nothing but opposition could have been expected. The desired reform is one which will serve to remove a blot from our Indian Codes, and which will ameliorate and elevate in a wide and deep-reaching manner the condition of the women of India. It seems to the Council that it is to the improvement of that condition that the attention of all who seek for well-founded and permanent reform in India should be mainly directed. It is hardly necessary to say that the evidence of history goes to show that the high status attained in European countries has proceeded slowly, it may be, but necessarily and surely, ever since the period when the status of woman was first elevated; and when she first began to be regarded not as the mere toy and slave of her husband, but as his equal and fellow worker. Here again the Legislature can give a right direction to popular opinion in this country, and can serve an educational purpose, the value of which it is almost impossible to over-estimate. The evils dealt with in this letter sap national

vigour and national morality; and the reform which the Council of the Health Society seek to press on the attention of the Supreme Government seems to be the natural and necessary corollary of all those beneficient schemes for raising the physical, moral and mental status of native women, and of which the noble institution founded by the Countess of Dufferin is only one phase.

16. In conclusion, it will be seen from the remarks of the Council that the reform they urgently advocate is one which does not interfere with the age of marriage, and is not calculated to alarm or disturb our native fellow-subjects on the score of a custom to which the Council admit they are wedded in a manner and by ties which remove it beyond the sphere of discussion or interference. Apart, however, entirely from the custom of infant marriages for girls, reform is demanded in the interests of the State, of native society, of the Indian peoples, and of humanity, in two directions:—*1st*, the age at which intercourse with a female becomes a criminal offence; and *2nd*, the age at which a wife may be taken home for good by her husband. These may be considered separately and are susceptible of different treatment. With reference to the first the Council desire me to say they would not interfere with the general "age of consent" as regards offences given in clause 2 of section 90 of the Indian Penal Code. They look upon the age of consent in connection with the offence of rape in the same distinctive manner as it has hitherto been treated in the Penal Code itself. Section 375, clause 5, fixes that age at ten years. If under that age, sexual intercourse with a girl by any man is, with or without her consent, rape, and is punishable accordingly under section 376. I am to say that in section 375 the Council would substitute "twelve," or "thirteen," for "ten" in the fifth clause of the section, and in the exception. The principle of the proposed reform is already recognised in the Penal Code, in which the distinction between the mere age for marriage, and the legalised age of nubility is embodied: the first has not been interfered with; the second is at present fixed at ten years. All that the Council practically ask for is that the legalised age of nubility be still further raised to either twelve or thirteen years. Simple as this suggestion appears on the surface, it involves grave social issues, and such a material protection to Indian women as must result in untold good to the people at large. As regards the second branch of the suggested reform, I am directed to say that in the opinion of the Council it should be dealt with by a separate enactment. The principle involved is the same in both cases, but in the second case the practice may differ without inflicting any hardship on families, or on those more immediately concerned. Indeed, it may be said that the change which would result in practice would be scarcely felt in Upper India, whilst in Bengal, Madras, and parts of Bombay it would be an unmixed good.

17. In submitting the views and suggestions contained in this letter to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for his consideration, I am desired to request that it may in due course be forwarded to the Government of India who alone can alter the provisions of the Indian Penal Code which in the opinion of this Society call for amendment, and with such support as His Honor may be able to accord.

APPENDIX A.

Facts found on the post-mortem examination held on the body of Phulmoni Dossee.

Body well nourished; mucous membranes pale; no hair on pubes; breasts beginning to be prominent, but not yet developed. No external mark of injury. No abrasions or marks about the genital organs. Internal organs healthy, with the exception of œdema at the base of the left lung; they were bloodless. A clot measuring 3 inches by 1½ inches in the vagina. Vagina smooth and dilated; no hymen or fourchette, and no ruga. A longitudinal tear 1¾ inches long by 1 inch broad at the upper end of the vagina to right of os uteri. A hœmatoma 3 inches in diameter in the cellular tissue of the pelvis. Vagina, uterus and ovaries small and undeveloped. No sign of ovulation.

Dated Calcutta, the 23rd August 1890.

Demi-official from—Baboo Oshoy Chunder Dass,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WITH reference to our conversation on the subject of raising the age of girls, laid down in section 375, Indian Penal Code, I beg leave to state that

I have consulted many Hindus and Mahomedans of various denominations both at Calcutta and Dacca. A considerable portion of them, specially the orthodox class, are against the measure. They would allow the age of 10 years to remain unaltered, as several native girls attain puberty at that age. They contend that Hurry Mohun Maiti's case should form no sufficient ground for raising the age, as the consequences of the outrage committed on his wife, Phulmani Dassi, would have been the same if committed even on a grown up girl of 16 years. Those who are for raising the age would raise it to 14 years, which is, they consider, to be the mean age for puberty, the Mahomedan law holding 12 years and the Hindu law 16 years to be the age of puberty. And again in the discussion which ensued in passing the Brahmo Marriage Act (III of 1872), the age of 14 was also considered to be the minimum age of puberty. Baboo Ananda Chandra Roy, the leader of the Dacca Bar, writes to me to say that he would not raise the age of consent to more than 12 in section 375, as that would give a handle to public women who begin their trade much earlier to levy a blackmail. But he would raise the age to 14 in the case of a wife referred to in the exception clause.

2. My individual opinion is decidedly in favour of raising the age, and I would alter it from 10 to 12 years in clause 5 of section 375. It is not unknown to you that the custom of child-marriage which prevails amongst Hindus and Mahomedans is at the root of the evil which it is now proposed to check; but as long as this custom continues, the limiting of age to constitute rape cannot be a safeguard against mischief. The evil consequences of sexual intercourse before the age of puberty can be hardly over-rated, but it is impossible to prevent it without legislative interference, making 14 years to be the minimum age of marriage. The Government could not, however, do this, unless at the instance of those concerned. The Hindu and Mahomedan laws, though they allow child-marriage, yet forbid sexual intercourse before the age of puberty under severe penalty. The old custom was not to allow wives to go to their husbands' beds before the age of puberty, when a certain ceremony known as second marriage had to be performed. The observance of this ceremony still continues, but the wives are allowed to go to their husbands' beds long before it takes place. It is to be regretted that while we violate the rigid injunction of our law and good old custom, we fail in moral strength to oppose child-marriage, the evil consequences of which every Hindu and Mahomedan family feel more or less. The tendency of the present age, however, is on the whole in favour of raising the age of marriage, and I hope, with the advance of education and social reform, the pernicious custom of child-marriage will altogether disappear. For the present the age of consent in clause 5, section 375, Indian Penal Code, may be safely raised to 12 years. To this there will be, I think, little or no opposition. The insertion of a higher age—14 years—will, I am afraid, meet with violent opposition.

Dated Chittagong, the 25th September 1890.

Demi-official from—D. R. LYALL, Esq., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

YOUR demi-official of Bankipore, 10th September, regarding "Age of Consent."

2. I have consulted all the Collectors and have also talked with native gentlemen on the subject.

3. 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 Mahomedans, but is universal among all castes and classes of Hindus. Every one consulted admits this, whether in favour of reform or against it.

4. I forward the Feni Deputy Magistrate's letter, as it is the opinion of a man who has given attention to the subject. He says the custom is universal. Greer says it is the common practice. Allen says it is widespread, and some of those he consulted put the percentage as high as 90. This is, I take it, too high, but there is no doubt the practice is common, and, that it has increased of late years.

5. Allen's letter is a good one, and I enclose it too.

6. There is no doubt from the letters I enclose, and from what I have heard, that the women, the old ladies of the house, are the main cause of the scandal, and that until they are got at, or some control can be exercised on them, the practice will go on. Men are apparently helpless in this matter. I know one case of a man who has allowed his daughter to live with her husband from the age of 11, though the second marriage did not take place for two years, and yet he was opposed to the system, and generally I may say that the men are theoretically opposed to it, but give in to the women. I do not think the age of consent can be raised without really interfering with the Hindu religion. Some girls do menstruate at 10 or thereabout, and to make it an offence for a husband to cohabit with such would be flying straight in the face of the dictates of the Hindu faith.

7. I think the publicity which the second marriage ceremony gives to the time of a girl attaining puberty should be made use of in any legislation, if it is decided to legislate. If it be made rape for a Hindu husband to cohabit with his wife before the second marriage, and if persons who cause a husband and wife to live together before such second marriage are treated as abettors of rape, the system would die a natural death and we should probably have very few cases.

8. This is almost what Nobin Baboo proposes as his second scheme.

9. The alternative is to leave the thing to public opinion. I doubt if this would have much effect, as the practice has grown in spite of educated public opinion, and uneducated public opinion is, I fear, in its favour.

10. Whatever is done, I fully agree with Nobin Baboo that the leading pundits should be consulted.

11. I do not think anything can be done as regards Mahomedans, nor do I think that the evil among them is so great as to call for action on the part of Government.

12. There is yet another class which wants protection and regarding whom the age of consent might well be raised without interfering with any prejudices.

13. I mean prostitutes' children; Dr Wise made enquiries regarding these many years ago in Dacca, and the results were very startling. The means that he found were used to render them fit for cohabitation and to bring on puberty prematurely were simply beastly. As regards such, the age of consent might well be raised to 12 or even higher.

14. I ought to add that as regards these girls every care was taken to prevent a case like that which caused the present enquiry, and that I do not believe there is any danger to life in the case of these girls, or at least such danger is reduced to a minimum.

Dated Feni, the 20th September 1890.

Demi-official from—BABOO NOBIN CHUNDER SEN, Deputy Magistrate,
To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

BEING a native of this division, I may assure you that the practice of consummating marriage with immature girls is universal in this division as in other parts of Bengal. It is not confined to any particular section or caste.

2. Besides the two points raised in the Government letter, as you wish to have *all information* on this subject, I may add that the evil has no religious sanction. On the contrary, it is condemned in unmeasured terms by our religion. Even the leading orthodox pundit of the day, Pundit Shashadhur Tarkachumamani, was compelled to demonstrate it the other day in the columns of the chief orthodox vernacular paper, *Bangabashi*—nay even a child could prove it by quoting texts from *Manu* and other Hindoo law-givers. The evil is also unknown, I believe, except in very rare cases, outside Bengal, where it is the outcome of a brutal superstitious custom. Our mothers, mothers-in-law, and aunts are possessed of a foolish belief that their happiness in this and salvation in the next world lies in having children born of their sons and daughters, and with this end in view they bend their whole soul to have as early a consummation of their children's marriage as possible. I know in the case of my own brothers I had put my foot firmly down on this evil, I had strongly insisted that they should have nothing to do with their wives until the latter reached their puberty. I found, however, my old aunt was secretly nullifying my wish. I then brought away the girls with me, leaving their husbands at home. You will thus perceive that the educated sense of the country is already rising in arms against this evil.

3. It is also receiving a check from another cause, the difficulty of finding husbands in these days. Good cometh out of evil. This difficulty is steadily advancing the marriageable age of our girls. Thus the society has already begun to right itself, and if left to itself it will thoroughly right itself in the end. The work undoubtedly will be a slow one. It was so in the case of the polygamy also; the result, however, has been sure: poligamy now lies dead.

4. It appears to me extremely doubtful how the evil can be checked by raising the age of consent in the Penal Code. In the first place the limit, unless raised to an extreme point, will be purely an arbitrary one. The age of puberty in our country varies from 12 to 14. If you take any age less than 14, many girls will be unprotected. If you accept 14 it will upset the Hindu and Mahomedan society. Girls in our climate could not be left unmarried up to 14, nor would a girl of that age submit to the present system of marriage according to which husbands are chosen by parents and elderly relations. Unlike *Sultanism*, marriage is interwoven with the whole texture of our society, specially the Hindu society. You cannot alter the marriage system without disturbing the whole fabric. The remedy may thus prove worse than the disease.

5. The raising of the age of consent, in the next place, will not prevent early marriages. It will therefore fail to secure its object. How will the law find out an offence committed in the strict privacy of the zenana? Except in the case of fatal accidents, of which only one instance has come to light in our lifetime, the law will be utterly powerless to reach the offender. On the other hand, it will place a dreadful power in the hands of the police, which will enable it by a single breath to blast the honour of any family, however innocent or respectable. The matter every way is a most serious one. A law for dragging our women to police stations and courts of law, and thereby eternally disgracing them, ought not to be light-heartedly passed by our Government at the sole bidding of a Parsi agitator who knows as much of the inner working of our Hindu and Mahomedan society as any Englishman does.

6. The best way of checking this evil would be to introduce into Bengal the custom which prevails in Behar. There after marriage the bride and bridegroom stay with their own parents until the former reaches her puberty, when the consummation ceremony, or what is called *second marriage*, is performed and the bride is escorted to her husband's house. This can be done by organizing an influential society which should engage men like Pundit Shashadhur, and leading and learned moulvies to move the conscience and religious feelings of the people by preaching to them that the consummation of marriage before puberty was a *sin* according to both Hindu and Mahomedan religion, and by advocating the Behar plan. Thus, if slowly, the work could be smoothly carried out, and with the best of results.

7. As I have been taking much personal interest in this question since many years, and have devoted much thought to it, I could not help writing this long letter, frankly expressing my views, for which I can only ask your indulgence and pardon.

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Dated Feni, the 21st September 1890.

Demi-official from—Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate,

To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

In addition to what has been stated in my yesterday's letter, I beg to submit one more suggestion for your consideration. If the Government should decide that the matter is one which imminently calls for legislative interference, then, instead of raising the age of consent, for the reasons stated in my letter the Government should pass a short Act making either marriage before puberty of the bringing of husband and wife together, before the latter had reached her puberty, a penal offence. The former would of course be strongly resented by the orthodox Hindu community as interfering with the Hindu religion, as a certain religious ceremony has to be performed immediately on the attainment of puberty. But if the latter were made penal, obtaining the opinion of the leading pundits like Pundit Shashadhur, then the Government would carry the whole Hindu community and their *Shastras* with it. If the removal of the girls to their husbands before puberty were thus prevented, the axe would be laid at the very root of the evil, and while it would be thus destroyed, Hindu religion and society would be left untouched.

Dated Noakhali, the 21st September 1890.

Demi-official from—C. G. Allen, Esq., Magistrate of Noakhali,

To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

Your demi-official on the subject of the Age of Consent.

1. The practice among Hindus of this district of consummating marriages with immature wives is, I fear, widespread. Baboo Bhoirab Chondra Das, a pleader and member of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, says that 90 per cent. of girls have connexion with their husbands before attaining the age of puberty. Baboo Radha Kanta Aitch, a pleader, and Chairman of the Municipality, and also a Sadharan Brahmo, says 40 per cent. Bahoo Tarak Mohun Guha, a pleader, and Vice-Chairman of the District Board, who is a strong conservative, admits that consummation of marriage with immature girls does take place.

2. The Shastras say that a husband and wife should sleep together on the night of the marriage, and it appears that married girls get into the habit of sleeping with their husbands at a very early age. In this they are encouraged, so it is said, by their mothers and mothers-in-law, who take a delight in egging on the little girls to sleep with their husbands. The elder male members of the family restrain the practice to some extent, but such restraint is not effectual, as may be easily imagined when it is considered that the elder women take the husband's part. Owing to this practice it is said that such diseases as *vaginitis* and *leucorrhœa* are very common. The practice of going through a second marriage ceremony when the wife attains puberty is general, but does not appear to check premature sexual intercourse, as wives live with their husbands from time to time in the interval between the first and second marriages. I am told that mothers and mothers-in-law are in the habit of falsely alleging that a girl has menstruated, before her menses regularly commence, with a view of hastening on this second marriage.

3. All this shows conclusively, I think, that opportunity is constantly given to husbands to consummate the marriage before their wives attain puberty, and there is no reason to doubt that the husbands frequently avail themselves of the opportunity. This practice does not appear to be confined to any particular castes or classes of the people. It is, however, restrained to some extent among the educated classes by the fact that young husbands of this class are frequently absent at school while their wives are advancing towards maturity.

4. The age of consent was originally fixed by 9, Geo. IV, Chapter 74, at eight years, sexual intercourse with a girl of that age being punishable as a felony, and with a girl between the ages of eight and ten punishable as misdemeanour under that statute. Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code raised the age of consent to ten years.

5. According to the Shastras, a father is considered accursed whose daughter remains unmarried at the age of ten, but those fathers whose daughters marry before this age enjoy blessings on a graduated scale. Imprecations are invoked on the head of a father whose daughter menstruates while still unmarried in his house. He is considered to have destroyed a fœtus. From these texts I conclude that the compilers considered ten years to be the earliest age of menstruation. Mahomedan law fixes the earliest possible age of puberty in a woman at nine years. Medical authorities are divided on this question. A Baboo, quoted apparently with approval by Chevers on page 672 of his Medical Jurisprudence, says: "The first menstruation of girls in good circumstances generally takes place when they are eleven years old, even in some cases at ten years." Taking into consideration the facts that the texts in the Shastras and the ruling of Mahomedan law embody the accumulated experience of centuries upon this subject, I do not think that the probability of females in India attaining puberty shortly after the age of ten, say between ten and eleven years, can be safely left out of sight.

6. This consideration seems to me to be of the utmost importance. Legislation is made in this country for husbands who habitually sleep with immature wives, and who invariably have sexual intercourse with their wives, certainly as soon, if not sooner, than their wives attain puberty. If then the age of consent be raised, let us say to eleven years, the probabilities of a man being convicted of rape for sexual connection with his own nubile wife are increased. This danger appears to me an indefensible argument against raising the age of consent under section 375, Indian Penal Code.

7. This question is more or less closely connected with that of early marriages, and I believe it to be for this reason that advanced Brahmos are agitating in the matter. They think that the effect of altering the law as proposed would be to postpone marriages. The conservative Hindus think that such a measure would be an attack on the system of early marriages. They argue that early marriages and the association of wives with their husbands at an early age produce happy marriages. It is believed that the intellects of husband and wive associating together, when they are young and tender, assimilate more readily than they would do at a later age. Whatever we may think of this argument, I believe there is every reason to apprehend that a change in the law, by which the age of consent under section 375, Indian Penal Code, was raised, would meet with very strong opposition from the whole body of conservative Hindus.

8. If, however, it be thought that a check ought to be imposed on the consummation of marriages with immature girls, the check should, in my opinion, take the form of an amendment to the following effect, to follow section 376, Indian Penal Code:—

"*Section 376a.*—Whoever has sexual intercourse with a woman above the age of ten and under the age of eleven years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both."

This amendment is borrowed from Article 256 of Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law (p. 173).

9. As regards Mahomedans, the question has no importance. Marriages among them rarely take place before the girls attain the age of puberty. Moreover religious feeling strongly condemns the consummation of marriage before the signs of approaching puberty are visible in the wife.

Dated Hooghly, the 26th September 1890.

Demi-official from—G. Toynbee, Esq., Offg. Commr. of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The enclosed letter from Mr. Dutt expresses clearly and forcibly the result of my own inquiries and of replies from other Collectors on the subject of your demi-official of the 10th instant. The testimony of a native gentleman of his position and learning may be accepted as conclusive as regards this Division.

Dated Burdwan, the 22nd September 1890.

Demi-official from—R. C. Dutt, Esq., Collector of Burdwan,

To—The Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

With reference to your demi-official of the 16th, I have talked on the subject with some intelligent people of this district, and I have learnt from them 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. It is not confined to any particular castes or classes, but is universal. Girls are generally married between the years of 8 and 11; they go to their husband's houses immediately after their marrige, and return to their fathers after a short stay. After a few such temporary visits, the duration of which is gradually extended, they ultimately go and remain with their husbands, probably a year or so after their marriage. No precautions are taken against the consummation of the marriage; on the contrary, it is the universal practice to let the young couple sleep together at night, even when the girl is of a tender and immature age. And marriage is generally consummated long before the girl has her menses, or is in a fit state, physically, for having intercourse.

Dated Calcutta, the 2nd October 1890.

Demi-official from—A. HILSON, ESQ., M.D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your demi-official dated 1st August last, I herewith enclose in original letters from the medical officers, as per margin, among whom you will notice the names of some of the most eminent practitioners of the Presidency, and also of several native medical officers of large experience and mature judgment. It will be observed that they are almost unanimous that the first sign of puberty or capacity for sexual intercourse does not usually appear in the native female until the completion of the 13th year, and although menstruation occurs at this age, the physical develpoment essential for child-bearing is not obtained for some time later.

Brigade-Surgeon K. McLeod, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta.
Brigade-Surgeon H. B. Purves, Civil Surgeon, Howrah.
Brigade-Surgeon R. C. Chandra, Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta.
Surgeon-Major D. O'C. Raye, Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta.
Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch, Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.
Surgeon-Major F. C. Nicholson, Civil Surgeon, Dacca.
Surgeon-Major C. H. Joubert, Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta.
Surgeon-Major R. L. Dutt, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Midnapore.
Surgeon-Major B. Gupta, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Hooghly.
Dr. K. D. Ghose, Civil Medical Officer, Khoolna.

2. The native medical officers are unanimous in their abhorrence of the present custom tolerated by Government, by which the age of consent is fixed at ten years for a husband and 16 years for a person who does not stand in that relation, and they are also of opinion that little real opposition would be experienced from the native community if the age of consent, as regards the former, were fixed at 13 years.

3. Taking all the opinions into consideration, as well as judging from my experience during a long residence in India, I do not think the age of consent should be fixed before the completion of the 13th year.

Dated Calcutta, the 19th August 1890.

Demi-official from—BRIGADE-SURGEON K. MCLEOD, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta,
To—The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

Referring to your circular No. 8649, dated 6th August, forwarding a letter from Mr. Stevens, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on the subject of raising the "Age of Consent," I cannot do better than submit an article which I have written for the *Indian Medical Gazette*, in which I have discussed that point. The only statistics with which I am acquainted, relating to the age at which menstruation commences in native girls, are those collected by Dr. Allan Webb, and published in his "Pathologica Indica." He found that out of 127 cases collected by him, only six girls commenced to menstruate before the completion of the twelfth year, and there was reason to believe that some, if not all, of these six cases were doubtful. I may mention that I have brought the whole subject before the Calcutta Medical Society with a view to eliciting additional facts and ascertaining the opinions of native medical men. On completion of this discussion, which is still in progress, I shall submit a report of the Society's proceedings for his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's perusal.

EXTRACT FROM THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE.

Child-Wives.

"The case of fatal rupture of the vagina in a child-wife, consequent on sexual intercourse with a mature husband, which we reported in our last issue, has attracted attention to a subject of very great social importance, namely, the nubile age of females in this country. The appearance of menstruation is held by the great majority of natives of India to be evidence and proof of marriageability, but among the Hindu community it is considered disgraceful that a girl should remain unmarried until this function is established. The consequence is that girls are married at the age of nine or ten years, but it is understood or professed that the consummation of the marriage is delayed until after the first menstrual period. There is, however, too much reason to believe that the earlier ceremony is very frequently, perhaps commonly, taken to warrant resort to sexual intercourse before the menstrual flux has occurred. This came out clearly at the recent trial, and was indeed advanced in extenuation of the prisoner's "rash and negligent act" by his counsel; and from evidence which we have gathered since the trial, it may be accepted as true that pre-menstrual copulation is largely practised under the cover of marriage in this country.

2. From this practice it results that girls become mothers at the earliest possible period of their lives. A native medical witness testified that in about 20 per cent. of marriages children were born by wives of from twelve to thirteen years of age. The state of matters thus revealed implies

consequences of a very hurtful nature to the victims of the practice of immature sexual congress, to the welfare of the race, and to the tone and well-being of society in general. As regards the unfortunate children, apart from the demoralization entailed by premature sexual intercourse and the evils consequent on the assumption of the functions of womanhood in childhood, there is abundant evidence to show that pain, damage, and death result from premature copulation. Cases of death caused by the first act of sexual intercourse are by no means rare. They are naturally concealed, but ever and anon they come to light. Dr. Chevers mentions some 14 cases of this sort in the last edition of his "Hand-book of Medical Jurisprudence for India," and Dr. Harvey found five in the medico-legal returns submitted by the Civil Surgeons of the Bengal Presidency during the years 1870-71-72. But very serious injuries may be inflicted by a mature male in intercourse with an immature female, short of being fatal, lacerations of the external genitals and severe tearing of the vaginal canal. These are inevitable under the circumstances in every case in which mechanical measures have not been previously resorted to for dilating the sexual passage. There is reason to believe that such measures are not unfrequently used, and it is difficult to decide which is the greatest evil and disgrace, the injury caused by the natural method or the degradation due to the artificial. But more physical injury and mortality are probably due to premature maternity than to premature copulation. The function of parturition demands a higher degree of maturity of the skeleton and soft parts than the function of copulation. Difficult and delayed labour, laceration and sloughing of the passages, death of the child, exhaustion, fever, abscesses, contractions, and fistulæ are the principal consequences of premature maternity, and all these are more common than is generally known. Then early maternity causes premature ageing, and accordingly the women of this country lose the bloom of youth and vigour of adult life long before they ought or would if they were allowed to mature before becoming wives and mothers. Menstruation is not a sign of maturity; it is in the great majority of cases a sign of puberty—of ovulation and impregnability. It is not even an infallible sign of that. Some female children menstruate long before they begin to ovulate, others menstruate once casually, and the regular establishment of the function is delayed for many months; in others ovulation commences long before menstruation appears. Recent researches tend to show that menstruation and ovulation are by no means so closely related as they were supposed to be, and menstruation is not therefore the certain and infallible sign of marriageability it is supposed to be in India. But maturity—physical, mental, and moral—is not attained in women for many years after menstruation has appeared, and it is true beyond question or doubt that maternity as a function and duty should be undertaken by mature women and not by immature girls. As regards the race, there can be equally little doubt that the marriage of children, often with aged males, tends to the physical deterioration of the human stock, and physical deterioration implies effeminacy, mental imperfection, and moral debility. The effect of premature covering and bearing is very well understood in stock-breeding, and the more robust races of the world contract and consummate marriage after and not before maturity in every sense of the term has been reached by both man and woman. The social evils caused by infant marriage are a theme rather for the moralist than the physician, but they are very evident, more especially in connection with rape and prostitution. Social customs find in vice and crime hideous exaggerations, and the legalized love of child-wives in marriage is apt to be represented by lust for female children outside of marriage.

3. The medico-legal returns submitted to the Inspector General of Hospitals by the Civil Surgeons in the Bengal Presidency for the years 1868 and 1869 formed the subject of a report prepared by Dr. K. McLeod, and those for the years 1870-71 and 1872 by Dr. R. Harvey. Dr. McLeod's report includes 48 cases of rape. In two the age is put down as five years, in 17 between six and 10; in 10, between 11 and 15, in seven between 16 and 20, in three above 20, in nine the age was not stated; that is to say, about half of the victims were under 10 and about three-fourths of them under 15. Most of these children had been badly hurt, some had venereal disease, and in some "the parts gave evidence of habitual or repeated intercourse."

4. Dr. Harvey's report includes 372 cases, of which 205 were considered certain and 167 doubtful. Of the 205, one was two years old; one 2½; one 3; three, 4; five, 5; nine, 6; nine, 7; eighteen, 8; twenty-one, 9; twenty-six, 10; nineteen, 11; twenty, 12; thirty, between 12 and 15, and 9 above 15. That is to say, of those whose ages are given 51 per cent. were under 10 and 89 under 15. Five of these cases were fatal, and in 25 instances, besides external injuries, laceration of the vagina was found. The parinæum was torn in 14 cases.

5. Among the "doubtful" cases "in 60 instances children from 9 to 13 years of age were reported as 'accustomed to intercourse.'"

6. Statistics of this kind are fortunately peculiar to India, but they tell a ghastly tale. We have no facts in our possession regarding infant prostitution, but very cursory observation in Calcutta suffices to indicate that females are trained and prepared for a life of vice from a very tender age. It is time that native society bestirred itself in this matter. The evil is one which saps national vigour and national morality. Reform must come from conviction and effort as in every other case, but meantime the strong arm of the law should be put forth for the protection of female children from the degradation and hurt entailed by premature sexual intercourse. This can easily be done by raising the age of punishable intercourse, which is now fixed at the absurd limit of 10 years. Menstruation very seldom appears in native girls before the completed age of 12 years, and if the "age of consent" were raised to that limit, it would not interfere with the prejudices and customs which insist on marriage before menstruation. This would be a step in the right direction; but we would impress strongly and earnestly on the native community that maturity and not puberty is, on physiological as well as social grounds, the true time and condition of marriage.

Dated Howrah, the 16th August 1890.

From—BRIGADE-SURGEON H. B. PURVES, Civil Surgeon of Howrah,
To—The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

I have the honour to acknowledge copy of a letter, dated 1st instant, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, forwarded with your endorsement No. 8654 of the 6th idem, and marked

confidential. I am strongly of opinion that the age of consent in India should be raised to twelve years, and, if possible, thirteen years would be better still. I think it is a pretty well ascertained fact that few native girls in this country menstruate naturally before about the completion of the twelfth year.

2. Sexual connection with girls of such tender age, as is the custom in this country, is not only dangerous at the time, but often leads to bad confinements, instrumental labours, and, it may be, premature death, not to talk of the weakened progeny of immature mothers that survive.

3. A Bengalee Assistant Surgeon of long service and great experience informs me that it seems to be a general custom in Lower Bengal for men to cohabit with wives aged eight years and upwards. Consequently the development of puberty is hastened in many cases, and menstruation takes place sooner than it otherwise would do. He considers the practice of early marriage and cohabitation in this country a bad one and highly detrimental to the health of the females. In "Chevers' Medical Jurisprudence," at page 672, it is recorded that what often is supposed to be a first menstruation may be rather a first copulation and the result of injury to the parts. Several cases of injury of this kind are quoted in the work referred to. In regard to the development of native girls at certain ages, I have had a good deal of experience in ageing girls under the Factory Act.

4. Many at even twelve years of age look immature and poorly developed, so it can easily be imagined what the younger ones look like who, under the present law, live with their husbands. There seems to be a general consensus of opinion amongst the native community that the age of consent should be raised, and I do not think much active opposition will be experienced in trying to amend the law on the subject.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd September 1890.

From—BRIGADE-SURGEON R. C. CHANDRA, Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, and Second Physician to the College Hospital,

To—The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your demi-official No 8650, dated the 6th ultimo, marked confidential, forwarding copy of a demi-official from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor desires, in connection with the case in which Phulmani Dassi lost her life and her husband has been imprisoned for a year, an expression of opinion regarding the minimum age below which intercourse with a girl even by her husband should be regarded as rape. In reply, I beg to submit the following remarks.

2. This important question has a wide bearing in a social point of view as regards the native community, and also with reference to the improvement of the race. But here it requires to be considered only in connection with the personal safety of the girl. To ensure this, as far as practicable, it is necessary to ascertain the minimum age at which a girl acquires her capacity for sexual intercourse, and the minimum age at which she attains to full maturity for maternity. Such minimum age is, as a rule, lower in a warm country like the plains of India, compared to countries in cold latitudes. It is not, however, quite so low as is generally believed.

3. A girl acquires the capacity for sexual intercourse when she arrives at puberty; and this latter is indicated by signs of general physical development, accompanied ordinarily by the appearance of the menstruation. But menstruation is not a sign of a girl having acquired the *full* capacity for sexual intercourse. It only shows that she has just commenced to enter on this new stage of her development; and I am of opinion that she cannot be considered to have attained to the minimum stage of such development until after at least another year.

4. This leads on next to the question what is the minimum age at which this occurs among the native girls in this country? On this point I regret being unable to give regular statistics of individual facts which have come to my knowledge. But I can make general statements from facts which I have seen and heard.

5. I know of a few rare instances of something like menstruation showing itself in very young children. Supposed ordinary menstruation I have also seen to have occurred in a few at the age of 10, and perhaps a few more at the age of 11. But in the majority, so far as I have seen, regular menstruation commences between 12 and 13, and sometimes later on. In connection with this, I might mention as a significant fact that menstruation at the ages of 10 and 11 has been seen only in girls who were married at a very early age, namely, at eight or nine; and that it appeared at the ordinary period 12 or 13 years in those whose marriage had been delayed. Early meastruation in most of those cases would therefore appear to be due to some provocative kind of influence.

6. From a careful consideration of the above facts, the legitimate inference would be that the minimum age at which Indian girls may be said to attain the capacity for sexual intercourse, even with their husbands, should not be fixed lower than 13. But even then it must be borne in mind that intercourse at this minimum age is not altogether unattended with risk. Instances of bodily injury of a greater or less degree by intercourse at this, and particularly at an earlier age, especially with a full-grown adult male, are not uncommon, though such cases very rarely come to light at the time.

7. Bearing on this point, I might mention an occurrence which is very commonly seen. Indian girls, as a rule, pass the first few years of their married lives between the houses of their parents and husbands, paying alternate visits to each. During this period, before the girl attains womanhood, she always welcomes the approach of her visit to her father's house with joy and gladness; but the return to her husband's house is often accompanied with sobs and crying. This disinclination to go back to her husband at this tender age may, I think, in many cases be due to the dread of what might be called *compulsory consent*.

8. The question as regards the effect of very early sexual intercourse with reference to maternity is mainly a social one. But maternity at such an early age, before the constitution has arrived at its maturity for the proper performance of this new function, is often followed by bodily injury and sometimes death. I have known serious bodily injury being done to child-mothers during parturition, and even death has occurred; or serious and fatal illnesses have developed after parturition; or even after leaving the child-bed the general health has been left in such a shattered condition that a life of lingering suffering found rest only in death. The consideration of the question of premature maternity should not therefore be altogether lost sight of when enacting a law fixing the minimum age of consent. The protection of the law should be extended, though indirectly, in such a way as to minimize the chance of a girl being compelled to become a mother when she is but a mere child herself.

9. From the above considerations, I now beg to submit as my opinion that the minimum age of consent should not be below 13, but that it would be beneficial if it were fixed at 14.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th August 1890.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR D. O'CONNELL RAYE, Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta,

To—The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

In reply to your No. 8652, dated 6th August 1890, "Confidential," I have the honour to state that I am not able to furnish any facts bearing on the case of Phulmani Dassi, no such occurrence having ever come under my personal notice. I am aware from hearsay that violence resulting in death has more than once occurred from adult males having intercourse with children in Bengal, and I may perhaps suggest that a search should be made through the *post-mortem* records in the various civil stations for, say, the past ten years. The ages of the victims could thus be ascertained, and would form a basis on which to estimate the period of life at which early intercourse is unsafe. I do not think that the native midwifery practice in which Europeans are now and then consulted would be likely to disclose such cases.

2. I regret that I am unable from want of facts to assist the deliberations of Government. I can only express my opinion that adult intercourse with a girl under twelve must from the immature development of the parts always be a somewhat dangerous proceeding, and that at still earlier ages severe damage, not improbably of a fatal nature, cannot possibly be avoided.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd September 1890.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR E. A. BIRCH, Principal, Medical College, Calcutta,

To—The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

In reply to your No. 8651, dated 6th August, I have the honour to say that I am of opinion that the minimum age below which intercourse with a girl even by her husband should be considered as rape, should be 14 years. I find that many of the Bengalee medical practitioners agree with me in this matter. Many girls do not menstruate before 13 years of age, and indeed at that age are quite unfit for sexual intercourse, incapable of it I should say. It seems to me that this minority ought to be protected from the risk of mutilation and death. In my experience the process of parturition in very young girls is a terribly painful and hazardous one, producing, I believe, a very high mortality of which there is no record, nor is there likely to be any.

2. I have seen many cases of puerperal fever in Calcutta among girls who have become prematurely mothers, consequent upon sloughing and injuries inflicted during efforts to bring forth children.

3. I am aware that the view expressed above is rather an extreme one which it is not likely it will be possible to attain at first; but such is my conviction. The age of 12 I hold to be too low, and that, on the double medical grounds of capacity for the sexual act and the bearing of a child, protection by law will be abortive of good results if it does not extend to the age of 13 years, but that it ought to extend to 14 years.

Dated Dacca, the 18th August 1890.

Demi-official from—SURGEON-MAJOR F. C. NICHOLSON, Civil Surgeon, Dacca,

To—The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

Referring to your demi-official No. 8655 of the 6th instant, forwarding a copy of a demi-official letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 1st August 1890, regarding the necessity of raising the minimum age below which intercourse with a girl even by her husband should be regarded as rape, I have the honour to submit the following report.

2. In India at present the minimum age of consent is 10, as is laid down in section 375, Indian Penal Code. In England this age was formerly fixed at 12, but since the passage of the Criminal Amendment Act in 1885 it has been raised to 13. By this Act it is a misdemeanour to have intercourse with a girl under 16 years even with her consent. This is an offence punishable with a lighter punishment than rape, which is a felony.

3. I think that the minimum age of consent in India should be raised, and I would advise that the age should be fixed at 13, as it is in England. I do not, however, think it necessary in this country to adopt the provision of the English law and make it a misdemeanour to have intercourse with a girl under 16.

4. My reason for raising the age of consent to 13 is that I think that no girl is fit for sexual intercourse with a male until she has arrived at puberty, and I am of opinion that the average age at which native girls arrive at puberty is 13, as is indicated by the establishment of menstruation and the development of the sexual organs.

5. I have arrived at the conclusion that 13 is the average age at which native girls reach puberty from a consideration of the following opinions and facts:—

(*a*) Several native medical practitioners, whom I have from time to time consulted on this point, have informed me that in their experience 13 is the most usual age for menstruation to be established.

(*b*) Dr. Modoo Soodon Gupto, quoted by Dr. Allan Webb in his "Pathologica Indica," gives it as his opinion that 13 is the age at which menstruation is usually established, and he quotes 37 cases of first menstruation in support of his opinion.

(*c*) Dr. Chevers in his "Medical Jurisprudence for India" quotes the above opinion and generally endorses it.

(*d*) Again my own observations and enquiries confirm this opinion, for I find that out of 68 cases of first menstruation I have collected, 49 occurred at 13 and over, while only 19 occurred before this age.

6. It is necessary to fix puberty as the period of girl life before which consent cannot be given, I think, because I believe that intercourse with a girl before puberty is liable to do her serious injury, and may even be the cause of her death, as was the case with Phulmani Dassi.

7. I have formed this opinion, because I have learned from numerous medical practitioners and others whom I have consulted on the matter, that immature girls are often seriously injured in a first connection with their husbands, especially when the husbands are of mature age. Such cases are seldom made public, as every one concerned desires to keep them quiet; but that they do occur, and not infrequently, I think there is no doubt.

8. It is rare probably that the injuries in such cases are so serious as to end in death, but that death sometimes occurs is certain. The case of Phulmani Dassi shows this, and Dr. Chevers in his work on medical jurisprudence alludes to several.

9. The statistics of rape on young girls also, I think, go to show what serious injuries may be inflicted on them in the act of a first connection. Dr. Harvey in the medico-legal reports for 1871, 1872 and 1873 mentions that in these years 133 girls of and under 12 years of age were raped. In 24 of these severe lacerations of the vagina, generally of the posterior wall, were found, and in 14 the perinæum was torn. Five of these cases terminated fatally.

10. The reasons I have advanced above for raising the age of consent are all based purely on physical and physiological grounds, but I think there are strong moral grounds also on which the age of consent should be raised; but these I do not think it necessary to enter on.

Dated Calcutta, the 9th August 1890.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR C. H. JOUBERT, Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta,

To—The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

With reference to your memorandum No. 8653 of the 6th instant, marked "Confidential," I have the honour to submit the following opinion.

1. The case of Phulmani Dassi, in which a child of 11 years and 4 months lost her life from the results of injuries sustained in the act of sexual intercourse with her husband, raises the question as to whether the present limit (minimum) of age for "consent," namely, 10 years, has not been fixed too low by the Indian Penal Code. Intercourse even by a husband below that age is punishable as rape: but above that age the present law appears to allow intercourse, though if serious injury results to the female, the man, as in the prssent case, is punishable under another section of the Code.

2. It appears to be the custom of the Hindus in this country not to openly allow sexual intercourse between men and their child-wives till the latter have menstruated once, though how far this custom is observed in point of fact is open to doubt. It would be impossible to obtain any certain information on this point, though the Hindu barrister who defended the accused in this case of Phulmani Dassi openly appealed in court to the Hindu members of the jury as to their personal knowledge of the universal custom of men having or attempting intercourse with their child-wives even under the age of 10 years.

3. Taking first the accepted opinion in Hindu society, that the first menstruation proclaims the female to have become mature and capable of maternity, no more erroneous opinion could exist. Menstruation is at first irregular; it may appear once and then not recur for many months. The first appearance is at most an indication that the sexual organs are commencing to prepare themselves for their future functions, in the same way that the appearance of the first few teeth in the infant proclaims that dentition is in progress, not that the time has arrived for an immediate change in the mode of nutrition. Menstruation commencing, therefore, is but *one* sign of the commencement of puberty, not that the child has suddenly become mature, become a woman. Indeed so little is menstruation the *only* reliable sign of puberty that it is not at all uncommon for young women to attain to all the other outward signs of puberty before they begin to menstruate. I know in England a young woman who was seduced and had a child before she ever menstruated. I know a young married woman in this country who has the most developed outward signs of maturity, and who has never menstruated owing to the absence of a uterus and ovaries. I have seen several cases of native women who have never menstruated, but who had all the outward signs of perfect puberty or maturity, though the uterus and ovaries were absent or rudimentary.

The idea therefore that the appearance of the first menstruation indicates maturity or the completion of puberty is absolutely incorrect.

4. But there is no question that though the sexual organs are immature, conception may occur from intercourse at a very early age. Ova capable of being fertilised are discharged from the ovaries independent of menstruation, and it is now believed that this discharge may and does occur before the first appearance of menstruation. If fertilisation occur before or just after the first menstruation, all may go apparently well, but the eventual results are often disastrous to the child-mother. The babe may come to the birth without there being strength on the part of the mother to bring forth (see Eden Hospital Case No. 16 in the annexed list), or the child may be born with terrible damage to the undeveloped passages of the mother, such as loss from sloughing of the base of the bladder or other parts of the vaginal wall, with incurable incontinence of urine resulting in the former case (see Eden Hospital Cases Nos. 2, 5, 8, 12, 14, 17 and 19 in the annexed list). For the few cases of the kind which are brought to a Calcutta hospital, scores, or perhaps hundreds, exist throughout the country. No statistics, however, are available to prove this, though the certainty of the frequent occurrence of such cases exists. Perhaps a reference to the mortuary registers throughout the countty would show this, the ages of females dying in childbirth being asked for during the past two years.

5. Early or precocious maternity occurs in all countries, but for one case that goes well through the ordeal, hundreds probably suffer or die. I have references to the following early ages in cases recorded in England:—Ages of mothers=10 years, 10-11 years, 13 years, 12 years, 8 years, 13½ years, 13 years, 9 years, 12⅞ years, in Neale's Medical Digest, 1882; and 12 years and 11½ years in the British Medical Journal of 1888. But these cases are exceptional and do not justify a national custom of exposing all or most young females to the risks of immature maternity.

6. Apart from maternity there is the subordinate question also of the aptitude of the sexual organs of a young girl for the act of connexion with an adult man. With the progress of puberty the organs concerned with copulation develop in the same way as the breasts. The vagina lengthens and becomes more capacious, and the vulvar orifice enlarges. The child *grows* in this region as in other parts of the body. With undeveloped organs the amount of pain experienced in early connexion or attempts at it must be intense, and serious injuries must often be inflicted, sometimes proving fatal, as in the case of Phulmani Dassi. Amongst animals "consent" is apparently necessary for fertile intercourse, as the immature female will not permit the access of the male if the approach produces pain instead of the reverse. In this lies a safeguard which is not allowed to the unfortunate human child-wife.

7. The age of consent has in England been raised, I believe, to 16 years, and in this country it should not be fixed at less than 12 years, though 13 would hardly be an unfair limit. Any opposition to such a limit could not be founded on religious, social or moral grounds. It cannot be conducive to the moral health of any community to practically allow the rape of its female children and their exposure to all the possible horrors of premature maternity.

8. In the accompanying statement the ages noted are those given by the friends on the admission of the case, and the usual want of accuracy of the natives of India with regard to age must be considered. I particularly recollect the case of Sohidan (No. 16), admitted on 30th January 1889, moribund, who died before delivery could be effected, after having been in labour for many hours. The age is given as 17 years, but she was quite a child, probably under 14 years, or at all events she was quite immature.

The cases of vesico-vaginal fistula were all of long standing, the lasting discomfort of their condition having driven them at last to apply for relief at the hospital.

I think even this small number of recorded cases of injury in juvenile mothers justifies action in the matter, for though similar injuries take place in adults, they should never even be possible in females who are practically children.

9. In conclusion, I may repeat that in my opinion the age of consent should be raised if possible to 13 years, but certainly to 12.

Extracts from the Records of the Eden Hospital, Calcutta.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Date.	Condition.
		Yrs.		
1	Saroda	16	14th July 1885	Instrumental labour, child dead.
2	Kusam	16	2nd October 1885	Vesico-vaginal fistula.
3	Saroda	13	8th February 1886	Metritis—strain of uterine ligaments.
4	Shaldamin	15	16th February 1886	Ruptured perinæum.
5	Kali Dasee	17	30th October 1886	Vesico-vaginal fistula.
6	Shakun Dasee	15	25th November 1886	Puerperal convulsions, instrumental abour.
7	Tripura	13	13th January 1887	Complicated labour.
8	Giriballa	16	15th April 1887	Recto-vaginal fistula.
9	Pragsha	17	23rd April 1887	Instrumental labour.
10	Basunta	13	18th June 1887	Pelvic cellulitis.
11	Bindu	13	3rd September 1887	Vulvar sores.
12	Giriballa	16	15th March 1888	Vesico-vaginal fistula.
13	Kristaballi	12	20th June 1888	Vulvar sores, syphilitic.
14	Mullika	16	16th July 1888	Vesico-vaginal fistula.
15	Phulmoni	16	17th December 1888	Puerperal septicæmia. Died.
16	Sohidan	17	30th January 1889	Tedious labour, moribund, died undelivered.
17	Ganoda	15	16th October 1889	Vesico-vaginal fistula and ruptured perinæum.
18	Panchi	16	11th November 1889	Puerperal convulsions, instrumental labour.
19	Noletta	17	3rd December 1889	Vesico-vaginal fistula.
20	Sorola	16	18th December 1889	Instumental labour.
21	Jamabhai	13	3rd January 1890	Puerperal convulsions.
22	Untomi	16	6th February 1890	Instrumental labour.

No. 438, dated Midnapore, the 16th August 1890.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR R. L. DUTT, M. D., Offg. Civil Surgeon of Midnapore,

To—The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

With reference to your No. 8656, dated 6th instant, covering a demi-official note from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, regarding the question of raising the Age of Consent of Indian girls, I have the honour to submit that the minimum age at which Indian girls should be allowed to cohabit even with their husbands should be raised from 10 to 13 years. All intercourse under 13 years of age should be regarded as rape. My opinion is based on the following considerations.

2. The physical incapacity of girls of ten years of age to cohabit with men. A few rare cases of unusual growth and development in girls are to be regarded as exceptions and are to be met with even in cold climates. Indian girls reach puberty at the age of 13 in the majority of cases. It is therefore necessary that the age of consent should be raised to 13, the age of puberty.

3. The inhuman and cruel practices resorted to by husbands in order to exercise their marital rights on immature girls of ten. Artificial or mechanical stimulation of the immature generative organs, however abhorrent to our feelings, is not an unusual practice with many husbands. Inflammation and excoriation of vulva, difficult and painful micturition and defœcation, entail intense suffering on the innocent victims. I need scarcely say much on the disastrous effects on the heart and mind. I have seen instances where the shock of this unnatural process has been so great as to drive young girls to entertain intense aversion and dread for the husbands, or even to commit suicide. Cases of rape, such as was committed by Hurri Mohun Maiti, are not infrequent results of this unnatural cohabitation. As long as such cases do not prove fatal or come to the notice of the police, they are invariably suppressed by the relatives of the girl or the husband. It is not unusual to observe elderly female relatives persuading or even forcing unwilling girls to sleep with their husbands.

4. Premature sexual intercourse tells also by its remote effects on Indian wives. Mechanical dilatation of the hymen, conical dilatation of the vagina, displacements of the uterus, and peculiar hyper-trophical condition of the labiæ are its local effects. With an undeveloped pelvis pregnancy entails very often serious consequences, *viz.*, difficult labour, puerperal complications, and heavy infantile mortality. Among its constitutional effects I may note down the arrested development of body and mind. A victim to this atrocious practice is known by her girlish face, hands and feet, with the body and figure of an old woman, a description that applies to most grown-up Indian women. A mechanical submission to domestic drudgery and tyranny is a sufficient test of her intelligence.

5. In fact marriage with all the deleterious consequences narrated above is the chief cause of degeneration of the Indian race, their excessive sickness and mortality. The raising of the age of consent of Indian girls will therefore be an important step towards improvement of the race. If the people of this country, Bengalees in particular, had not been enervated by this unnatural custom, they would have preserved the stamina to withstand the baneful effects of *malaria* and the cholera germ. This is a statement I make after observation for several years of the worst epidemic diseases of Bengal. Placed in an equally unhealthy environment, the European may be said to enjoy an immunity to which the Indian is an utter stranger.

6. I may, in conclusion, be permitted to state that if there is at present a question which more than others demands the interference of the State, it is the one under consideration. If the Government takes the initiative in legislating on this important question, I am almost sure it will be supported by the public opinion of India and of all civilized countries.

No. 503, dated Hooghly, the 15th September 1890.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR B. GUPTA, M.B., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Hooghly,
To—The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

With reference to your demi-official letter No. 8658 of the 6th ultimo, marked "Confidential," forwarding a copy of a demi-official letter from the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, I have the honour to submit the following report containing an expression of my opinion on the subject raised in that letter.

2. When we study the anatomy and physiology of the female generative organs, we find that up to a certain age they remain small, rudimentary and functionally inactive After this age these organs become larger, more developed in structure, and functionally active. The ovaries begin to discharge ovules or female generative elements which remain ready in the female genital tract for impregnation by the male generative elements. When this has taken place, a girl is said to have arrived at puberty, indicated in the large majority of cases by the appearance of menstruation and accompanied by certain well-marked changes in the female system. For instance, "the pubes become covered with hair, the breasts enlarge, the pelvis assumes its fully developed form, and the general contour of the body fills out." These changes signify that the female is capable of conception and child-bearing. With all these forward changes and sexual capability in a girl, we find that, even on the establishment of puberty, her system in general, and generative organs in particular, are far from being mature, and that it will take at least three to four years for a girl to attain that maturity.

3. From these physiological considerations the following conclusions are deducible:—

I.—That before the establishment of puberty a girl is physically and physiologically incapable of sexual intercourse.

II.—That on the establishment of puberty a girl is physically and physiologically capable of sexual intercourse with a young male, but that child-bearing, though possible, generally leads to physical injuries and disease.

III.—That a girl does not attain full physiological fitness for sexual intercourse until she becomes physiologically matured to become a mother.

4. The questions now arise—

(*a*) What is the age of puberty in this country?

(*b*) What is the age of sexual maturity?

(*a*) Without discussing the subject at length, I shall state my opinion that the majority of girls in these provinces arrive at puberty between 12 and 14 years of age, the largest number on the completion of the thirteenth year. In support of this opinion I shall quote some English authorities. Dr. Graily Hewitt, of London, says in his work on the diseases of women: "The age during which the catamenial discharge occurs is open to certain variations, but, as a rule, it begins during the age of 14 and 16." This refers to English women. Again he says: "The mean age of the commencement of the catamenia appears to be about two years earlier in the warmer than in the more temperate climates. Thus in India the mean age in 597 cases collected by Roberton was 13 years." Dr. W. S. Playfair, of London, in his treatise on the Science and Practice of Midwifery, volume I, page 68, says: "In temperate climate it (catamenia) generally commences between fourteenth and sixteenth year, the largest number of cases being met with in the fifteenth year." Again the same authority says: "There can be no doubt, however, that a larger proportion of girls menstruate early in warm climates. Joulin found that in tropical climates out of 1,635 cases the largest proportion begin to menstruate between the twelfth and thirteenth year, so that there is an average difference of more than two years between the period of its establishment in the tropics and in the temperate countries." The same authority again states: "Harris states that among the Hindus 1 to 2 per cent. menstruate as early as 9 years of age; 3 to 4 per cent. at 10; 8 per cent. at 11, and 25 per cent. at 12." These figures account for 39 per cent. only; the obvious inference therefore is that the remaining 61 per cent. menstruate after 12 years of age.

(*b*) A girl does not arrive at the age of sexual maturity when she is fully fitted by nature to become a mother, until some years after the establishment of puberty. In this country 16 to 18 years may be taken as the age of sexual maturity, and therefore physiologically proper age for marriage.

5. To fix legally 16 years as the minimum age below which sexual intercourse should be punishable would be physiologically proper and socially and morally beneficial to the people of these provinces. Such a legal limit of age would practically prevent all dangers of premature intercourse, and considerably reduce the more serious evils of early child-bearing. I have no doubt whatever that early child-bearing in this country causes more evils in the way of physical injuries, disease, and death than premature sexual intercourse, though this latter class of evil is sufficiently grave to justify an interference to protect the girls.

6. From what has been stated above, it will be clear that there is a great necessity for raising the minimum age of permissible sexual intercourse, and this, in my opinion, should be fixed at 16 years of age. This will produce excellent results and remove serious evils. If, however, it is considered inexpedient from other than physiological grounds to fix 16 years as the minimum age, then it should be fixed at the upper limit of the menstrual age, viz., 14 years.

7. I have already briefly indicated above the benefits which will result from fixing the minimum age at 16 years, and therefore I need not refer to them again here. But I shall briefly point out the advantages and the disadvantages of fixing the minimum age at 14 years:—(1) The most important advantage will be the prevention of the premature sexual intercourse, and therefore its dangers, such as rupture of the vagina, &c. (2) The next advantage will be this, that the great majority of girls who menstruate at 12 and 13 will gain some time (one to two years) for further growth and maturity, and that they will therefore be better fitted for sexual intercourse and child-bearing at 14 than at either 12 or 13, and consequently some of the worst evils of too early child-bearing will be avoided. The disadvantage will be this, that girls will continue to become mothers before the age of sexual maturity, and they and their offsprings will continue to suffer from those causes of ill-health which are necessary consequences of premature maternity.

Dated Khoolna, the 1st October 1890.

From—K. D. GHOSE, Esq., M.D., Civil Medical Officer, Khoolna,
To—The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

With reference to your demi-official No. 8657, dated the 6th of August last, I beg to say that in my opinion thirteen should be the minimum age before which intercourse with a girl, even by her husband and with consent, should be regarded as rape.

2. As far as my information and personal knowledge of Hindu society go, there are many cases, like that of Phulmoni, which do not see the light and are hushed up. Hindu society is so constituted that even if a law is passed to make such intercourse penal it will be difficult to bring the culprits to justice. A case occurred not long ago in the Satkhira sub-division of this district, in which rape by a cousin with a girl of tender years was attempted to be hushed up by the relations, and the man was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. It was by a Government appeal to the High Court that conviction was ultimately effected. If such be the case in a matter of public interest, what can be expected in cases in which intercourse by a husband before the age of puberty is sanctioned by society and early marriage is publicly defended by men who are supposed to have had a liberal English education? My own opinion on the subject is that the age of consent should by all means be raised to thirteen under section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, both under clause 5 and under the clause of exception; but it will not be an effectual remedy of the evil complained of until early marriage is discountenanced by public opinion or stopped by law, for which Mr. Malabari, of Bombay, is so nobly fighting.

Dated Darjeeling, the 18th October 1890.

Demi-official from—E. E. LOWIS, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your demi-official of 10th September, on the subject of raising the Age of Consent, 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 Julpiguree district, where the Meches and other aboriginal tribes do not favour child-marriage, and where, amongst the Mahomedans and Rajbungshis, females being useful in field work, are not generally married until they are more advanced in age. With this exception, the existence of the custom is admitted, the only difference of opinion being as to its prevalence. Some say that the practice is not very prevalent and is dying outowing to the spread of education amongst the people. I find those who express this opinion are persons who also express themselves as averse to any change in the law.

Others again assert that the practice is very prevalent, and that the female members of the bride's family often adopt measures to hasten menstruation, and in any case do not try to prevent the husband cohabiting with his wife as soon as the act is physically possible; the fact of both parties being often immature preventing serious consequences. The Magistrate of Rajshahye, himself a native, is very strongly of opinion that the practice is prevalent; and in support of his assertion quotes the existence of common Bengali bye-words and proverbs referring to the subject, as, for instance, that consummation of marriage with a girl of eight years of age is painful. He contends that the existence of such proverbs shows that consummation of marriage at a very early age is an idea familiar to the people. On the whole, I am of opinion that the practice of consummating marriage with immature girls is not uncommon, and that the practice does not appear to be confined to any particular caste or sect amongst Hindus or Mahomedans. I did not, I may add, refer the matter to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, as the question has reference to the inhabitants of the plains only.

Dated Dacca, the 14th October 1890.

Demi-official from—A. W. B. POWER, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Dacca,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I have consulted the District Officers of Mymensingh, Furreedpore, and Backergunge, and a number of Hindu gentlemen in Dacca, on the subject mooted in your demi-official of the 10th ultimo; also Nawab Ashanullah, whose reply has not yet been received, but will be communicated hereafter.

Mr. Gupta 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. The marriageable age of girls among Brahmins, Voidyas, and Kayasthas has been gradually raised to 11 or 12 and sometimes 13, or shortly before they attain maturity. This is owing partly to the spread of English education and the imbibition of Western ideas, and partly to the highly increased expense of giving away girls in marriage. But early marriage is as prevalent among the lower and uneducated classes as before. Among respectable Mahomedans the girls are generally married about the time of their puberty, and the evil hardly exists. But among the lower classes of Mahomedans, particularly in Eastern Bengal, who were originally the lowest castes of Hindus, the practice of early marriage and consummating it before maturity is as prevalent as among the lower castes of Hindus.

Among the Hindus the custom at present is that just after marriage a girl goes and lives in her husband's house for a few days, after which she returns to her parents house. When she menstruates for the first time, she and her husband go through a ceremony which is called the second marriage. This ceremony is now gradually becoming obsolute among the higher castes. Between the first and the second marriage, however, which often covers a period of two or three years, the husband is now and then invited to his father-in-law's house and the wife brought to her husband's house, particularly at festivals, and on these occasions the husband and the wife meet and sleep together.

According to the Hindu Shastras, the first marriage is a betrothal, though irrevocable, but the second is the real marriage. Cohabitation before puberty is strictly prohibited by Manu and other Hindu law-givers, but, as in many other cases, this wholesome injunction is more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Raising the age of consent from ten years will be not only not opposed to Hinduism, but in strict conformity with it. I am very glad that the healthy movement has been taken up in England by Lord Northbrook, Lord Ripon, Lord Reay and other influential Indian celebrities. The objection raised by one or two vernacular prints is silly and not endorsed even by the orthodox Hindus. The Hindu society being more dead than alive is unable to carry out reforms without the helping hand of Government and healthy legal enactments. The Government which abolished *suttee* and legalized widow re-marriage need feel no hesitation in doing away with a barbarous custom directly opposed to all the sanctions of Hinduism.

The only difficulty which is at all likely to arise is, I think, about fixing the exact age of consent. Indian girls generally attain puberty at 12 or 13, and the age of consent may be raised to 12, but some girls attain maturity at 11, and others not before 14; and I think it will be better to fix the date of a girl's first menstruation as her time of consent, and to make cohabitation before menstruation penal. Proving menstruation is a matter of delicacy and difficulty, but the whole question is a delicate one, and proving the exact age is none the less difficult, and I think, on the whole, it is better to fix a natural than an arbitrary limit.

Mr. N. K. Bose describes the facts similarly and writes—

It is futile to expect that early marriage will be stopped by raising the age of consent. This custom has *grown* among the people and is considered as a great restraint on immoral conduct. It is impolitic to hurry on changes which by altering an existing custom would alter the current of lives of myriads of people before wiser customs had grown up to take its place. If the age of consent is raised to 12 years, young couples must be prevented from coming together before the girls

attain that age. For, if young persons are married and are allowed to come together, intercourse will probably take place and an offence under the Penal Code will be committed. The only way of effectively obviating this contingency is not to marry girls before they attain the age of 12 years. But the custom of early marriage will prevail until the people themselves change it for a better one. The result will be that offences will be committed by young couples. Who is to give the information? Not, certainly, the young couples themselves or their parents and guardians, unless the girl is very much hurt. If she is hurt, there are other sections in the Penal Code under which the person causing hurt may be made liable. If, then, the age of consent is raised, the duty of finding out whether a young couple have had intercourse will inevitably fall upon the police officers The moment this duty is imposed on them, they will very soon make it a profitable business to watch such an interesting couple.

Among educated classes early marriage is gradually disappearing, and I think for an alien Government the *laissez faire* policy is the best policy in the matter. You cannot force reform down the throat of an unwilling people. I altogether deprecate Government interference in a matter which must be left to the good sense of the people themselves, and legislative interference in which is likely to do little good and be beset with grave practical difficulties.

Mr. Savage says—

In this district, among all classes of Hindus and Mussulmans, girls are generally married between the ages of 9 and 11, and consummation follows as soon as menstruation commences, which ordinarily is said to be about the 11th year.

If the age of consent were raised to 12, it is certain that at least one-half of the married male inhabitants of this district would be liable to punishment under section 375, Indian Penal Code, and the Government would be compelled either to allow the law to be ignored or to take steps which would cause widespread discontent. There is no doubt among the educated classes a growing feeling against early marriages, but those classes form an almost infinitesimal minority, and it will be many years—it may be centuries—before their precepts or example will lead to any appreciable change in the opinions and prejudices of the great bulk of the population.

The Hindu gentlemen of Dacca are unanimous in the opinion that as girls are now married at a comparatively advanced age the practice of consummation of marriage with immature girls is fast declining and hardly exists among people of the educated classes. In the lower strata of society the custom yet exists, but it is believed only to a limited extent.

One gentleman of the advanced school deprecates legislation; the others would raise the age of consent to 12. They all affirm that Hindu society is thoroughly opposed to legislation on the subject of "marriageable age," as it would interfere with their religious and social rites and customs.

I myself think the age of consent should be raised to 12 years, provided that sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife who has menstruated shall not be rape, whatever be her age.

Dated Bhagulpore, the 31st October 1890.

Demi-official from—C. C. QUINN, Esq., Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I have not been able to obtain any very detailed or complete information as to how far the practice of consummating marriage with immature girls is prevalent in this division. Among respectable natives the general rule is that girls do not go to live with their husbands until they have menstruated, and among respectable Mahomedans girls are not married before the age of 12, by which time menstruation is supposed to take place, and I am told that under the Mahomedan law a marriage which has taken place before the girl has menstruated can be set aside. Among the lower classes of Hindus, and also of Mahomedans, 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.

At the same time I may mention that the Civil Surgeon of Bhagulpore states that he has never made a *post-mortem* examination in any case in which death has been caused by sexual intercourse with an immature girl, and that he has never had to treat a case in which enquiries were so caused, and the Assistant Surgeon's experience is the same. Among the Sonthals girls are not married until they have reached the age of 15 or 16 and are fully developed, and

the result is that the women are much more robust than Hindu women of the same class, and the children are more hardy and vigorous.

Dated Cuttack, the 10th October 1890.

Demi-official from—C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division,
To—The Chief Secratary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your demi-official letter of 10th ultimo, regarding "the Age of Consent," my inquiries lead me to believe that the practice of consummating marriage with immature girls does not exist at all in this division. The Assistant Superintendent, Nund Kishore Das, assures me that he has never heard of an instance of such consummation, and that he is certain that the practice does not exist in Orissa.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary of India for the week ending at 8 a. m. on Monday, January 5th, 1891.

Very quiet weather has prevailed throughout India during the week under review. Anticyclonic conditions of the normal cold-weather type prevailed over India on the first day of the period, and these conditions, modified in some degree by the daily changes of pressure, continued till the last day. The winds radiated out from the high-pressure area, blowing from north-west and west down the Gangetic plain, from north-west over the Central Provinces, and from north over Sind, Guzerat, and Kathiawar. Over the Bay area the wind's direction was generally northerly, and over the west of the Peninsula easterly. Rain was reported from the western Punjab and Baluchistan on the 30th (the first day of the period), but after that day the weather cleared and no rain fell for the rest of the week in any part of the Indian region.

The chart of the 30th showed that the barometer was rising except in Bengal and the Carnatic. Readings decreased from a high-pressure area (30·25″ and above) in the extreme north-west to a low-pressure area (30·00″ and below) over the south of the Bay. This range of pressure was approximately normal, and the winds were generally about average in force. They blew from the usual anticyclonic directions. Rain in moderate or small amounts was reported from Baluchistan and the following stations in the Punjab, Lahore, Sialkote, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, and Murree. On the following day the barometer was falling almost everywhere, but the changes were not sufficiently large to occasion any material alteration in the distribution of pressure. The winds were also generally unaltered in direction. Rain had ceased in the Punjab and Baluchistan, and the weather was fine almost everywhere. On the 1st January the barometer had risen again, except in parts of the Peninsula, Bengal, and Burma. Readings decreased from 30·25″ in the extreme north-west to 29·95″ over the south of the Bay. The barometric difference was somewhat larger than usual, and the winds without changing their directions were somewhat stronger than on the preceding days. The weather was very fine. On the 2nd the barometer was still rising over the greater part of the country, but was falling again in the North-West. These changes had occasioned some decrease in the amount of the barometric difference, but in other respects conditions were generally unaltered. The weather was fine. On the 3rd the barometer was falling except in Burma and the Carnatic. The wind had fallen to a calm at a great number of the north-western and central stations, and the sky had become more

cloudy over the Punjab. On the 4th the barometer was falling except at a few stations in Burma. Pressure was high and uniform over North-Western and Central India, but moderate gradients prevailed over Southern India and the south of the Bay. Calms again predominated over North-Western and Central India, but at some southern stations the winds were moderately strong, and at Colombo very strong. The weather was cloudy in the North-West, and in Madras. The chart of the 5th showed very similar conditions.

Temperature—Has been much steadier than of late, and the mean variations at the close of the week exhibit smaller departures from the normal average than has been the case of late. In Bengal and Madras the mean temperature has been below the normal throughout the week, and in the other provinces, though one or two days have shown a higher mean temperature than is usual, the general condition has been one of slightly defective temperature. On the mornings of the 1st and 2nd the minimum temperatures were very generally low, and slight frost was experienced at several plains stations. On the hills both day and night temperatures have been high.

The following table shows the variations in the mean temperature according to Provinces for the present and for the past week:—

PROVINCES.	Variation of temperature from normal for past week.	Variation of temperature from normal for present week.
	°	°
Burma	—1·2	—0·5
Bengal	+0·5	—0·8
North-Western Provinces	—1·0	—0·7
Punjab	—3·7	—0·3
Bombay	+2·6	—0·6
Central Provinces	+4·3	—1·2
Guzerat and Central India	—0·3	0
Sind and Rajputana	—2·7	+0·3
Madras	+1·9	—1·2

With the exceptions of Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana, where the mean temperature was about normal, the temperature of the present week was below the average in all provinces of India, the deficiency ranging from 0°·3 in the Punjab to 1°·2 in the Central Provinces and Madras.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week has been practically *nil*. The north-west and hill districts of the Punjab and North Oudh had a few showers at the commencement of the week, the remains of the disturbance which affected the weather in North-West India last week, but with these exceptions there was no rain in any part of India during the week. The normal rainfall for the week is very light—in no division of India equalling $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch—so that the present deficiency has had very little effect on the seasonal rainfall.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 5th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 14th to January 5th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 14th to January 5th, 1891.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma.	Tenasserim	0	0	0	2·38	5·02	— 53
	Lower Burma	0	0·04	—0·04	5·42	6·05	— 10
	Central do.	0	0	0	4·49	4·32	+ 4
	Upper do.	0	?	?	3·20	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·02	—0·02	5·31	5·73	+ 1
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·09	—0·09	3·82	4·20	— 9
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·09	—0·09	2·96	4·05	— 27
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0	0·09	—0·09	4·52	3·07	+ 47
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·08	—0·08	5·95	3·16	+ 92
	Central do.	0	0·03	—0·03	4·89	2·65	+ 85
	North do.	0	0·01	—0·01	10·79	2·61	+313
	Orissa	0	0·05	—0·05	4·95	5·60	— 12
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·04	—0·04	1·01	2·04	— 50
	Behar (South)	0	0·06	—0·06	1·34	1·77	— 24
	Do. (North)	0	0·06	—0·06	3·20	1·48	+116
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·36	1·11	— 68
	Oudh (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·15	0·71	— 79
	Do. (North)	0·02	0·06	—0·04	0·40	0·63	— 37
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·17	0·71	— 76
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·25	0·36	— 31
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·55	0·70	— 21
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·06	—0·06	1·68	0·48	+250
	Do. (Central)	0	0·12	—0·12	0·75	0·71	+ 6
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·12	—0·12	2·22	1·08	+106
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·02	0·22	—0·20	3·53	2·43	+ 45
	Do. (North-West)	0·19	0·15	+0·04	4·98	1·85	+169
	Do. (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	2·64	0·53	+398
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·11	—0·11	10·25	11·52	— 11
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·23	—0·23	9·96	12·53	— 21
	Coorg	0	0	0	8·26	9·08	— 9
	Mysore	0	0·06	—0·06	7·81	5·20	+ 50
	Konkan	0	0	0	2·02	2·05	— 1
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·04	—0·04	5·53	3·75	+ 47
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·11	—0·11	3·18	3·27	— 3
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·17	—0·17	2·31	2·93	— 21
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·12	—0·12	2·91	1·67	+ 74
	Do. do. (Central)	0	0·10	—0·10	2·55	1·48	+ 72
	Do. do. (East)	0	0·22	—0·22	1·43	1·57	— 9
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·04	0·55	— 93
	Kattiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	0·06	0·30	— 80
	Sind	0	0·01	—0·01	1·95	0·19	+926
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·22	1·03	— 79
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·91	0·53	+ 72
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·27	0·21	+ 28
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·08	—0·08	7·86	9·08	— 13
	Do. (A)	0	?	?	4·40	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	2·79	2·21	+ 26
	Madras (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	4·96	4·61	+ 8
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·08	—0·08	8·84	15·02	— 41
	Do. (South)	0	0·12	—0·12	10·60	17·61	— 40
	Madras (South)	0	0·22	—0·22	11·49	13·53	— 15

Simla, *8th January, 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 10th January.*—No rain anywhere, and large loss of crops has already occurred in the affected tracts, especially in the southern and eastern portion of North Arcot and in the three adjoining taluks of Chingleput and Tinnevelly. Rain urgently wanted in Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Salem. Prices falling in three northern districts; stationary in three others, and slightly rising in most of the other districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Slight rain in Upper Sind. Crops withering in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, and damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi. Cotton diseased or blighted in parts of four districts, and not satisfactory in one. Wheat damaged by rust in one district. Crops otherwise good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th January.*—No rain; fine dry weather prevails generally. Winter rice harvest is nearly over, and the outturn, as reported in previous weeks, is good except in the flooded area of Central Bengal and the Sarun district. *Rabi* crops are doing well, but would be improved generally by light rain. Poppy and tobacco crops are progressing satisfactorily. In Patna and Monghyr slight damage has been done to poppy by caterpillars. Sugarcane harvest is in progress, and a fair outturn may be expected. *Kalai* and *mung* pulses and potatoes are being gathered with good results. Cultivation of *boro* or spring rice is proceeding in some districts. Price of common rice has been stationary in almost all districts during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Weather clear with occasional clouds; rain much needed. Condition of *rabi* crops satisfactory; poppy thriving. Supplies are ample, and prices generally are stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts. Prices stationary in all districts, except Delhi where they are unsettled. Sowings of *rabi* crops over. More rain wanted in Hissar and Delhi. Condition of standing crops is good. Recent rains have been very beneficial to crops which are flourishing. Flights of locusts appeared in four tahsils in the Rawalpindi district. Fodder is reported to be sufficient in all districts, except Delhi where it is scarce. Poppy weeding is in progress in Jullundur, and sowings completed in Amritsar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Weather clear and cold, a little rain is required in Bilaspore. Prospects of winter crops continue good. Harvesting of rice and other autumn crops nearly completed. Outturn good.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Reaping is well advanced in most districts, and is completed in Tharrawaddy. In Shwebo and Meiktila ploughing for dry-weather paddy, and in Sagaing and Kyaukse transplanting of dry-weather paddy, continue. In Pakkoku millets are being collected. The price of paddy has fallen in three districts, considerably in three others, and has risen in one.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy nearly finished. Gathering of pulses continues. Pruning of tea going on.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Crops and prospects generally favourable. Outturn of harvest fair. No material change in prices.

No change in Coorg during the week.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Weather cold in Berar. Threshing of *jowari* continues. Cotton-picking in progress. *Rabi* crops in good condition. Land under preparation for next *kharif* crops in Buldana. Fodder sufficient except in the Ellichpur and Daryapur taluks. Prices almost steady.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. *Tabi* crops sowing continues. Standing *rabi* crops thriving. Prices: wheat 12, coarse rice 11½, white juar 17, yellow juar 19, and *tur* 17 seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th January.*—No change since last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory. Harvests fair. Slight damage to pulse crop in Dholepore. Pasturage or fodder scarce in five Agencies and Ajmere; sufficient elsewhere. Prices fluctuating.

Nepal.—*For week ending 8th January.*—Weather foggy and cold. Land is being prepared for potatoes and cucumbers.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVII 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 21st December, 1889. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Week ending 20th December, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st December, 1889. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 20th December, 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
20th Dec., 1890	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	9,17,229	601	1,526	8,98,592	589	3,14,82,496	543	2,95,29,100	509	...	19,53,396
20th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,955	192	57	7,616	134	3,65,839	168	3,76,677	173	10,838	...
20th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	2,172	60	36	2,074	58	75,754	57	73,673	55	...	2,081
20th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	347	43,551	126	585	71,100	122	12,78,990	110	21,93,355	101	9,14,365	...
20th ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	752	87,052	116	752	84,228	112	22,48,302	86	22,52,972	79	4,670	...
27th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,88,309	232	1,672	3,82,000	228	1,38,06,347	219	1,16,22,365	184	...	21,83,982
20th ditto	Southern Marátha	978	84,881	87	1,043	96,951	93	29,51,930	87	32,46,441	83	2,94,511	...
20th ditto	Ditto, Mysore section	296	22,499	76	296	26,047	88	7,06,075	72	8,91,317	79	1,85,242	...
20th ditto	Villupuram-Guntakal—Nellore-Tirupati section	83	4,423	53	83	5,321	64	1,80,735	58	1,72,914	55	...	7,821
	Villupuram-Tiruvannamalai section	...	...	...	42	1,100	26	...	...	(*d*)17,975	86	17,975	...
20th ditto	Bengal and North-Western*	649	85,699	132	699	82,600	118	30,70,299	125	31,21,006	122	50,707	...
	Total	6,396	16,46,770	257	6,791	16,57,629	244	5,61,66,767	240	5,34,97,795	210	...	26,68,972
	State Lines worked by the State.							(*g*)		(*f*)			
20th Dec., 1890	North Western	2,369	(*e*)5,93,522	251	2,395	(*f*)5,12,336	214	2,06,50,574	223	1,90,98,997	211	...	15,51,577
20th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,62,036	234	692	1,42,728	206	54,79,250	208	49,22,448	187	...	5,56,802
13th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	...	...	...	...	(*h*)	...	(*i*)2,25,118	58	(*j*)2,18,148	56	...	6,970
20th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	2,82,013	378	763	2,38,500	313	82,89,629	303	82,26,319	285	...	63,310
20th ditto	Bengal Central†	125	13,315	107	125	14,200	114	5,50,299	116	4,78,839	101	...	71,460
20th ditto	Nalháti	27	2,858	106	27	2,010	74	72,378	70	67,750	65	...	4,628
20th ditto	Wardha Coal (*k*)	45	16,021	356	45	16,595	369	5,74,156	337	7,10,357	419	1,36,201	...
20th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	436	62	8	452	57	7,926	28	12,891	42	4,965	...
13th ditto	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	(*h*)	...	(*i*)43,618	40	(*j*)45,973	44	2,355	...
20th ditto	Burma (*l*)	553	76,692	139	556	99,530	179	32,67,723	156	36,45,545	174	3,77,822	...
	Total	4,565	11,46,893	251	4,611	10,26,351	223	3,91,60,671	218	3,74,27,267	209	...	17,33,404
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
13th Dec., 1890	Great Indian Peninsula (*m*)	1,447	8,90,746	616	1,447	8,88,334	614	2,41,04,372	441	2,50,05,380	459	9,01,008	...
27th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,59,784	564	461	2,60,000	564	91,05,047	522	88,31,915	508	...	2,73,132
20th ditto	Madras	840	1,72,821	206	840	1,94,064	231	67,13,060	211	70,86,372	224	3,72,412	...
20th ditto	South Indian	654	1,06,137	162	655	1,16,812	178	42,10,396	170	45,13,230	183	3,02,834	...
	Total	3,402	14,29,488	420	3,403	14,59,210	429	4,41,33,775	343	4,54,36,897	354	13,03,122	...
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	14,363	42,93,151	294	14,805	41,43,190	280	13,94,61,213	257	12,63,61,959	243	...	30,99,254
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,29,62,228	134	7,98,39,288	126	...	21,22,940
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,64,98,985	123	6,55,22,671	117	...	9,76,314
	Assisted Companies.												
20th Dec., 1890	Tárakeshwar	22	3,811	173	22	3,733	170	1,97,861	234	1,94,286	230	...	3,575
20th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,597	69	67	4,475	67	2,60,648	105	2,56,107	103	...	4,541
6th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*h*)	...	(*n*)3,28,705	117	(*o*)3,51,703	125	22,998	...
	Total	89	8,408	94	89	8,208	92	7,87,214	124	8,02,096	127	14,882	...
	Native States Lines worked by Companies.												
20th Dec., 1890	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	41,892	118	354	52,593	149	16,74,566	125	17,90,258	134	1,15,692	...
27th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,664	45	72	2,730	38	99,851	45	1,44,762	56	44,911	...
27th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,126	42	27	900	33	38,105	37	33,950	33	...	4,155
27th ditto	The Gaekwar's Patlád	...	...	...	13	710	55	...	...	(*p*)30,810	72	30,810	...
	Total	440	45,682	104	466	56,933	122	18,12,522	109	19,99,780	115	1,87,258	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
20th Dec., 1890	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	8,277	77	108	8,323	77	(*q*)82,770	77	3,72,883	92	2,90,113	...
	Native States Lines.												
27th Dec., 1890	Jodhpore	124	6,597	53	124	6,300	51	2,51,577	54	2,56,907	55	5,330	...
20th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	329	23,135	70	334	28,013	84	9,28,446	87	11,02,488	88	1,74,042	...
20th ditto	Morvi	68	3,718	55	94	5,385	57	1,34,243	52	2,22,760	62	88,517	...
	Total	521	33,450	64	552	39,698	72	13,14,266	73	15,82,155	76	2,67,889	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur 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*) Total receipts from 17th November, 1890.
(*e*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway only.
(*f*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*g*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway from 1st April to 21st December, 1889, and Rájpura-Bhátinda State Railway from 1st April to 12th October, 1889.
(*h*) Returns not received.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th December, 1889.
(*j*) Total receipts from 1st April to 13th December, 1890.
(*k*) Includes Warora Colliery.
(*l*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*m*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*n*) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th December, 1889.
(*o*) Total receipts from 1st April to 6th December, 1890.
(*p*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890.
(*q*) 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.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1890-91, and of the nineteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER.																TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			
	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				SINDH.				BOMBAY.			
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	7,65	55,99	16,59	80,23	2,66	8,92	9,93	21,51	1,17	3,16	12,78	17,11	93	93	1,38	3,24	5,00	33,67	3,10	41,77	17.41	1,02,67	43,78	1,63,86
1872-73	9,08	52,55	18,12	79,75	2,88	8,68	7,96	19,52	2,19	3,54	22,31	28,04	81	92	1,62	3,35	3,93	31,83	2,59	38,35	18,89	97,52	52,60	1,69,01
1873-74	7,79	51,64	14,08	73,51	2,70	10,24	9,87	22,81	2,38	3,46	16,41	22,25	90	77	90	2,57	4,51	34,03	2,64	41,18	18,28	1,00,14	43,90	1,62,32
1874-75	8,85	58,68	11,14	78,67	2,71	10,17	9,64	22,52	2,92	5,10	11,22	19,24	86	63	1,10	2,59	4,97	34,99	3,01	42,97	20,31	1,09,57	35,11	1,65,99
1875-76	9,37	57,45	11,65	78,47	3,15	10,41	8,60	22,16	2,87	3,67	19,35	25,89	97	79	1,02	2,78	4,95	30,55	3,77	39,27	21,31	1,02,87	44,39	1,68,57
1876-77	9,65	49,49	10,93	70,07	4,11	9,06	5,63	18,80	3,14	3,80	13,59	20,53	116	58	20	1,94	6,18	31,26	83	38,27	24,24	94,19	31,18	1,49,61
1877-78	10,71	59,44	13,04	83,19	4,06	6,58	1,54	12,18	3,62	4,60	10,17	18,39	1,49	70	33	2,51	6,31	35,95	77	43,03	26,19	1,07,27	25,84	1,59,30
1878-79	9,68	49,72	11,62	71,02	4,03	6,81	3,39	14,23	4,92	5,07	15,33	25,32	1,42	44	19	2,05	6,28	33,26	1,54	41,08	26,33	95,30	32,07	1,53,70
1879-80	9,04	46,91	7,68	63,63	3,90	6,93	5,28	16,11	4,91	5,07	18,00	27,98	2,40	55	19	3,14	7,04	28,75	1,46	37,25	27,45	88,05	32,61	1,48,11
1880-81	9,73	45,62	9,27	64,62	3,92	7,09	5,89	17,80	3,51	5,94	21,87	31,32	3,39	86	18	4,43	6,36	40,98	1,77	49,11	26,91	1,01,39	38,98	1,67,28
1881-82	9,61	40,83	11,24	61,68	3,66	7,24	3,63	14,53	5,10	5,87	25,38	36,35	2,83	97	26	4,06	7,43	35,08	1,21	43,72	28,63	89,99	41,72	1,60,34
1882-83	10,40	11	11,91	22,42	4,04	2	2,88	6,94	5,73	6	30,23	36,02	2,59	3	44	3,06	7,36	−1,04*	1,15	7,47	30,12	−82*	46,61	75,91
1883-84	10,45	22	12,98	23,65	3,73	7	3,88	7,68	5,77	11	21,97	27,85	2,64	4	38	3,06	7,96	41	1,08	9,45	30,55	85	31,40	40,29
1884-85	9,13	26	8,16	17,55	3,57	4	3,78	7,39	5,67	4	16,07	21,78	2,87	5	43	3,35	7,70	33	1,39	9,42	28,94	72	29,66	59,49
1885-86	9,73	22	10,08	20,03	3,65	8	2,72	6,45	4,65	4	25,40	30,09	3,17	5	59	3,81	8,90	40	88	10,18	30,10	79	30,89	70,56
1886-87	9,79	37	8,08	18,24	4,64	13	3,96	8,73	6,42	9	21,86	28,37	3,82	9	70	4,61	9,00	42	1,05	10,47	33,67	1,10	34,77	35,65
1887-88	9,52	38	10,72	20,62	4,26	6	3,26	10,80	6,67	2	22,14	28,83	3,61	6	59	4,26	10,63	40	1,38	12,41	37,91	92	38,83	76,92
1888-89	11,04	4,85	10,63	26,52	4,81	7,14	3,74	12,19	6,32	77	14,91	22,00	3,83	65	33	4,81	10,88	3,04	1,10	15,02	39,81	10,02	49,83	80,54
1889-90	10,70	6,97	8,39	26,06	5,05	7,60	5,09	13,27	6,29	1,87	24,99	33,15	4,09	51	45	5,05	11,61	2,42	1,34	15,37	40,29	12,35	52,64	92,90
1890-91	12,08	6,86	11,75	30,69	6,00	8,40	3,37	12,60	6,63	30	36,09	43,02	4,66	59	81	6,00	12,71	3,29	1,22	17,22	44,42	12,09	53,02	1,09,53

* 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 January 1891.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 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.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT FOR 1888-89.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 109, dated Calcutta, the 14th January 1891.

SURVEYS.

RESOLUTION.

The operations of the Imperial Survey Department, conducted during the year under report by 25 parties, are divided into the three main Sections of Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue. The Trigonometrical Surveys are nearly completed in the field, though a large amount of computation remains in the office, and, in the year under report, only five out of the 25 parties were employed on trigonometrical and other scientific surveys. The remaining 20 were employed on topographical and revenue surveys.

2. The Department has enough work before it in the latter classes of survey to occupy it for many years to come, though there is a prospect of a gradual decrease occurring a few years hence. In the meantime, however, the Department is subjected to a severe strain in consequence of the annexation of Upper Burma and the pressing necessity which has arisen for completing the revenue surveys of the Central Provinces and some districts in Bengal within a definite period for purposes of assessment. The possible renewal of operations in the permanently settled districts in Bengal will again expand the programme. No material reduction is likely therefore to be made in the Department for the next five years.

3. The policy, to which considerable effect was given in the year under report, has been to postpone purely topographical surveys in favour of land-revenue surveys, which latter are attended by an immediate enhancement of the revenue of cultivated land within the area surveyed. Thus 17 out of the 20 parties were entrusted with revenue surveys, and only three with topographical. The same policy will be continued until the temporarily settled districts in Bengal and Burma have been completed, after which the whole force of the Department will perhaps be available for topographical surveys, the surveys of forests, and, if required, of the permanently settled districts in Bengal.

4. While the chief efforts of the Department have been thus directed to land-revenue surveys which bring in large returns of revenue, considerable attention has been paid to the reduction of the mileage cost of revenue surveys to the lowest possible level. The total expenditure on revenue surveys has, it is true, been exceptionally high during the last five years, but, on the other hand, a very material reduction has been effected in the mileage cost of cadastral work, the most expensive class of all, at the same time that a very material increase has been made in the area of cadastral operations. The system, which is now more or less established, was indicated in the Survey Resolution of 1882. The framework of village maps was to be executed by professional surveyors. Details were to be filled in, if necessary, year after year by village officials. The results were to serve both for topographical and revenue maps. The Government of India have recently issued renewed orders requiring the system to be carried into full effect wherever village maps require further revision, pointing out that, while it is the most economical in itself, it prevents also the renewal of expenditure in the future. The financial importance of the policy is indicated by the circumstance that the saving effected in the Central Provinces alone is estimated at not less than from 31 to 68 lakhs of rupees. The system requires the strict fulfilment of the policy under which village officials are required to be instructed in field-plotting. This has been effected thoroughly in the Punjab, North-Western and Central Provinces, and measures are being prosecuted, as the Government of India are glad to observe from the present report, with vigour in both Assam and Burma in the same direction. The Madras Government is considering the question of adopting the same policy, and in Bengal as much is being done as is compatible with the absence of organized village establishments. The only province in which the question has not yet been taken up is Bombay, where the Field Surveys have been practically completed by a separate agency.

5. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Colonel Thuillier and the officers of the Revenue Department for the cordial co-operation which, during the year under report, they have given to the Provincial authorities in their efforts to give practical effect to the policy indicated in the preceding paragraphs. Colonel Steel, whose death the Government of India regret to learn has been recently reported, is among the officers to whom progress in the Central Provinces is due. Colonel Barron, whose retirement has been unfortunately compelled by illness, contributed largely to the development of the system under which survey and revenue officials could most economically work together, and which has now been brought to practical perfection by Colonel Sandeman. Mr. Barrett in Assam and Mr. F. W. Kelly (since retired) in Burma have zealously co-operated to give effect to the same policy in those provinces.

6. In addition to the three great classes of survey already referred to, some special operations of the Department deserve notice. The tidal observations, which remained for the greater portion of the year under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Rogers, have attracted considerable attention in Europe, where great value is attached to them. The tidal stations have been recently re-arranged under the advice of Professor Darwin.

7. Geographical explorations and surveys have been actively prosecuted in Upper Burma under the energetic guidance of Major Hobday, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to express his concurrence in the favourable remarks recorded by the Surveyor General on the work accomplished by that officer and his assistants in investigating the topography of the new province. On the North-Western Frontier also a large amount of valuable reconnaissance survey has been effected by the members of the Baluchistan

Party under Lieutenant-Colonel Holdich in addition to their ordinary duties. The exploration carried out during the period under report resulted in improving the geographical knowledge of over 41,000 square miles of country.

8. It remains to notice the work of the Head Quarters Offices. The Drawing, Photographic, and Lithographic Offices have responded zealously to the ever-increasing demands upon them, and the Drawing Section, under Lieutenant-Colonel C. Strahan, has done excellent work in connection with the Cartography of Upper Burma and trans-frontier countries. Under the able superintendence of Colonel Waterhouse, the Photographic and Lithographic Offices continued to maintain their reputation for high class work. Their removal to commodious accommodation in the Survey buildings will add both to their comfort and efficiency. The large indents on the Mathematical Instrument Office indicate the importance of that section as an agency of supplying scientific intruments to various Departments of Government.

9. In paragraphs 45 to 47 of his report, the Surveyor General notices the depletion of officers caused by deaths and retirements. The future strength of the senior division of the Survey Department having recently been settled and a programme of operations arranged, the Government of India trust that the difficulties under which the Department has laboured, since the annexation of Burma, will be permanently removed.

10. In the meantime the Government of India desire to acknowledge the difficulty which is represented by the Surveyor General to be caused by the inadequacy of the staff for the duties which the Department is called on to perform. The present strain is due partly to the unexpected loss of officers, partly to the annexation of Upper Burma, and partly to the undue postponement of the Settlement Survey of the Central Provinces. The question of recruitment is one which cannot be dealt with finally until the estimate of survey work remaining in each province is more definitely settled. In the Survey Resolution of 1882 every Province was called upon for a ten-years' estimate, but owing to the continuous transition from the former to the present system of survey since that date, as well as to the causes already mentioned, the programme has been constantly altered. Last year, in accordance with the desire of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, expressed in his despatch No. 72 (Pub.-Rec.), dated the 22nd November 1890, a five-years' programme was prepared, in accordance with which the operations of the Department are now distributed, but the question of the recruitment of the Department cannot be finally disposed of without an estimate of the work remaining for accomplishment during a much longer period than a single lustrum. The question is further complicated by the obligation which rests upon the State to provide for those deserving officers of the Bombay and Madras Survey Departments who will in the course of the next few years be thrown out of work in those presidencies. The most important element of uncertainty in the programme is the survey of the permanently settled districts in Bengal, for which province, however, now that the most economical method of conducting an operation is being worked out in the surveys of temporarily settled tracts by the Land Records and Survey Departments, it is expected that estimates may shortly be forthcoming. The Government of India will then be in a position to forecast the whole of the surveys still remaining for accomplishment in all provinces, and to gauge definitely the strength of the staff which will be required for their execution.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Surveyor General of India, to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Foreign and Military Departments.

Madras.	Punjab.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	Burma.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
	Coorg.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st 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 1	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	10 6	13 4	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	157 0	157 0	16 0	16 0
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 2	9 4	11 12	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 11	12 3	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 10	13 7	18 6	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	208 14	219 9	17 8	16 10
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	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 4	11 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	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	9 9	11 3	...	...	11 11	16 7	15 5	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	16 0	50 2	37 9	...	...	392 0	392 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	12 10	10 14	...	...	11 12	12 0	12 10	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 0	22 13	22 13	8 ₂0	8 9	60 0	60 0	15 3	15 3
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 6	33 3	33 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	17 10	18 0	19 3	20 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	160 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	12 4	12 4	...	...	12 8	11 8	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Cachar	8 6⅔	8 6⅔	...	...	11 6⅔	10 8	13 5⅓	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5⅓	13 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 11
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	7 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	13 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	180 0	80 0	9 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	60 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	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 5	10 5	11 6¾	11 6¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	14 8	12 4	16 10	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	15 4	...	...	13 0*	12 12*	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	12 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 4	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	10 0	8 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Mymensingh	10 8	11 4	...	...	10 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
24-Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	15 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 8	...	...	11 ₂4	11 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 14	12 14	18 11	18 1	8 15	8 12	14 4	13 1	...	16 0	12 3	12 8	...	...	9 9	9 8	17 5	16 11	17 15	16 14	15 12	14 9	90 0	90 0	10 12	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	16 0	11 13½	11 13½	15 9½	15 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13½	22 13½	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	12 12	12 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	80 0	9 12	10 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	14 0	13 12	17 8	17 0	18 8	17 8	21 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	10 8	10 8
Burdwan	14 0	12 8	...	...	13 2	12 12	17 1	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 1¾	11 1¾
Beerbhoom	16 0	16 8	...	...	16 0	13 8	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	18 0	18 0	...	...	7 6	7 6	16 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	13 8	15 0 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	15 12	15 12	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 12	15 12	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 8	...	...	18 4	17 8	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	14 8	15 8	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Northern—																										
Rungpore	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	12 0	14 11	20 0	20 0	15 8	14 4	19 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	...	...	15 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	10 8	8 0	12 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	13 2	14 7	...	...	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	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	17 1	18 6	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhoom	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	21 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Manbhoom	13 5	13 5	...	28 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	10 0
Lohardugga	8 0 to 14 8	7 2 to 14 0	†	†	17 0	14 0	21 0 to 23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	42 8	...	...	15 0	14 8	28 0	28 8	24 0	24 0	150 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Hazáribágh	14 0	14 0	19 0	15 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 0

(a) Not stated.

* Khesari, husked.

† Not sold.

‡ Rupees 1-4-0 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1850 *continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Baira or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thuk, 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.
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	14 12	16 12	16 13	17 13	13 2	12 0	17 14	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 13	21 0	18 15	21 0	15 12	16 12	165 0	168 0	10 8	10 8
Gya	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	15 4 to 17 4	15 8 to 17 8	19 8	19 8	11 0	11 0	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 12	19 8	23 8	19 8	...	16 8	130 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Shahabad	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	17 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	131 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	20 3	20 3	12 10 to 16 6	12 10 to 16 6	16 6 to 20 3	15 2 to 19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	21 7	21 7	17 11	17 11	151 8	151 8	10 1	10 8
Durbhunga	16 8	13 3	18 11	17 9	13 3	13 3	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	27 8	...	...	19 12	18 0	22 0	20 14	17 9	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	17 0	17 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 10	10 8
Sarun	16 8	14 8	19 8	16 4	8 12	8 8	15 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	14 0	14 0	18 8	17 8	19 8	18 0	16 8	16 8	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Chumparun	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 9	13 9	15 11½	16 4	9 12	9 3	15 11½	14 10	17 14	19 8	16 0	16 4	11 15	13 9	14 8	14 0	16 13	17 1	19 0	19 0	19 12	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 6½	10 6½
Ghazipur	14 14	15 7	16 12	17 6	7 12	7 12	11 0	11 0	21 14	16 12	18 0	18 10	25 12	25 12	15 7	15 7	18 0	18 10	18 0	18 0	16 12	18 10	154 0	154 0	9 10	10 6
Jaunpur	12 8	13 0	14 8	14 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 8	170 0	170 0	11 8	11 8
Allahabad	13 0	12 14	16 0	16 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	14 0	18 8	22 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	16 4	...	...	17 12	17 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	12 12	12 12	15 8	14 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 8	22 8	22 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	14 8	...	...	13 4	13 0	180 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Fatehpur	14 4	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	22 8	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	...	...	9 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	13 0	12 14	13 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	19 0	20 8	16 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 4	...	...	...	19 8	140 0	140 0	10 8	11 0
Jalaun	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	14 12	15 0	18 0	17 8	9 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	18 8	17 0	18 0	150 0	150 0	11 12	11 12
Etáwah	14 2	14 6	15 12	16 14	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	10 1	15 8	15 12	16 12	17 0	18 3	18 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	12 12	13 8	15 8	14 8	6 0	6 4	9 0	8 8	15 12	16 8	14 12	15 0	...	...	..	...	15 12	15 8	17 0	...	18 8	18 8	120 0	130 0	11 0	10 8
Mainpuri	13 12	14 4	16 4	16 8	5 0	4 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	14 4	15 4	15 4	17 4	6 8	6 8	10 8	11 0	16 4	17 4	15 4	15 4	19 4	19 4	10 4	10 4	19 4	19 4	16 4	18 4	13 4	14 4	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 10	14 6	18 8	17 4	10 8	10 8	13 8	12 12	20 8	19 8	13 0	13 0	24 0	25 8	26 0	24 0	14 12	15 8	21 8	19 0	12 2	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 14	10 8
Jhánsi	15 8	15 8	17 13	18 12	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 4	21 0	9½ 17 10	16 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	15 16½	16 4	...	17 8	19 4	19 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	13 12	14 0	18 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	18 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 8	15 0	18 8	20 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	12 8	20 0	21 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	18 0	19 4	19 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	15 4	15 4	18 8	18 8	5 4	9 8	9 4	17 8	18 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	17 8	18 8	17 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 4
Bulandshahr	16 4	16 4	17 8	17 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	19 8	17 8	19 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	17 8	13 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 4	15 8	...	...	10 4	9 5	16 0	16 0	19 4	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	13 0	12 4	18 0	18 10	18 0	18 0	19 4	18 4	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 6	8 14	8 14	14 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	16 4	16 4	12 8	12 8	17 8	17 8	177 8	177 8	9 3	9 3
Gorakhpur	13 8	12 15	14 6	14 6	9 0	9 0	14 13	15 4	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	12 8	12 8	16 3	16 10	14 6	14 6	17 1	17 1	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	28 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	14 8	14 12	17 8	18 0	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	17 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Budaun	13 4	14 4	16 8	17 8	7 0	7 0	13 8	14 0	15 12	16 8	14 8	16 4	...	...	18 4	18 8	16 0	17 4	17 4	17 0	17 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	14 6	15 10	19 0	18 12	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	160 0	140 0	10 14	10 14
Bareilly	13 7	13 12	15 10	16 4	8 2	8 2	13 2	13 2	16 4	17 8	15 10	16 14	...	...	15 0	15 10	16 4	16 14	16 4	17 8	16 4	16 14	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	16 0	16 0	17 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 0	18 12	19 0	19 0	17 8	18 0	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Tarái	14 6	14 6	19 6	19 6	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	18 12	21 4	15 0	15 10	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 14	17 8	17 8	18 12	18 12	18 12	120 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	15 0	14 10	16 0	15 12	11 0	11 13	12 15	13 8	16 5	18 0	16 0	16 5	...	...	...	...	16 10	17 2	18 0	18 0	13 8	14 10	135 0	135 0	11 13	10 9
Muzaffarnagar	17 0	17 10	16 8	16 8	6 9	6 9	14 5	13 4	19 13	19 13	17 10	17 10	12 2	12 2	8 13	8 13	18 7	18 11	19 13	19 13	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 2
Saháranpur	14 8	16 2	16 2	16 2	8 10	7 8	12 6	10 12	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	22 9	21 8	21 8	21 8	18 4	18 4	...	...	16 2	16 2	129 0	129 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dun	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 8	6 0	6 8	11 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	16 8	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kumaun	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	8 4	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0†	7 0†	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwál	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	14 6	17 10	17 8	14 5	14 10	16 0	16 13	17 8	20 8	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	19 0	...	14 0†	13 10†	180 0	180 0	9 10	10 8
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	16 8	16 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	15 0	15 2	17 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	20 4	21 8	18 4	19 8	22 0	23 0	30 0	19 0	17 0	16 12	17 0	17 0	20 0	22 8	160 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 12½	13 12	15 14	15 10	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 1	16 12	17 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 15	14 12	17 8	18 0	17 12	18 2	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Haidoi	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 8	13 8	16 0	17 0	10 12	10 14	13 4	13 12	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	15 8	16 8	16 0	16 8	17 0	17 •	9 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 8	14 0	16 8	16 8	10 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 12	15 0	16 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	15 8	15 14	15 8	15 8	18 12	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	15 0	15 0	18 3	16 12	13 0	12 14	14 4	14 4	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	15 0	17 2	16 8	19 0	19 4	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 12
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 0	14 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	16 0	15 8	21 0	19 4	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	20 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	20 0	19 0	19 8	21 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Kheri	15 0	15 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	...	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 15	16 4	23 2	23 12	8 2	8 2	11 4	11 4	23 2	23 2	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 12	16 13
Bánswára	22 8	15 0	23 12	...	8 12	6 4	15 0	15 0	31 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	17 8	41 3	37 8	22 8	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 7
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	12 8	19 8½	18 12	9 6	8 8½	10 2½	9 6	21 1½	18 12	15 10	16 6½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	14 13½	13 4½	20 5	19 8½	10 8¾	10 8¾	160 0	160 0	9 12¼	9 12¼
Sirohee	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	10 8
Erinpura	15 11	15 11	20 5¼	20 5¼	...	...	8 5	8 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	14 0	13 8	19 0	18 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	13 2	13 8	19 0	19 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	19 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	15 4	15 4	18 8	18 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	19 4	19 8	15 8	16 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 8	17 0	20 4	19 8	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	22 8	21 8	30 8	28 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	30 0	30 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	24 0	30 8	30 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	18 0	17 8	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	28 0	27 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	27 8	24 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 0
Jhallawar	15 10	15 2	23 14	23 14	8 5	11 12½	11 12½	8 5	23 11½	24 5½	17 11	17 1	...	...	23 3½	23 3½	20 10½	18 13	27 7	26 6	10 10	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 10
Tonk	16 8	16 6	21 12	22 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	9 8	21 8	23 8	19 12	20 8	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 6
Jeypore	14 12	15 0	21 8	21 8	4 12	4 12	8 4	8 4	22 0	21 8	18 8	18 0	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	18-0 to 18 8	18-0 to 19 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	22 0	120 0	115 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 5	15 10	21 14	21 4	11 4	13 12	13 12	15 0	23 2	22 8	20 0	20 10	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	18 12	...	...	21 4	21 4	210 0	210 0	11 4	10 15
Dholpur	14 6	14 10	19 0	19 2	8 6	8 7	10 2	10 2	20 8	22 10	19 13	19 3	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 4	17 4	...	...	24 14	23 6	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhurtpore	15 10	15 6	20 0	20 0	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 0	19 8	19 8	17 12	17 4	...	...	12 4	12 4	18 4	18 4	18 4	18 8	19 12	20 4	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	16 4	16 5	22 3	21 11	8 0	8 0	10 2	10 2	23 1	22 9	19 6	19 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	20 0	19 15	23 3	22 12	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	16 12	16 8	22 12	22 12	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 13	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 0	14 9	19 0	18 15½	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	16 2	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 10½	19 8	19 7½	12 0	11 14½	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	§	§	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	13 0	13 7	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	...	...	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	14 8	14 8
Anádra	14 12	15 6	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 8
Shahpoora	15 0	14 12	22 8	22 0	7 12	7 10	10 8	10 8	21 0	31 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 12	...	17 12	18 4	23 12	23 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 1
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 12	14 6	17 8	18 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	16 4	15 10	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	11 6	11 4	...	...	7 12	8 0	10 6	10 6	16 4	16 0	16 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	12 10½	12 0	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 8	7 0	...	...	17 0	16 13	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 10	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	8 9	8 9	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 10	20 0	20 0	‡	...	‡	...	16 0	17 12	21 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	15 4	15 0	24 0	24 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	26 0	26 0	18 12	19 8	...	...	...	18 0	17 12	28 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 4	...	...	20 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Goona	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 7½	14 1¼	16 3	17 0	7 7	7 7	10 1½	10 1½	22 0	19 14⅜	18 1¼	17 8	...	...	15 15	12 2	15 15	12 14	23 10	20 3	18 1	13 15	149 0	149 0	11 15	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Six pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st 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*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 4
Ferozepore	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	17 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	30 0	30 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	253 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	19 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	20 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	17 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	18 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	17 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 6	13 8
Jullundur	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	19 6	*	*	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 6
Hoshiárpur	19 0	19 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 2
Gurdáspur	18 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	26 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	9 0	9 0
Kángra	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	18 0	18 0	26 0	27 0	...	..	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	18 0	19 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	25 0	25 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	19 0	19 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	†	†	12 0	10 6	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	13 8
Jhelum	19 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	*	*	*	*	20 0	20 0	23 0	28 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	17 0	18 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	27 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	80 0	85 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	21 0	21 0	33 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	†	†	20 0	‡	17 0	17 0	31 0	29 0	†	†	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	17 0	17 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	28 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	90 0	100 0	41 0	40 0
Kohát	16 0	19 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	14 0	19 0	32 0	33 0	28 0	31 0	†	†	†	†	17 0	20 0	28 0	31 0	20 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	18 0	17 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	15 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	24 0	†	†	24 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Bannu	21 0	22 0	39 0	39 0	..	...	13 0	13 0	43 0	40 0	29 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	39 0	15 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	19 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	34 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	+++	+++	6 0	6 0	24 0	22 0	+++	+++	++	++	125 0	112 0	42 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	+++	+++	+++	+++	18 0	18 0	+++	+++	11 0	+++	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	17 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	+++	+++	+++	+++	19 0	18 0	+++	+++	++	++	100 0	125 0	20 0	20 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	13 0	13 0	21 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	19 8	18 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	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 13	12 13	18 4	19 8	8 4	7 12	9 3	8 6	23 4	20 13	27 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 14	...	...	10 8	8 14	140 0	192 0	11 0	10 14
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 8	15 8	15 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	13 0	13 13	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 12	15 0	16 0	...	...	64 0	60 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 12	11 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 11	12 11	14 5	14 5	12 4	12 4	18 13	18 13	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 4	12 4	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 10
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	83 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Bombay	10 4	10 2	18 4	19 2	6 15	6 15	11 6	11 2	17 6	18 7	13 8	13 5	14 15	14 14	12 12	13 9	13 10	13 10	17 0	16 8	8 15	9 3	78 4	79 7	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	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 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	17 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	11 8	11 0	12 8	12 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	14 12	...	...	13 0	13 8	76 0	76 0	13 8	13 8
Satara	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 12	16 10	16 10	16 3	16 13	10 0	16 6	18 3	18 3	14 5	14 0	17 13	17 13	11 0	11 0	168 0	168 0	10 13	10 13
Sholapur	18 12	16 14	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	26 13	22 11	24 6	22 15	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	16 14	16 14	...	...	7 3	7 3	11 5	10 5	25 5	20 15	24 8	23 6⅜	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Poona (City)	12 10	11 8	13 10	13 10	9 3	9 3	9 13	9 13	17 6	17 0	16 2	16 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	14 15	14 15	..	...	18 0	18 0	67 7	67 7	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmednagar	14 5	14 5	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	19 6	19 6	18 7	18 7	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	12 15	12 15
Násik	17 4	17 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	20 2	19 12	26 2	26 2	...	...	16 8	15 13	...	...	15 11	14 6	106 8	128 0	13 8	13 8
Khándesh (Dhulia)	14 0	14 14	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	26 11	20 11	19 1	21 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 12	18 12	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	16 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	11 4	10 8	...	...	8 0	7 12	10 4	10 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	12 12
Kaira	12 0	13 5	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	21 5	22 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 11½	9 11½	11 6½	11 6½	6 4½	6 4½	10 4½	10 4½	17 11½	17 2	17 2	17 2	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	12 9	13 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	22 0	...	12 0	12 0	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 7	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	14 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	145 0	145 0	13 0	13 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	14 8	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	18 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	14 4	15 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 7	11 7	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	...	...	11 16	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	23 10	23 4	22 10	23 4	...	...	16 10	16 12	14 10	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	21 15	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 12	13 12	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Betúl	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	17 9	17 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 9	17 9	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	18 2	18 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 14	23 12	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 14	...	...	21 13	21 13	124 0	124 0	10 3	10 3
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	15 3	15 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	...	...	22 4	22 4	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 15	13 12	...	...	8 15	8 10	11 3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	17 1	17 15	180 0	160 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 2	9 2	15 0	13 5	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	21 13	...	...	12 13	10 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	16 8	16 4	...	...	12 4	11 12	14 8	14 0	23 4	19 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	14 4	14 8	130 0	120 0	9 4	9 8
Mandla	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	250 0	9 8	9 8
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	14 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	...	...	15 7	15 7	180 0	180 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	...	...	...	...	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	17 10	17 3	...	...	...	...	10 11	12 13	20 0	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	17 13	18 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	23 11	23 11	...	...	14 10	14 10	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 15	...	...	26 9	26 9	*	*	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	19 4	18 2	...	...	15 12	15 12	20 2	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 5
Berar—																										
Buldána	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	§	§	9 8	9 8
Básim	16 3	16 5	...	...	8 2	7 13	10 5	10 0	23 3	24 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 5	15 8	...	...	15 10	15 8			9 8	9 8
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	9 8	8 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0			10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	22 0	22 0			9 8	9 8
Amráoti	16 0	15 13	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0			9 0	9 0
Wún	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	32 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	12 11	12 15	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 14	11 4	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	20 1	21 7	130 0	130 0	9 4	9 4
Boláram	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	21 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 12	9 12
Chadarghat	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Firewood is sold by head-loads, cart-loads, and bullock-loads.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1890—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 14	11 5	11 5	11 5	**	**	**	**	21 14	21 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	10 3	9 10	...	...	11 2	12 13	13 13	13 13	**	**	**	**	21 13	21 13	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	17 0	17 4	128 13	120 6	13 5	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 5	10 5	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	19 13	19 13	32 5	20 11	25 6	25 6	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 3
Nilgiris	8 8	9 3	...	...	8 13	9 3	9 10	9 10	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 11	18 11	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	11 2	10 11	...	...	10 13	10 5	13 3	12 13	22 13	21 13	25 2	24 10	27 6	29 6	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	18 0	17 0	186 10	186 10	12 13	12 13
Central—																										
Bellary	5 6	15 13	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 11	12 11	28 13	27 5	**	**	**	**	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	27 5	27 5	23 10	22 10	28 5	28 5	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	13 3	13 3	...	...	10 11	11 2	12 8	12 14	24 8	24 2	23 3	21 13	27 0	30 *	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 10	14 10	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 3	12 3	29 6	29 6	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	30 14	30 14	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	**	**	**	**	**	**	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	114 3	114 3	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	28 5	28 5	...	...	11 13	12 8	13 0	11 14	27 5	27 5	34 11	34 11	28 5	28 5	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godavari	29 2	29 2	...	...	13 14	13 14	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	28 3	28 3	29 2	29 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	26 13	26 13	...	...	12 10	13 3	13 3	13 3	18 6	18 6	**	**	26 13	26 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	20 10	20 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 11	11 11	19 13	19 13	18 2	18 2	20 10	20 10	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	16 0	14 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	22 6	*	...	...	9 13	10 2	10 13	10 11	18 11	**	17 3	17 8	23 2	22	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	16 0	...	102 2	102 2	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	23 5	23 5	...	...	10 2	10 8	11 11	11 5	**	**	**	**	23 5	23 5	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	122 8	122 8	11 10	12 0
N. Arcot	27 6	27 6	...	...	10 5	11 5	11 10	11 6	23 11	23 11	20 10	21 8	27 6	27 6	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 10	100 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	22 5	22 5	...	...	10 6	11 6	13 6	13 6	**	**	23 14	23 2	23 14	23 14	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	20 6	20 6	...	...	11 10	10 13	13 6	13 13	**	**	27 10	27 10	27 3	27 3	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	21 10	21 10	...	...	9 11	9 8	10 0	9 13	**	**	21 10	20 5	22 5	21 5	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	143 6	143 6	12 3	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 0	10 0	**	**	17 10	17 10	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	58 5	58 5	15 3	14 13
Madura	9 6	9 6	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 10	11 0	**	**	17 10	17 10	21 11	21 11	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	16 0	14 0	121 8	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	8 12	8 4	9 4	9 0	34 8	34 4	21 0	21 0	26 8	26 8	14 8	14 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	12 8	10 8	11 0	13 6	7 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	17 0	21 12	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	16 6	...	...	17 0	17 0	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	11 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 6	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	132 0	132 0	9 0	9 0
Tumkur	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	39 0	31 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	13 10	13 10	...	...	8 6	10 8	11 9	11 9	25 3	25 4	...	...	30 7	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	480 0	480 0	8 15	8 0
Chitaldroog	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	44 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	16 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	16 0	16 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 10th, 1891.

The week in the present instance runs from Saturday to Saturday. Hitherto the rainfall data which has appeared in the weekly summaries has referred to the period from 8 A.M. on one Monday to 8 A.M. on the next. From the commencement of the present year this has been changed, and the week now runs from Saturday to Saturday. In carrying out this alteration the observations of two days, *viz.*, January 4th and 5th, have been twice utilized, once as the concluding days of the last summary published, and secondly as the commencing days of the present summary.

The weather charts of the 4th to the 6th January showed a continuation of the quiet settled conditions which characterised the weather of the previous week. Pressure on those three days was steadily high over North-West India, and low over the south-west of the Bay. Near the area of low pressure gradients were moderately steep, but over Central and Northern India, *i.e.*, in the neighbourhood of the high-pressure area, readings were everywhere very uniform. Calms and light variable breezes were reported from all parts of Northern and Central India, while over the Bay there was a steady northerly, and over the west of the Peninsula a steady easterly current. No rain whatever fell during these three days, and though there was a good deal of morning fog, the weather was fine, and the cloud proportion low. After 8 A.M. on the 6th the barometer began to fall briskly in the north-west, and slowly throughout the whole, of the Indian region. Slight rain at the same time commenced at Quetta, Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan, and a small area of barometric depression appeared over the North-West Himalaya. On the 8th a large change had occurred in the distribution of pressure. The high-pressure area had moved southward from North-West India to the central parts of the Peninsula, and a well-marked depression had appeared over the south-east of the Punjab. The centre lay over Sirsa and Ludhiana, where the barometer was 0·2″ below the normal. The cyclonic circulation around the storm was irregular, but the weather was very unsettled. Snow was falling on the hills, and rain at the plains stations of the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces. Except in North-West India the weather remained fine. The chart of the 9th showed that the depression had passed quickly down the Gangetic plain, and that the centre was near Benares where the abnormal depression of the barometer was 0·2″. In North-West India the barometer had risen rapidly and a high-pressure area re-appeared. Snow had again fallen over the hills and rain on the plains, but the fall was less general than on the previous day. By the 10th the depression had disappeared and the barometer had risen fast over Bengal. The general distribution and the winds were the same as those reported at the commencement of the week before the disturbance of the 8th and 9th. The only rainfall reported was a slight shower at Sibsagar.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the week has been above the normal average over Northern and below over Southern and Central India. The effect of the depression of the 8th and 9th was less marked on the temperature than might have been anticipated. During this cloudy and rainy period the day temperatures fell considerably below the normal, but the night temperatures exhibited an excess almost equally great, so that the final result was very little departure from the normal. On the hills where the snow lay both day and night temperatures were depressed.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal according to Provinces for the present week :—

	Variation of temperature from normal for week.
	°
Burma	+0·2
Bengal	+0·5
North-Western Provinces	+1·1
Punjab	+0·9
Bombay	—2·1
Central Provinces	—0·2
Guzerat and Central India	+1·3
Sind and Rajputana	+2·1
Madras	—1·3

Rain.—As shown in the preceding paragraphs, the rainfall of the past week has been confined entirely to North-West India and to the head of the Assam Valley. The whole of the rainfall in the North-West was due to the disturbance of the 8th and 9th. It occasioned rain in all the plains districts of the Punjab and in the submontane district of the North-Western Provinces, and snow at the hill stations. There was a slight excess on the hills and in the west of the Punjab, but in the other north-west divisions, where rain fell, the amount was less than usual. In the Bhramaputra Valley the average rainfall exceeded by a trifling amount the normal fall.

The general rainfall of the week is small in all divisions except parts of the Punjab (where good rain has fallen), and hence the deficiency now recorded is only of importance when taken in conjunction with the general rainfall of the season. The present week is the first of a rainfall period which runs from January 1st to February 28th. This period covers the cold weather rainfall of Northern India. Hence the figures given in the fourth and fifth columns of the final table are the same as those in the first and second columns, while the sixth shows the differences of the third column expressed as a percentage.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 10th, 1891.			Rainfall data from January 4th to January 10th, 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, January 4th to January 10th, 1891.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
	Central do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·12	—100
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	—100
	Do. (Bramaputra)	0·17	0·12	+0·05	0·17	0·12	+ 42
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	—100
	Central do.	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	—100
	North do.	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	—100
	Orissa	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·15	—100
	Behar (South)	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	—100
	Do. (North)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	—100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·23	—0·23	0	0·23	—100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	—100
	Do. (North)	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·18	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·23	—0·23	0	0·23	—·00
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·15	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	0·04	0·21	—0·17	0·04	0·21	— 81
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·03	0·32	—0·29	0·03	0·32	— 91
	Do. (Central)	0·04	0·17	—0·13	0·04	0·17	— 76
	Do. (Sub-montane)	0·46	0·47	—0·01	0·46	0·47	— 2
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·82	0·78	+0·04	0·82	0·78	+ 5
	Do. (North-West)	0·22	0·38	—0·16	0·22	0·38	— 42
	Do. (West)	0·16	0·07	+0·09	0·16	0·07	+129
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·13	—100
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·03	—100
	Coorg	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mysore	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Konkan	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	—100
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	Hyderabad (North)						
	Khandeish	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	—100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·14	—100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	—100
	Do. (Central)	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·15	—100
	Do. (East)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	—100
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	—100
	Sind	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·12	—100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·11	—100
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	—100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·12	—100
Madras	East coast (North)	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	—100
	Do. (North) A	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	—100
	East coast (Central)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	—100
	Do. (South)	0	0·23	—0·23	0	0·23	—100
	Madras (South)	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·15	—100

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *15th January, 1891.*

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.—No report received.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Slight rain in parts of Sindh. Standing crops withering in parts of one and damaged by locusts or blight in parts of two districts. Cotton and wheat diseased or blighted in a few talukas. Crops otherwise good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th January.*—No rain; weather continues generally fine. Winter rice harvest is practically finished with good outturn. Condition of the *rabi* crops is generally reported to be good, but rain is required in some districts, and in Hooghly and Khoolna slight damage has been done by locusts. Some of the earlier *rabi* crops are being gathered. Poppy and tobacco are generally reported as doing well, but in some parts rain is now required for the former crop. Sugarcane harvest is progressing and giving a fair outturn. *Boro* or spring rice is being transplanted and doing well. Price of rice has remained almost stationary during the week, but is generally lower than at this time last year.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Rain has fallen in several districts, in some accompanied by hail. No damage to crops reported. *Rabi* prospects continue favourable. Supplies ample, and prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Rain has fallen throughout the province. Prices unsettled in Delhi, rising in Sialkote and Dera Ismail Khan, and stationary elsewhere. Sowings of *rabi* crops over; weeding in progress in Lahore. More rain wanted in Delhi. Ploughing for *khirif* crops commenced in Shahpur. Condition of standing crops is reported good. Crops have benefited by the recent rains and are progressing except on low lands. Slight fall of hail is reported from the Sharakpur district, Lahore Division. Locusts appeared in parts of the Rawalpindi district. Fodder sufficient, except in Delhi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Weather cloudy with slight rain at close of week. Prospects of winter crops continue favourable. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly completed. Outturns good. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th January.*—Reaping of paddy is approaching completion in most districts and is finished in five. Transplanting of dry-weather crops continues in three districts and ploughing in two others. Wheat in Yeu, and wheat and gram in Sagaing are doing well. The price of paddy has risen in three, and fallen in seven, districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy nearly over. Ploughing of land for early rice and gathering of mustard, commenced. Prospects generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Standing crops in good condition in Mysore. Paddy sown in parts. Prospects generally favourable. Prices risen in Shimoga.

No change in Coorg during the week. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Weather cold and cloudy in Berar. Threshing of *jowari* continues. Cotton-picking almost completed in some districts. *Rabi* crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

No report received from Hyderabad.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Slight rain in Neemuch during the week. Opium crop in Rajgarh of Bhopal slightly affected by cloudy weather, but crop in Western Malwa reported good. Prices of food-grains falling in Bundelkhand. No other material changes since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Slight rainfall throughout Rajputana, except in Bickanir, Bhurtpore, Kotah, Jhallawar, Kherwara, and Partabgarh. Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory. Harvests fair. Cattle generally in fair condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in some places; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 15th January.*—Weather partially cloudy and cold. Wheat progressing. Mustard is being sown.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVIII 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 28th December, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Week ending 27th December, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 28th December, 1889. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 27th December, 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	9,44,667	619	1,526	8,86,244	581	3,24,73,852	548	3,04,62,649	516	...	20,11,203
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	12,657	222	57	10,454	183	3,79,732	171	3,79,289	172	...	443
Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	930	30	30	1,078	55	79,243	55	75,734	54	...	509
Ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (*b*)	347	52,893	152	585	79,182	135	13,30,647	112	22,80,866	102	9,41,219	...
20th Dec., 1890	Indian Midland (*c*)	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	(*e*)22,48,302	86	(*f*)22,52,072	79	4,670	...
27th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,91,059	234	1,672	3,80,000	227	1,41,98,306	219	1,20,02,305	185	..	21,95,941
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Southern Maratha	978	87,294	89	1,043	95,489	92	30,39,274	87	33,50 018	84	3,10,744	...
Ditto	Ditto, Mysore section	296	20,631	70	296	26,170	88	7,38,149	73	9,20,039	80	1,81,890	...
27th Dec., 1890	Villupuram-Guntakal—Nellore-Tirupati section	83	5,279	64	83	6,343	76	1,86,014	58	1,79,457	56	...	6,557
	Villupuram-Tiruvannamalai section	...	...	...	42	865	21	...	...	(*g*)18,840	75	18,840	...
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Bengal and North-Western*	649	69,851	108	699	84,590	121	31,40,099	125	32,15,030	123	74,931	...
	Total	5,644	15,86,071	281	6,939	15,71,315	200	5,78,19,618	(*j*) 241	5,51,37,259	(*i*) 211	...	26,82,359
	State Lines worked by the State.												
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	North Western	2,369	(*h*)6,24,789	264	2,395	(*i*)5,15,964	215	2,13,11,990	224	1,97,26,787	213	...	15,85,203
20th Dec., 1890	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	54,79,250	208	49,22,448	187	...	5,56,802
13th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	(*k*)2,25,118	58	(*l*)2,18,148	56	...	6,970
20th ditto	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	(*e*)82,80,629	303	(*f*)82,26,310	285	...	63,310
20th ditto	Bengal Central†	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	(*e*)15,50,200	110	(*f* 4,78,839	101	...	71,460
20th ditto	Nalhati	...	...	...	..	(*d*)	...	(*e*)72,378	70	(*f*)67,750	65	...	4,628
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Wardha Coal (*m*)	45	10,364	230	45	24,570	546	5,82,537	333	7,38,071	424	1,55,534	...
20th Dec., 1890	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	(*e*)7,926	28	(*f*)12,891	42	4,965	...
20th ditto	Jorhat	..	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	(*e*)44,825	40	(*f*)47,309	44	2,484	...
20th ditto	Burma (*n*)	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	(*e*)32,67,723	156	(*f*)36,45,545	174	2,77,822	...
	Total	2,414	6,35,153	263	2,440	5,40,534	222	3,08,31,075	216	3,80,84,107	208	...	17,47,568
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Great Indian Peninsula (*o*)	1,447	10,12,443	700	1,447	9,10,320	629	2,52,71,984	449	2,60,68,223	465	7,96,239	...
27th Dec., 1890	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,50,498	543	461	2,69,000	584	93,55,546	522	91,00,915	510	...	2,54,631
27th ditto	Madras	840	2,25,015	269	840	1,93,350	230	69,30,575	213	72,69,289	224	3,29,714	...
27th ditto	South Indian	654	1,68,058	165	655	1,30,930	199	43,18,454	170	46,45,859	183	3,27,405	...
	Total	3,402	15,90,614	469	3,403	15,03,300	442	4,58,85,559	347	4,70,84,286	357	11,98,727	...
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	11,460	38,17,838	333	11,882	36,15,149	304	14,35,36,852	258	14,03,05,652	243	...	32 31,200
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,50,70,148	135	7,28,70,290	120	...	21,99,858
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,84,66,704	123	6,74,35,362	117	...	10,31,342
	Assisted Companies.												
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Tarakeshwar	22	4,108	187	22	4.311	196	2,01,507	236	2,01,028	236	...	479
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,862	102	67	6,206	93	2,67,501	103	2,62,019	101	...	5,482
20th Dec., 1890	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	(*e*)3,44,956	116	(*f*)3,70,466	125	25,510	...
	Total	89	10,970	123	89	10,517	118	8,13,964	125	8,33,513	129	19,549	...
	Native States Lines worked by Companies.												
27th Dec., 1890	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	46,408	131	354	45,604	129	17,21,874	125	18,35,862	134	1,13,988	...
27th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,666	44	72	2,830	39	1,02,457	45	1,47,592	56	45,135	...
27th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana	27	899	33	27	900	33	30,005	37	34,850	33	...	4,155
27th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlad	...	...	...	13	710	55	...	...	(*p*)31,520	72	31,520	...
	Total	440	49,913	113	466	50,044	107	18,63,336	109	20,49,824	115	1,80,488	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Rajpura-Bhatinda	108	8,540	79	108	7,892	73	(*q*)90,056	76	3,79,679	91	2,89,623	...
	Native States Lines.												
27th Dec., 1890	Jodhpore	124	6,802	55	124	5,900	48	2,58,379	54	2,62,807	55	4,428	...
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	330	27,766	84	334	27,516	82	9,57,550	87	11,31,327	88	1,73,777	...
Ditto	Morvi	68	3,456	51	94	5,829	62	1,37,663	52	2,20,253	63	91,590	...
	Total	521	38,024	73	552	39,245	71	13,53,592	73	16,23,387	76	2,69,795	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st December, 1889.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th December, 1890.
(*g*) Total receipts from 17th November, 1890.
(*h*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway only.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*j*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway from 1st April to 28th December, 1889, and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railway from 1st April to 12th October, 1889.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th December, 1889.
(*l*) Total receipts from 1st April to 13th December, 1890.
(*m*) Includes Warora Colliery.
(*n*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*o*) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*p*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890.
(*q*) 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.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd January, 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
(EMIGRATION).

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1890.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Natal. Male.	Natal. Female.	Natal. Total.	Natal. Proportion of women to men.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	6	5	11	38·83 women per every 100 men.	6	5	11
From 2 to 10 years	15	12	27		15	12	27
„ 10 to 20 „	21	10	31		21	10	31
„ 20 to 30 „	174	66	240		174	66	240
„ 30 to 40 „	11	4	15		11	4	15
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	227	97	324	...	227	97	324

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

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	4	7	11	...	4	7	11
North-Western Provinces	123	57	180	...	123	57	180
Oudh	98	33	131	...	98	33	131
Central India	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal and Native States	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Mixed Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	227	97	324	...	227	97	324

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	18	15	33	...	18	15	33
Agriculturists	145	51	196	...	145	51	196
Artisans	19	7	26	...	19	7	26
Low castes	45	14	59	...	45	14	59
Musulmans	...	10	10	...	...	10	10
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	227	97	324	...	227	97	324

Memorandum.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	227	87	314
2. Musulmans	...	10	10
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	227	97	324

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of November, 1890.

| Articles, and whither imported. | Whence exported. | | |

for the first quarter of 1890 having been already given in the Public Works Department Resolution No. 733 R. T., dated 17th October 1890 :—

Railway.	Number of accidents during the 2nd quarter of 1890.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	1	...	...	2	3	2	3
Bengal-Nágpur	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Indian Midland	1	...	...	1	2	1	2
Rajputana-Malwa	3	...	2	...	1	...	3
Southern Marátha	3	...	4	...	3	...	7
North-Western	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Great Indian Peninsula	6	...	1	1	8	1	9
Total	...	...	7	5	20	5	27
Average for two corresponding previous periods	...	5	47	2	8	7	55

2. On the East Indian Railway, on the 4th June 1890, two servants were killed and three injured by a down goods colliding with a down ballast train working at mile 776 between Jaswantnagar and Etáwah.

3. On the Bengal-Nágpur Railway, on the 13th June 1890, the engine of a construction train ran into a light trolly in charge of a mistry at mileage 376. This accident was due to the trolly being on the line without signals, and resulted in one of the trolly men being killed.

4. On the Indian Midland Railway, on the 25th April 1890, nine 3rd class carriages were blown away from the Gwalior station by a severe storm, and collided with a material train which was standing on the line at the Morar station. All the 3rd class carriages were damaged, and one cooly killed and two servants seriously injured.

5. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway on the 11th May 1890, a trolly, which was following an up mixed train, ran into the rear brake of the train at mileage 327, Malwa Section, near Kálakhund station, and an employé who was sitting on the trolly had his left leg fractured. Again, on the 12th June 1890, owing to the neglect of the gateman, the engine of a down goods ran over a cart and injured the cart man at the level crossing at mileage 49-17, Rewári-Ferozepore Section, between Mánheru and Bhiwáni stations, and on the 27th June 1890 the engine of an up goods ran into the level crossing gate at mileage 188-13 between Ratíka Nagla and Háthras Road stations in consequence of the gates having been blown across the line by a strong wind, and a man was injured by the recoil of the gates.

6. On the Southern Marátha Railway, on the 22nd April 1890, two firemen of No. 56 down mixed train were slightly hurt in consequence of the train coming into collision with No. 67 up goods at Khanapur, Poona Branch, while the latter was being shunted. On the 5th May 1890 No. 8 down mixed train ran into a cart at mileage 77·8, main line, between Hubli and Dundúr, and injured the man driving the cart; and again on the 22nd May 1890, three passengers and a Traffic Inspector were slightly injured at Pachhapur owing to the carriages of No. 62 down passenger train, except the rear brake van and the engine, having been blown off the line by a strong wind.

7. On the North-Western Railway, on the 21st May 1890, a collision took place at Ráewind between No. 1 up through passenger train and an up goods, the former running into the station against signals, by which the guard of the passenger train was injured. Again, on the 26th May 1890, a trolly man was injured by a collision between No. 46 down goods and a Sub-Inspector's trolly at mileage 271-16 on Nara Bridge between Sángi and Rohri through the carelessness of the Sub-Inspector as well as that of the driver in running at an excessive speed.

8. The accident in which a servant (a brakesman) was injured on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway took place on the 7th April 1890, and was due to a collision between a pilot engine and No. 1 up train (empty) from Cawnpore.

9. On the 8th April 1890, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a gateman, while driving a cow from the line at mileage 233¼, North-East line, between Páchora and Máheji, was knocked down by a down train, and died from the effect of the injuries received. On the 22nd April 1890 a collision took place between an up goods and a down goods at Boribyál in consequence of the head pointsman having failed to lock up the facing points for the main line to allow the up train to run through, This accident resulted in slight injuries to the driver and head guard of the latter train. On the 29th April 1890, at Akola, some empty wagons which the carting Agents' porters were hand-shunting towards the main line collided with some loaded wagons and set them in motion, causing them to run into and damage the level crossing gate. The gateman in trying to open the gate was slightly injured. On the 3rd May 1890 an up passenger train, owing to the carelessness of the signalman who had lowered the up signal when the up line was not clear, collided with a train of empties which was standing foul of the main line at Victoria terminus. A passenger and the driver and fireman of the up train were injured, the two latter slightly, and the rolling-stock and engine were much damaged by this accident. On the 30th May 1890 the gauge glass of the engine of a down goods train burst near Pádali, and the driver in his endeavour to shut the gauge column cocks had his hand scalded. On the 4th June 1890 the engine of the up mail train came in contact with two small water tanks between Kadabgaon and Hotgi, which had been blown across the rails at mileage 298·66, South-East line, by a heavy storm. The engine and first brake van left the rails and ran down the bank at the Ingola Bridge, while the 3rd class carriage nearest to the engine and five other vehicles were derailed. The guard and fireman were also injured, and considerable damage was done to rolling-stock.

10. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes due to "Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c.," and the number of persons killed and injured thereby (*vide* abstracts Nos. 3 and 4) :—

Serial No.	Causes of accidents.	Average of corresponding periods of two previous years.	Six months ending 30th June 1890. Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, and engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	23	21	...	1	...	5	...	6
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	37	40	...	...	2	6	2	6
4	Collisions between light engines	1	11	...	...	1	...	1	...
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	33	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	179	152	...	...	...	1	...	1

Serial No.	Causes of accidents.	Average of corresponding periods of two previous years.	SIX MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE 1890.						
			Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	24	32	...		...	2	...	2
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	772	894	...	...	1	...	1	...
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line	69	83	(*a*) 1	(*b*) 5	1	2	2	7
11	Trains running through gates at level-crossings	21	39	...	(*c*) 1	...	1	...	2
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(*a*)	The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines	35	60	...	...	...	1	...	1
13	The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	106	179	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	The failure of tyres	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	„ wheels	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	„ axles	44	49	...	...	1	1	1	1
17	„ brake apparatus	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	„ couplings	65	112	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	„ tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Broken rails	15	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	17	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fire in trains	109	135	..	...	...	...	...	...
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	29	36	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Other accidents	129	114	...	3	1	5	1	8
	TOTAL FOR 1890	...	2,053	(*a*) 1	(*d*)10	7	24	8	34
	Total—Average of corresponding periods of two previous years	..	1,721	4	53	1	15	5	68

(*a*) Not passenger, but a cartman.
(*b*) Not passengers, but cartmen.
(*c*) Not passenger.
(*d*) Of these 6 were not passengers.

11. The principal variations occurred under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 152 against 179; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 894 against 772; "The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines," 60 against 35; "The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," 179 against 106; "The failure of couplings," 112 against 65; and "Fire in trains," 135 against 109.

12. The decrease under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" was mainly due to the number of accidents of this description having decreased from 9 to 2 on the Burma State Railway, from 29 to 23 on the Madras Railway, from 11 to 6 on the South Indian Railway, from 13 to 7 on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and 14 to 9 on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway. On the Bengal-Nágpur Railway there was an increase from 5 to 13 under this head.

13. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Marátha Railway, *viz.*, 144; the Eastern Bengal State Railway with 89 comes next; then the South Indian with 80 and the Rajputana-Malwa with 74. As compared with the average of the corresponding periods of two previous years, there

was an increase of 26 accidents under this head on the Indian Midland Railway' 27 on the Southern Marátha Railway, 38 on the Southern Marátha Railway' Mysore Section, and 19 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and a decrease of 33 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and 29 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

14. Of the 60 cases of "The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines," 18 occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and 16 on the North-Western. On the former line there was an increase of 14 accidents under this head.

15. The number of accidents recorded under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway rose from 6 to 33, on the Southern Marátha Railway, Mysore Section, from *nil* to 10, on the Indian Midland Railway, from 3 to 10, and on the Eastern Bengal State Railway from 10 to 17.

16. Of 112 cases of "Failure of couplings," 24 occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 16 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and 10 on the Southern Marátha Railway.

17. There were 135 cases of "Fire in trains," of which 38 were recorded on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 30 on each of the two lines, the North-Western and the Madras.

18. The number of "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains" was largest on the North-Western Railway, being 12 out of a total of 40. Next to it was the Eastern Bengal State Railway with 4 accidents.

19. Of 49 instances in which axles failed, 34 occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

20. The accidents from "Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts" numbered 36, of which 14 were returned by the North-Western Railway and 13 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

21. The number of accidents classed as "Other accidents" was 114, of which 30 were recorded on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; but as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of two previous years, there was a decrease of 22 such accidents on this railway.

22. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were 24 killed and 73 injured against 17 killed and 67 injured, and the casualties to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were 78 killed and 229 injured against 82 killed and 302 injured. (For details, *vide* Abstract No. 2.)

23. The total number of casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, suicides, &c., was 252 killed and 380 injured against 242 killed and 493 injured.

24. In addition to the above, 17 persons are reported to have been killed and 74 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 374 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India notices that with an increase of 1,399·84 miles, or 9·57 per cent., in the mean mileage open, and of 1,062,036 miles, or 3·90 per cent., in the train mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., on Indian railways show an increase of 332, or 19·29 per cent., as compared with the average of the two corresponding previous half-years.

The number of passengers injured by accidents to trains, &c., is 0·133 per million of passengers carried. No passengers were killed.

The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., increased from 17 killed and 67 injured to 24 killed and 73 injured.

The accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., have decreased from 82 killed and 302 injured to 78 killed and 229 injured.

The total number of persons killed from all causes over the whole of the Indian Railway system, as compared with the average of the corresponding

half-years of two previous years, increased from 242 to 252, or 4·13 per cent., and the number injured decreased from 493 to 380, or 22·92 per cent., against the increases of 9·57 and 3·90 per cent. in the open and train mileages.

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

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be communicated for information to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin.

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

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

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

Documents accompanying.
Abstract Returns of Accidents for the six months ending the 30th June 1890.

Enclosure to Government of India, P. W. D., No. 3 R. T., dated 5th January 1891.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the SIX months ending 30th June 1890, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed.	Injured.	REMARKS.
Passengers:—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c.	...	4	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	24	73	
Servants:—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c.	7	24	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	78	229	
Other persons:—			
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	9	6	
Trespassers	87	33	
Suicides	38	3	
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	9	8	
TOTAL	252	380	

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA by the RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying as far as practicable

No. 2.

TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between PASSENGERS' the Nature and Causes of the Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

| Serial number. | RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SERVANTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | OTHERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, as having occurred on the several Railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.

	EAST INDIAN.							BENGAL-NAGPUR.							INDIAN MIDLAND.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Inj		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	3	...	...	2	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	13	...	...	...	1	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	55	...	...	...	...	..	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	..	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	7	.	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	1	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	8	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	2	1	2
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	108	...	..	2	6	2	6	75	...	...	1	...	1	...	94	...	...	1	2	1	2

	RAJPUTANA-MALWA.								SOUTHERN MARATHA.							
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	...	...	...	.	...		2	...	...	...		...	..	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	.	...		4	...	...		2	...	2	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	..	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	4	...	...	...	...	..	...		1	...	...	..	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	.	...	...	...	...	...		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	.	...	...		5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	74	...	...	...	...	...	...		144	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	13	...	(a)1	...	...	...	1		8	...	(a)1	...	..	...	1	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	4	...	(b)1	...	...	...	1		6	...	...	..	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines	18	...	...	...	...	...	...		7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	10	...	..	...	...	...	...		8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	..	...	...	...	..	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	34	...	...	1	1	1	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	24	...	..	...	...	...	...		10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	..	...	...	...	..	..		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...	..	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	9	...	...	...	1	...	1		6	...	3	..	1	...	4	
25. Other accidents	219	...	(b)2	1	2	1	4		220	...	(c)4	...	3	...	7	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES																

(b) Not passengers.

(c) Of these, one was not a passenger, but a cartman.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, &c.—*continued.*

STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES—*concld.*

	SOUTHERN MARATHA, MYSORE SECTION.							
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...		...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	3	...	...	...	...		...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.

	NORTH-WESTERN.							OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.							LUCKNOW-SITAPUR-SERAMAU.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	5	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto tubes, &c., of engines	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	33	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	15	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	224	...	...	1	2	1	2	58	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...

	TIRHOOT.							
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, &c.—*continued.*

STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE—*continued.*

	Eastern Bengal.							Nalhati.							Wardha Coal.							Cherra-Companyganj.							Jorhat.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
6. Goods trains or parts of good trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	5	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	89	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	6	(a)1	(a)3	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, spring, &c., of engines	17	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	3	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	16	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	13	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	182	(a)1	(a)3	...	...	1	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, &c.—*continued.*

STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE—*concld.* | LINES WORKED BY GUARANTEED COMPANIES,

	Burma.							Great Indian Peninsula.							Bombay, Baroda and Central India.							Madras.							South Indian.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	23		...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	..	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	1	1	8	1	9	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, &c.—*continued.*

ASSISTED COMPANIES.

	Dhoghur.							Darjeeling-Himalayan.							Bengal and North-Western.							Rohilkahnd-Kumaun.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of good trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	..	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions in the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, &c.,—*continued.*

ASSISTED COMPANIES—*concld.* / NATIVE STATES LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.

	Dibru-Sadiya.							Thatón-Duyinzáik.							The Nizam's Guaranteed State.							The Gaekwar's Dabhoi.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	9	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1890, &c.—*concluded.*

| | NATIVE STATES LINES. | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1889-90.

No. 14I., Calcutta, the 21st January 1891.

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

Read—

Letter No. 6329I., dated 28th November 1890, from the Government of the Punjab, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1889-90, and Resolution by that Government reviewing the report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The canals in operation in the Punjab are twelve in number, as stated in the Review of the Irrigation Revenue Report for 1888-89. One of them is classed as a Protective work, and the Capital outlay on it is met under Account head 35; six are classed as Major Works on which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue, being met under Account head 49; while the remaining five are classed as Minor Works, the Capital outlay being charged against Revenue and met under Account head 43. One of the latter, the Muzaffargarh system of Canals, has, however, no Capital account. In addition to the above works in operation, the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal was under construction, and the Jhelum Canal project is in abeyance. Both of these are classed under 49.

2. The following statement shows the Capital outlay on each class of works during and up to the end of the year :—

	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
MAJOR WORKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35) . .	1	51,960	11,945	47	1,704	65,656	1,700	67,356	35,71,579
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49)	8	6,69,859	1,77,231	26,517	1,83,666	10,57,273	34,822	10,92,095	5,65,36,281
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept (Account head 43) . . .	4	302	69	...	57	428	10	438	18,61,412
TOTAL .	13	7,22,121	1,89,245	26,564	1,85,427	11,23,357	36,532	11,59,889	6,19,69,272

3. The principal outlay was again incurred on the Chenab Canal, on which it amounted to Rs. 3,79,161 for works; the excavation of the Rakh and Hafizabad Lower Branches being proceeded with and progress made with the major and minor distributaries. During the year, the Secretary of State's sanction was received to the revised estimate for this canal amounting to Rs. 1,03,74,951. This amount includes the original sanction of Rs. 30,59,474, and provides in addition for the construction of a weir and the head works required to convert the canal from an inundation into a perennial canal. The new work was put in hand immediately on receipt of the sanction, and expenditure was incurred on account of a railway for the transport of material, and on the under-sluices, regulator, and necessary buildings.

On the Sirhind Canal the outlay was Rs. 51,183 from Imperial, and Rs. 24,017 from contributions by Native States. Eighty-three miles were added to the distributaries on the Bhatinda Branch.

Rupees 55,201 were spent on the Bari Doab Canal, Rs. 57,793 on the Western Jumna Canal, and Rs. 51,960 on the Swat River Canal, chiefly on account of small works.

The Capital outlay on Minor Works was limited to Rs. 302 on the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal.

4. On the works not in operation, there was an expenditure on works of Rs. 64,575 from Imperial, and of Rs. 21,184 from Contributions on account of the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal. The expenditure on this branch is not for the present incorporated with that on the main project. There was also a small outlay on works of Rs. 1,739 on account of the Jhelum Canal.

5. The following statement shows the mileage of main canal and distributaries sanctioned and in operation :—

	Sanctioned.		Completed.	
	Miles of Canals.	Miles of Distributaries.	Miles of Canals.	Miles of Distributaries.
MAJOR WORKS.				
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35)	22	129	22	126
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) . .	1,350	5,232	1,164	4,793
MINOR WORKS.				
Of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43) . . .	1,782	180	1,781	155

Of the total length of main canal 432 miles are navigable.

6. The actual financial results of the year for the twelve canals in operation were as follows, the Native States portion of the Sirhind Canal being excluded.

The Irrigation Revenue includes the rabi collections of 1888-89 and the kharif collections of 1889-90 :—

Canal.	Total direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of year.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital Outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue.*	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.									
(35) Protective Irrigation Works—									
Swat River Canal .	35,71,579	2,46,238	2,726	2,48,964	91,759	7,898	99,657	1,49,307	4·18
(49) Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—									
Western Jumna .	1,11,20,864	10,60,785	1,13,617	11,74,402	4,75,044	32,940	5,07,984	6,66,418	5·99
Bari Doab . .	1,64,06,476	17,02,249	1,18,425	18,20,674	5,69,079	39,777	6,08,856	12,11,818	7 38
Sirhind . . .	2,35,63,278	12,54,720	83,918	13,38,638	6,03,514	37,701	6,41,215	6,97,423	2·96
Chenab . . .	37,83,838	76,238	864	77,102	98,218	4,297	1,02,515	—25,413	...
Lower Sohag and Para . . .	6,70,413	82,210	743	82,953	57,824	5,036	62,860	20,093	2·99
Sidhnai . . .	8,41,079	2,23,349	715	2,24,064	85,362	5,666	91,028	1,33,036	15·82
Total of Major Works, 1889-90 . . .	5,99,57,527	46,45,789	3,21,008	49,66,797	19,80,800	1,33,315	21,14,115	28,52,682	4·76
Total for 1888-89 .	5,89,48,409	40,42,515	3,22,479	43,64,994	18,54,104	1,18,883	19,72,987	23,92,007	4·05
Minor Works.									
(43) Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Upper Sutlej . .	5,77,632	1,73,922	4,692	1,78,614	1,13,262	8,978	1,22,240	56,374	9·76
Lower Sutlej and Chenab . .	1,10,102	3,22,855	2,38,327	5,61,182	3,10,805	10,467	3,21,272	2,39,910	217·89
Indus Inundation .	7,08,791	1,55,690	83,191	2,38,881	2,31,227	11,757	2,42,984	—4,103	...
Shahpur Inundation	40,739	42,312	1,078	43,390	21,435	630	22,065	21,325	52·34
Total of Minor Works, 1889-90 . . .	14,37,264	6,94,779	3,27,288	10,22,067	6,76,729	31,832	7,08,561	3,13,506	21·81
Total for 1888-89	18,60,974	6,87,992	3,65,878	10,53,870	7,57,666	34,503	7,92,169	2,61,701	†14·06
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Mozaffargarh, 1889-90.	...	2,56,861	99,737	3,56,598	1,65,240	6,932	1,72,172	1,84,426	...
,, 1888-89.	...	2,52,798	1,41,996	3,94,794	1,99,906	6,047	2,05,953	1,88,841	...
Grand Total, 1889-90.	6,13,94,791	55,97,429	7,48,033	63,45,462	28,22,769	1,72,079	29,94,848	33,50,611	‡5·46
,, 1888-89.	6,08,09,383	49,83,305	8,30,353	58,13,658	28,11,676	1,59,433	29,71,109	28,42,549	‡4·37

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.

† This percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay includes Madhopur Workshops.

‡ These percentages of net Revenue on Capital outlay do not include Muzaffargarh Canals.

7. The returns from the Major Works are extremely satisfactory, their aggregate gross revenue showing an increase of six lakhs over the figures for the previous year. All the canals share in the improved return, and it is noticed that the Swat River Canal, the satisfactory returns from which were commented upon in last year's review, has now paid more than its annual interest charges within five years of the commencement of irrigation, although constructed merely as a Protective Work.

The Minor Works show in the aggregate a small decrease in gross revenue compared with the figures for 1888-89, but the early cessation of the monsoon in August was unfavourable to the Inundation canals.

The working expenses for the Major Works show an increase of Rs. 1,41,128 over the figures for the previous year. This is attributed partly to the smaller Capital outlay which threw a larger proportion of the charges for establishment on to Revenue account, also to an increase in collection and measuring charges on account of the larger area irrigated, and to the increasing requirements of the new canals as the irrigation projects develop.

8. The interest charges on Capital outlay for the year, excluding those for the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, and the Jhelum Canal, amount to Rs. 22,72,655. There was therefore a net surplus of revenue, after allowing for these charges, of Rs. 5,80,027 against Rs. 1,64,313 in 1888-89. The interest account up to the close of the year shows a net balance in favour of the canals of Rs. 1,98,33,207.

9. The following statement exhibits the revenue assessed for the year. This includes the *rabi* assessment for the year under review, which is not collected, however, till the following year, so that a comparison between the assessment and the figures in paragraph 6 showing collections is not possible :—

Canal.	Area Irrigated.		Assessment, 1889-90.						Assessment, 1888-89.	Rate per acre irrigated.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	Water rates.	Occupiers' rates.	Owners' rates.	Share of land revenue.	Water advantage rates.	Gross assessed revenue, excluding miscellaneous.		1889-90.	1888-89.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Swat River . . .	91,196	107,910	2,27,646	...	...	...	...	2,27,646	2,70,222	2·50	2·50
Western Jumna . .	419,968	290,802	...	9,95,100	3,15,516	47,364	...	13,57,980	10,56,512	3·23	3·63
Bari Doab . . .	523,409	519,226	...	13,06,892	...	...	4,33,675	17,40,567	17,37,571	3·32	3·34
Sirhind	488,981	476,650	15,15,514	...	...	...	...	15,15,514	13,12,184	3·10	2·75
Chenab	39,308	47,644	...	80,951	...	...	...	80,951	75,360	2·06	1·58
Lower Sohag and Para .	63,223	61,986	78,115	...	...	...	...	78,115	65,836	1·23	1·06
Sidhnai	109,082	108,885	1,80,039	...	...	...	...	1,80,039	2,13,002	1·65	1·95
Upper Sutlej . . .	147,775	139,754	...	21,240	...	1,39,796	20,664	1,81,700	1,70,557	1·23	1·22
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	374,494	349,508	...	173	...	3,22,713	...	3,22,886	3,19,148	0·86	0·91
Indus	214,544	201,781	...	...	...	1,55,698	...	1,55,698	1,56,067	0·73	0·77
Shahpur	18,535	20,157	42,070	...	...	...	...	42,070	42,045	2·27	2·09
Muzaffargarh . . .	306,658	289,827	...	...	...	2,56,861	...	2,56,861	2,52,926	0·84	0·87
Total .	2,797,172	2,614,130	20,43,984	24,04,356	3,15,516	9,22,432	4,54,339	61,40,627	56,71,360	2·19	2·17

10. The area irrigated shows an increase of 183,042 acres over the figures for 1888-89, which were previously the largest on record. The increase may be largely attributed to the long drought from the beginning of September to the beginning of March, with the almost entire failure of the winter rains, which caused a largely increased demand for water from the perennial canals for the rabi crop. The increase is most marked in the case of the Western Jumna Canal, which shows a growth in irrigated area of no less than 129,166 acres over the figures for 1888-89.

The increase in the average assessment per acre in the case of the Chenab Canal is due to the smaller area of new irrigation which pays a lower assessment.

The areas of kharif and rabi crop for the year under review were as follows :—

	Kharif, Acres.	Rabi, Acres.
Perennial Canals	544,978	1,017,883
Inundation Canals	704,514	529,797
Total . .	1,249,492	1,547,680

11. The areas of the principal crops cultivated during the last two years compare as follows :—

Principal Crops.

	1889-90, Acres.	1888-89, Acres.
Sugarcane	54,236	71,561
Rice	184,781	165,837
Jowár	169,085	171,939
Maize	101,031	122,392
Wheat	1,023,321	935,510
Cotton	240,640	215,688

Maize cultivation which in 1887-88 showed a remarkable increase has declined somewhat, but the area under this crop was still nearly three times as large as in 1885-86 and 1886-87. Sugarcane cultivation has declined from the high figures reached in the two previous years. The most marked advance is in the case of the wheat crop, the area cultivated being the largest on record.

The value of the crops irrigated is estimated at 814 lakhs.

12. In the following table the irrigating duty of each cubic foot of water per second is given for the perennial canals. The duty is based on the average discharge during the days the canals were in flow :—

Canal.	Maximum discharge as designed.	Maximum discharge during year	Average Discharged at Head.		Acres irrigated per cubic feet of average discharge.	
			Kharif.	*Rabi.*		
	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.		Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Swat River	700	648	472	534	51	126
Western Jumna . . .	2,800	3,200	2,370	2,330	78	101
Bari Doab	3,000	3,836	3,593	1,862	58	169
Sirhind	3,840*	3,678	2,305	2,839	43	137
Chenab	2,350	590	245	282	112	42

* Excluding Native States Branches.

The abnormally high kharif duty, in the case of the Chenab Canal, is due to the failure of the supply towards the end of the season. The low rabi duty on the same canal was occasioned by there having been a supply of water in excess of the demand on the completion of the river bund.

13. The working of the Native States branches of the Sirhind Canal is again described in considerable detail in the report. As was shown in paragraph 12 of the review of the Report for 1888-89, the water-supply available is not utilised in the Native States to nearly the same effect as on the British branches, and though there was a slight improvement in this respect in 1889-90, the disproportion is still very noticeable. The three States compare as follows :—

State.	Area actually irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigable according to British standard.
	Acres.	
Patiala	131,841	57
Nábha	10,001	41
Jhind	10,593	51

14. The following statement exhibits the working of these branches :—

State.	Capital Outlay.	Gross Revenue, less refunds.	Working expenses.	Water-rates assessed.	Area irrigated.	Water-rate per acre.	Working expenses per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Patiala . .	1,11,11,751	3,40,014	3,67,537	4,20,258	131,841	3·19	2·78
Nábha . .	11,69,658	43,427	48,423	37,462	10,001	3·74	4·84
Jhind . .	10,10,159	40,564	38,500	37,022	10,593	3·49	3·63
Total .	1,32,91,568	4,24,005	4,54,460	4,94,742	152,435	3·25	2·98

15. The distributaries on the Western Jumna Canal, which have been made over to the Jhind State, have done much better work, and the area irrigated

from them during the year is greater than that for which the distributaries were designed.

16. The following statement gives the details of the working expenses of the various canals :—

	Canals.	1889-90. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	1888-89. Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Perennial	(35) Protective Irrigation Works—Swat River Canal	33,617	56,411	1,731	7,898	99,657	94,657
Perennial	(49) Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—Western Jumna Canal	2,36,351	2,34,576	4,117	32,940	5,07,984	4,98,529
Perennial	Bari Doab Canal	2,78,557	2,83,059	7,463	39,777	6,08,856	6,01,007
Perennial	Sirhind Canal (British portion)	3,27,801	2,69,291	6,422	37,701	6,41,215	5,66,604
Perennial	Chenab Canal	66,606	30,690	922	4,297	1,02,515	81,841
Inundation	Lower Sohag and Para Canal	21,790	35,972	62	5,036	62,860	54,254
Inundation	Sidhnai Canal	44,079	40,473	810	5,666	91,028	76,095
	Minor Works.						
Inundation	(43) Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—Upper Sutlej Canals	53,755	58,431	1,076	8,978	1,22,240	1,19,774
Inundation	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	2,32,158	74,764	3,883	10,467	3,21,272	3,82,185
Inundation	Indus Canals	1,46,298	83,981	948	11,757	2,42,984	2,57,907
Inundation	Shahpur Canals	16,140	4,497	798	630	22,065	32,333
Inundation	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept—Muzaffargarh Canals	1,14,325	49,517	1,398	6,932	1,72,172	2,05,953
	Total	15,71,477	12,21,662	29,630	1,72,079	29,94,848	29,71,109
	Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	1·07	1·13

The cause of the increase in Establishment charges has already been referred to in paragraph 7. There has been, in the aggregate, a very small increase in working expenses, while the gross revenue has increased over five lakhs, a result that may be considered extremely satisfactory.

17. The details of the charge for establishment are as follows :—

	Rs.	Percentage of total.
Direction	2,04,236	16·72
Executive	6,56,322	53·72
Medical	9,971	0·82
Revenue, including collection fees	3,50,746	28·71
Navigation	387	0·03
Total . .	12,21,662	

18. The principal works executed on Revenue Account were :—On the Western Jumna Canal, the repair of training works damaged by floods; on the Bari Doab Canal, the excavation of a leading channel in the Ravi river at Khámwál, the construction of further protective works on the chakki torrent, and the repair of flood damages; on the Sirhind Canal, the completion of the alteration of the shutters on Rupar weir, and laying a tramway along the weir crest. On the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals expenditure was incurred on surveys for the improvement of the canals.

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Western Jumna . .	63,672	7,414
Sirhind	13,684	10,895

19. The navigation receipts and expenditure on the only two canals that are navigable were as marginally noted.

The navigation receipts on the Western Jumna Canal include Rs. 57,969 from raft traffic, against Rs. 41,686 in 1888-89, and the increase referred to in

paragraph 17 of last year's review as likely to result from a modification of the rates for railway sleepers has been fully realised. The quantity of goods carried on both canals was 109,401 tons, valued at Rs. 41,72,751.

20. The Miscellaneous Receipts in the statement in paragraph 6 include, in the case of the Lower Sutlej and Chenab, and the Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals, the value of the statute labour contributed under the "Chher" system and the contributions from the "Zar-i-nagha" fund. These amounts are also included among the working expenses. The "Chher" labour is contributed towards the annual clearances, and the "Zar-i-nagha" fund is formed by fines levied on absent Chher labourers. In the case of the former canal, 650,994 labourers were called out, of whom 502,360 were present, the value of the labour being Rs. 1,84,064. On the Muzaffargarh Canal, 507,374 were called out, and 466,803 were present, the value of the labour being Rs. 79,150. The balances of the Zar-i-nagha fund amounted to Rs. 64,624 and Rs. 40,220 respectively.

21. The net demand on account of water rate during the year, including an unrealised balance at the commencement of the year of Rs. 94,555, and deducting remissions, was Rs. 40,97,732. Of this, Rs. 40,29,517 were realised, leaving Rs. 68,215 unrealised at the close of the year.

22. The report was received by the Government of India on 1st December, which is a month earlier than that for the previous year. It has been, as usual, admirably prepared, and it is noticed with satisfaction that the suggestions of the Government of India in paragraph 19 of last year's review, towards curtailing the length of the report by the elimination of superfluous matter, have received attention. The report under review is 117 pages long, against 136 pages in the Report for 1888-89. The report has also been improved by the addition of diagrams showing graphically the areas irrigated under both crops in successive years.

23. In the concluding paragraph of the Resolution of the Punjab Government on the report the Lieutenant Governor comments on the satisfactory working of the Irrigation Department in the Province during the year under review, and observes that the report contains evidence of excellent work by officers of all grades. Much of the credit for the results achieved are attributed by His Honour to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Colonel F. J. Home, R.E. The Government of India cordially endorses this commendation. The report contains ample evidence that the rapid development of irrigation in the Punjab is being conducted on intelligent and satisfactory lines, and is bearing fruit in the increasing prosperity of the Province and of its inhabitants.

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

Ordered also, that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance, and that copies of this Review, and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted in the margin, for information.

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

Ordered further, that this Review and the Resolution by the Local Government 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 PUNJAB.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

No. 6059 I., dated Lahore, the 14th November 1890.

RESOLUTION—By the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

READ—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year ending 31st March 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The outlay under Capital during, and to the end of the year 1889-90 is shown in the following table:—

Budget Head.	Canal.	Capital Outlay. During 1889-90.	Capital Outlay. To end of 1889-90.
		£	£
35.—Protective Irrigation Works	I.—Swát River . . .	67,356	35,71,579
49.—Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue.	II.—Western Jumna . .	62,961	1,11,20,864
	IIA.—Sirsa Branch . .	1,40,951	1,40,951
	III.—Bári Doáb . . .	1,07,127	1,64,06,476
	IV.—Sirhind . . .	70,455	2,35,63,278
	V.—Chenáb . . .	6,08,598	37,83,838
	VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára .	6,883	6,70,413
	VII.—Sidhnai . . .	85,738	8,41,079
	XIII.—Jhelum	9,382	9,382
	Total .	10,92,095	5,65,36,281
43.—Minor Works and Navigation not classed as Productive.	VIII.—Upper Sutlej . . .	381	5,77,632
	IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenáb	...	1,10,102
	X.—Indus	57	7,08,791
	XI.—Shahpur . . .	...	40,739
	Mádhopur Workshops . .	...	4,24,148
	Total .	438	18,61,412
	Total Imperial .	11,59,889	6,19,69,272
Contributions	IIA.—Sirsa Branch . .	57,934	57,934
	IV.—Sirhind . . .	—8,079	1,32,91,568
	Total Contributions .	49,855	1,33,49,502

For the Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals only Revenue accounts are kept up. The Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal was commenced during the year, but the final alignment could not be settled until the drainages to be crossed had been surveyed and watched during the rainy season: this, and the fact that the Delhi-Kálka Railway had absorbed much of the local labour, prevented better progress being shown.

A revised project for the Chenáb Canal, including a weir across the river at Khánki, was sanctioned during the year, and an excellent start was made on the head works, although actual work was not commenced till January. A revised project for the Sidhnai Canal, including three small subsidiary Canals from the Rávi above the Sidhnai Weir, was also sanctioned: one of the three Canals was nearly completed during the year, and the other two were in hand.

Outlay on the Jhelum Canal was stopped early in the year, when it was decided to give preference to the completion of the Chenáb Canal with permanent headworks, but the alignment of the first 40 miles has been fixed, and other useful information collected. The total outlay during the year would have been larger if work had been continued on the Jhelum Canal.

2. The revenue assessed during the past five years is shown for each Canal in the following table. The actual earnings will be dealt with further on, but these figures are of interest as indicating the work done during the year:—

Budget Item.	Canal.	Revenue Assessed. 1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
35	Swát River	2,30,372	2,74,775	1,87,020	68,342	19,102
49	Western Jumna	14,71,597	11,44,888	11,02,415	11,91,931	9,16,787
	Bári Doáb	18,58,992	18,99,663	17,12,122	14,68,350	17,96,938
	Sirhind	15,99,432	13,77,243	10,41,209	5,29,340	3,30,374
	Chenáb	81,815	75,921	6,232	...	...
	Lower Sohág and Pára	78,858	66,070	42,190	18,760	17,775
	Sidhnai	1,81,354	2,14,606	1,64,120	57,262	...
	Total 49	52,72,048	47,78,391	40,68,288	32,65,643	30 61,854
	Total 35 and 49	55,02,420	50,53,166	42,55,308	33,33,985	30,80,956
43	Upper Sutlej	1,86,392	1,77,907	1,82,220	1,37,219	97,911
	Lower Sutlej and Chenáb	5,61,214	5,82,176	6,08,828	6,08,388	5,57,039
	Indus	2,39,871	2,50,649	2,87,680	2,39,097	2,39,625
	Shahpur	43,148	42,559	34,994	27,917	32,306
	Muzaffargarh	3,56,598	3,94,922	3,74,755	3,51,765	3,38,918
	Total 43	13,87,223	14,48,213	14,88,477	13,64,386	12,65,799
	Grand Total	68,89,643	65,01,379	57,43,785	46,98,371	43,46,755

Compared with the preceding year, there is a falling off under item 35, which is due to smaller areas having been irrigated in both seasons.

There is a substantial increase under item 49, which belongs mainly to the Western Jumna and Sirhind Canals.

There is a decrease under item 43, which is shared by three out of the five systems: the total failure of the winter rains was unfavorable to inundation Canals generally.

3. The following table shows the ectual earnings of the Canals in operation for which interest accounts are maintained and the returns on the Capital outlay for three years:—

Budget Item.	Canal.	Capital Outlay to end of year.	Collections *less* Refunds.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Interest Charges.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay. 1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹			
35	Swát River	35,71,579	2,48,964	99,657	1,49,307	1,36,484	4·18	3·79	0·38
49	Western Jumna	1,11,20,864	11,74,402	5,07,984	6,66,418	4,21,474	5·99	4·03	7·47
	Bári Doáb	1,64,06,476	18,20,674	6,08,856	12,11,818	6,28,871	7·39	7·33	6·84
	Sirhind	2,35,63,278	13,38,638	6,41,215	6,97,423	8,94,676	2·96	2·40	1·45
	Chenáb	37,83,838	77,102	1,02,515	— 25,413	1,34,515	—0·67	—1·39	—2·31
	Lower Sohág and Pára	6,70,413	82,953	62,860	20,093	25,746	3·00	0·31	—1·04
	Sidhnai	8,41,079	2,24,064	91,028	1,33,036	30,889	15·82	12·61	13·84
	Total	5,63,85,948	47,17,833	20,14,458	27,03,375	21,36,171	4·79	4·07	4·23
	Total 35 and 49	5,99,57,527	49,66,797	21,14,115	28,52,682	22,72,655	4·76	4·05	4·00
	Total 1888-89	5,89,48,409	43,64,994	19,72,987	23,92,007	22,27,694	...	...	...

The Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal and the Jhelum Canal have been excluded from the table, as they are not yet in operation.

The returns on the Capital outlay have in every case improved since last year, and only three Canals, one of which is the undeveloped Chenáb Canal, return less than 4 per centum, while the percentage for the whole Province has

risen to 4·76, and there is a balance of net revenue of ₹5,80,027 after providing for interest charges: in 1888-89 the surplus was only ₹1,64,313.

4. The financial results up to the close of 1889-90 are exhibited below for all the canals for which interest accounts are maintained:—

Budget Item.	Canal.	Total of Net Revenue.	Total of Interest Charges.	Balance of Net Revenue.	Balance of Interest Charges.
		₹	₹	₹	₹
35	Swát River	2,42,200	11,34,245	...	8,92,045
49	Western Jumna	3,71,28,563	77,79,215	2,93,49,348	...
	Sirsa Branch	...	2,695	...	2,695
	Bári Doáb	1,70,87,537	1,64,97,038	5,90,499	...
	Sirhind	14,99,125	1,02,17,377	...	87,18,252
	Chenáb	—1,29,255	4,62,669	...	5,91,924
	Lower Sohág and Pára	23,260	1,15,224	...	91,964
	Sidhnai	3,28,890	1,41,345	1,87,545	...
	Jhelum	...	169	...	169
	Total 49	5,59,38,120	3,52,15,732	2,07,22,388	...
	Total 1889-90	5,61,80,320	3,63,49,977	1,98,30,343	..
	Total 1888-89	...	...	1,92,53,180	...
	Total 1887-88	...	...	1,90,88,867	...

The balance of net revenue for the whole Province continues to increase satisfactorily. The balance against the Swát river Canal has been slightly lowered, and there are fair grounds for hoping that the interest charges on the Sirhind Canal will next year be covered by the net revenue, while the whole of the Capital outlay on the Sidhnai Canal will be repaid in ten years if the present rate of progress is maintained.

5. The Working Expenses of the above-mentioned Canals for the past five years are given below:—

Canal.	Working Expenses. 1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Swát River	99,657	94,657	90,123	55,035	24,994
Western Jumna	5,07,984	4,98,529	5,82,309	5,13,537	5,13,117
Bári Doáb	6,08,856	6,01,007	5,28,999	5,87,976	5,47,783
Sirhind	6,41,215	5,66,604	3,61,833	2,39,398	2,20,224
Chenáb	1,02,515	81,841	59,941	...	...
Lower Sohág and Pára	62,860	54,254	37,034	13,008	8,139
Sidhnai	91,028	76,095	41,009	14,364	...
Total	21,14,115	1,97,29,879	17,01,248	14,23,318	13,14,257

The total for the year under review amounts to ₹21,14,115, or ₹1,41,128 more than in 1888-89: part of this increase is accounted for by the smaller Capital outlay, which threw a larger proportion of the Establishment charges on to Revenue; part is due to extra charges under collections and fees entailed by the higher revenue realized; and the remainder is owing to the increasing requirements of the newer Canals, which must be expected as the systems develop. The works have been maintained in a thoroughly efficient state so as to be ready to meet all demands on them, but economy has not been lost sight of, and the results of the year show that the money has been profitably expended.

6. The following table shows for the past five years, the cost per acre irrigated of Working Expenses and Establishment :—

Canal.	Cost per acre irrigated. Working Expenses. 1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	Establishment. 1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Swát River	1·09	0·88	0·93	0·74	0·56	0·62	0·48	0·47	0·25	0·21
Western Jumna	1·21	1·68	2·45	1·62	2·29	0·56	0·80	1·09	0·81	1·22
Bári Doáb	1·16	1·16	1·12	1·45	1·08	0·54	0·50	0·51	0·59	0·45
Sirhind	1·31	1·19	0·92	1·11	1·44	0·55	0·46	0·30	0·29	0·35
Chenáb	2·00	1·72	5·52	...	...	0·78	0·52	1·72	...	...
Lower Sohág and Pára	0·99	0·88	0·90	0·75	0·47	0·57	0·40	0·39	0·14	0·09
Sidhnai	0·83	0·70	0·54	0·52	...	0·37	0·25	0·17	0·15	...

As predicted last year, the Western Jumna Canal rates have been largely reduced: they are now nearly the same as on the Bári Doáb Canal.

7. The remaining Canals for which no interest accounts are maintained and which are classed as Minor Works (item 43), are all Inundation Canals, and their working is exhibited in the following table:—

Budget Item.	Canal.	Capital Outlay to end of year.	Collections less Refunds.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Net Revenue of previous years. 1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
43	Upper Sutlej	5,77,632	1,78,614	1,22,240	56,374	62,822	2,152	—19,356
	Lower Sutlej and Chenáb	1,10,102	5,61,182	3,21,272	2,39,910	1,99,834	1,84,028	2,15,563
	Indus	7,08,791	2,38,881	2,42,984	—4,103	—6,928	—26,529	—6,039
	Shapur	40,739	43,390	22,065	21,325	5,973	24,582	15,170
	Total	14,37,264	10,22,067	7,08,561	3,13,506	2,61,701	1,84,233	2,05,338
	Muzaffargarh	...	3,56,598	1,72,172	1,84,426	1,88,841	1,81,951	2,00,025
	GRAND TOTAL	14,37,264	13,78,665	8,80,733	4,97,932	4,50,542	3,66,184	4,05,363

The net revenue has increased on all Canals except the Upper Sutlej and Muzaffargarh systems which show slight decreases. The Indus Canals have nearly paid their expenses this year.

8. The cost per acre irrigated of Working Expenses on these Canals is in all cases lower than in the preceding year as the table below shows: the rates for Establishment have not varied largely except in case of the Lower Sutlej Canals where there is a considerable fall.

Canal.	Cost per acre irrigated. Working Expenses. 1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	Establishment. 1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Upper Sutlej	0·83	0·86	1·15	1·46	1·49	0·39	0·38	0·41	0·54	0·76
Lower Sutlej and Chenáb	0·83	1·09	1·41	1·20	0·99	0·20	0·29	0·34	0·27	0·21
Indus	1·13	1·27	1·64	1·39	1·37	0·39	0·42	0·44	0·44	0·47
Shahpur	1·19	1·60	0·99	0·83	0·70	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	0·56	0·71	0·69	0·55	0·63	0·16	0·15	0·16	0·13	0·15

Towards the close of the year an Executive Engineer was appointed to the Shahpur Canals in order to assist the Deputy Commissioner in the management of, and to improve, the Canals of the district, both public and private.

9. The mileage of channels sanctioned has increased during the year owing to the new head channel for the Chenáb Canal, the Sirsa Branch channels and the three new Canals of the Sidhnai system, having been included in the following statement. There are now on the list of sanctioned channels nearly 4,000 miles of Canal and 6,000 miles of Distributaries in British territory.

	Canals.	Mileage of Canals. Sanctioned.	Completed.	Mileage of Distributaries. Sanctioned.	Completed.	Mileage available for Navigation.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Perennial.	Swát River	22	22	129	126	...
	Western Jumna	280	280	916	911	243
	Sirsa Branch	(a) 138	...	(b) 528	...	...
	Bári Doáb	362	362	1,049	1,049	...
	Sirhind — British	319	319	2,473	2,449	143
	Sirhind — Native States	223	223	1,940	1,940	46
	Chenáb	125	71	273	231	...
Inundation.	Lower Sohág and Pára	95	95	41	41	...
	Sidhnai	68	37	112	112	...
	Upper Sutlej	220	219	134	109	...
	Lower Sutlej and Chenáb	749	749	19	19	...
	Indus	709	709	...	...	...
	Shahpur	104	104	27	27	...
	Muzaffargarh	811	811	406	406	...
Total	British	3,965	3,778	5,947	5,480	386
	Native States	260	223	2,100	1,940	46

(a) Includes 37 miles in Native State.
(b) Includes 100 ditto.

10. The following table shows a continued increase in the area irrigated by the Canals of the Province, specially on the perennial Canals. There is a slight falling of in the Kharíf area on the perennial Canals, but this is counterbalanced by the large increase in the Rabi area. On the Inundation Canals, the reverse has occurred, the Kharíf area having increased and the Rabi area decreased.

Year.	Perennial Canals. Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Inundation Canals. Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Total. Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1885-86	368,574	557,034	925,608	501,939	360,020	861,959	870,513	917,054	1,787,567
1886-87	371,472	659,589	1,011,061	536,301	403,278	939,579	887,773	1,062,867	1,950,640
1887-88	543,030	655,907	1,198,937	578,216	472,928	1,051,144	1,121,246	1,128,835	2,250,081
1888-89	554,466	840,122	1,394,588	683,481	536,061	1,219,542	1,237,947	1,376,183	2,614,130
1889-00	544,978	1,017,883	1,562,861	704,514	529,797	1,234,311	1,249,492	1,547,680	2,797,172

11. The principal changes in the areas of important crops irrigated are a decrease under sugar-cane and maize. The falling off in the former crop is common to both the Western Jumna and Bári Doáb Canals, on which alone sugar-cane is grown to any large extent, and is partly due to the low rates ruling at sowing time: the decrease in the latter crop is fairly general. The area under rice was larger than usual on both the Western Jumna and Bári Doáb Canals, as is often the case when the sugar area is small. The wheat area is over a million of acres and is the largest yet recorded: cotton also shows a fair increase.

Crops.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar-cane	54,236	71,561	83,691	59,104	58,398
Rice	184,781	165,837	158,837	146,777	147,529
Jowár	169,085	171,939	189,839	151,525	152,756
Maize	101,031	122,392	80,876	36,961	39,994
Wheat	1,023,321	935,510	783,189	747,514	649,442
Cotton	240,640	215,688	223,470	212,779	196,851

12. The value of the crops raised with Canal water during the year is estimated at ₹8,14,02,861: in 1888-89 it was ₹7,51,97,720.

The average value of the crops raised on the perennial Canals is ₹32·2 per

acre, and average water-rate assessed R3·1 per acre: these figures vary but little from those of the previous year.

13. All the rivers with the exception of the Swát failed to give a sufficient supply in the Rabi season, during which the demand was unusually strong and continuous owing to practically no rain having fallen between the 1st September and the 1st March. The strain on the Bári Doáb Canal was very great towards the end of the Rabi season, and the Sidhnai Canal got no supply at all during that season.

There were no remarkable floods during the year, either in rivers or torrents, except one in the Sutlej, on the 22nd July 1889, which was the highest that had been recorded up to that date, and which caused considerable damage to the weir at Rupar; the damage was, however, made good before the close of the year.

14. The rainfall during the Kharíf season was about normal up to the end of August when it ceased suddenly. The winter rains failed altogether throughout the Province.

15. The following table shows the duty, or area irrigated per cubic foot of water entering the canal, on the perennial Canals for the past five years:—

Canal.	Area irrigated per cubic foot.									
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.
Swát River	...	...	62	...	84	...	61	...	51	...
	...	152	...	188	...	145	....	158	...	126
Western Jumna	86	...	66	...	90	...	73	...	78	...
	...	70	...	110	...	32	...	70	...	101
Bári Doáb	59	...	69	...	61	...	62	...	58	...
	...	140	...	123	...	123	...	139	...	169
Sirhind	57	...	46	...	57	...	61	...	43	...
	...	126	...	88	...	107	...	119	...	137
Chenáb	...	...	...	...	32	...	71	...	112	...
	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	83	...	42

The Kharíf duties show a falling off, especially in the cases of the Swát River and Sirhind Canals where the demand was not strong. In the Rabi, the strong demand on the Western Jumna, Bári Doáb, and Sirhind Canals caused a considerable improvement in the duty: on the Swát River Canal the demand was not so strong as usual, and on the Chenáb Canal the supply was received too late to be of much use.

16. The Miscellaneous Receipts show a slight increase over last year's figures: there was a considerable falling off in the income from water-power on the Bári Doáb Canal, otherwise the increase would have been larger:—

Year.	Miscellaneous Receipts.
	₹
1885-86	2,73,568
1886-87	2,28,470
1887-88	3,13,700
1888-89	3,47,921
1889-90	3,49,273

17. The Navigation receipts and charges for the last four years are exhibited in the following statement:—

Year.	Western Jumna.			Sirhind.			Total.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Profit or Loss.	Receipts.	Charges.	Profit or Loss.	Receipts.	Charges.	Profit or Loss.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1886-87 . .	19,473	5,216	+14,257	8,789	21,803	−13,014	28,262	27,019	+1,243
1887-88 . .	39,474	9,101	+30,373	12,105	18,803	−6,698	51,579	27,904	+23,675
1888-89 . .	44,658	7,405	+37,253	11,288	13,894	−2,606	55,946	21,299	+34,647
1889-90 . .	63,672	7,414	+56,258	13,684	10,895	+2,789	77,356	18,309	+59,047

The Western Jumna Canal shows a considerable improvement, and the Sirhind Canal shows a profit for the first time: these are the only two Canals that are navigable. The alterations made in the rafting rates have proved popular and successful.

18. The working of the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal has, as usual, been reviewed by the Chief Engineer in his report on that Canal. In the Patiála State the gross revenue is nearly double that of last year, and the Working Expenses are almost covered by the receipts. In the Nábha State there is a slight improvement since last year, and the loss on working is one-half of what it was last year. In the Jínd State the gross revenue has risen very slightly, but the Working Expenses have also increased, and the profit on working is less than it was last year.

The following table shows the areas irrigated by each State for the last four years: the Kharíf area has fallen off in all three States, as was the case on the British Branches, but there has been an advance in the Rabi areas owing to the dryness of the season:—

Year.	Areas irrigated from the Native States Branches.											
	Patiala.			Nabha.			Jind.			Total.		
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1886-87 .	5,651	42,269	47,920	704	5,895	6,599	1,892	7,396	9,288	8,247	55,560	63,807
1887-88 .	27,032	50,949	77,981	3,828	5,105	8,933	3,756	5,871	9,627	34,616	61,925	96,541
1888-89 .	39,440	82,461	121,901	2,880	5,107	7,987	5,447	4,899	10,346	47,767	92,467	140,234
1889-90 .	25,661	106,180	131,841	1,951	8,050	10,001	1,740	8,853	10,593	29,352	123,083	152,435

A third Engineer Officer was lent to the Patiála State in the autumn of 1889.

The value of crops irrigated by the Native States Branches is estimated at ₹40,22,666, against an estimate of ₹37,71,433 in 1888-89.

19. The general results of the working of the Department in 1889-90 seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be as satisfactory as those for the previous year. The fact that the return on Capital outlay for the protective and productive Canals has risen to 4·76 in spite of the undeveloped condition of three out of the seven is most satisfactory, and shows that the Province may fairly look for special treatment in the matter of funds for irrrigation projects.

The Canals were of special value to the Province in the year under report owing to the early stoppage of the monsoon in August and the failure of the winter rains. This peculiarity of the season increased the demand and so helped to maintain the steady increase in area irrigated from the Perennial Canals which is shown in the table in paragraph 10. The Western Jumna Canal almost recovered its old area of irrigation, and the demand on the Bári Doáb Canal was greater than could be met. The extent by which the Sirhind Canal has exceeded the forecast made a few years ago is very remarkable. The area of irrigation of the Inundation Canals also showed much growth. The Lower Sutlej and Chenáb, the Indus and the Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals all show areas in excess of those recorded at Settlement: in the last case the increase is over 50 per cent. The estimated value of Canal-irrigated crops was higher than that for the previous year by 66 lakhs.

Sir James Lyall is very glad to see that the supply given to the Jínd State from the Western Jumna Canal proved fully up to the estimate, and that the irrigation from the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal is rapidly extending. More than two-thirds of the Capital outlay were on what are practically new works such as the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal and the revised projects for the Chenáb and Sidhnai Canals. These will all bring water where it is urgently wanted, and result in large increases of produce and revenue.

The report appears to contain evidence of excellent work by officers of all grades, and good control and supervision by the Chief Engineer and Superintending Engineers. Improvements were introduced and difficulties met with energy and resource. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that a large share of the credit for the results achieved by the Department is due to Colonel F. J. Home, the Chief Engineer, and he feels that that Officer's approaching removal to a higher post under the Government of India will be a great loss to the Province.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor,

F. J. HOME, COLONEL, R.E.,

Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary for December, 1890.

The month of December usually brings important weather changes to both Northern and Southern India. In the latter region the month is marked by the final retreat of the south-west humid winds of the south-west monsoon, and the establishment of the north-east monsoon circulation as far south as the Equator. The first portion of the month is usually marked by the continuance of rain in the extreme south, and is occasionally marked by a heavy burst of rain due to a cyclonic storm formed over the south-west of the Bay and travelling westward across the Indian Peninsula. As the month closes the liability to rain decreases, and by the end of the month the rainfall of the north-east monsoon period usually entirely ceases. In Northern India the normal progress of events is almost the reverse of this. During the first three weeks of the month the weather is usually fine and clear, but during the last week or ten days there is a marked tendency to disturbed weather. Depressions appear or form over the Punjab, and more or less rain, known as the "Christmas Rains," falls over Northern India. These cold weather rains of Upper and Central India are of as great economic importance to the Northern Provinces as are the autumnal rains of Madras, and they commence ordinarily immediately the southern rainfall ceases.

The December, which is just over, has been in marked contrast to December of 1889. Last year the rainfall of the Carnatic was equal to the average, and was well distributed and general, while over Northern India the rains were exceedingly light everywhere, and a large part of the country received no rain whatever throughout the month. During the December just past, on the contrary, the Carnatic received only about $\frac{1}{5}$ of its normal amount, while North-Western India had a large, and parts of Central India a moderate, excess.

On the 1st showers were reported from Baluchistan, the greater part of the Punjab, the west of the North-Western Provinces, and from the hill stations. These showers decreased both in extent and amount during the next 24 hours, and from the 3rd to the 7th the weather was fine over North-Western India with the usual accompaniment of a high barometer and an anti-cyclonic circulation of the winds. During this period scattered showers fell in the extreme south of the Peninsula and in Ceylon. They were generally of small amount, but on the 5th,

when the fall was fairly general throughout the Peninsula, Wellington reported 2 inches; Sholapur and Colombo 1½ inches; Cuddalore 1 inch; and Calicut, Nellore, and Negapatam over ½ inch. On the 6th the reported rainfall over the Peninsula was as general as on the previous day, but the amounts were smaller, and on the 7th the showers had almost ceased. On this day, in North-Western India, the barometer was falling fast, and rain was reported from Rajputana and Montgomery. During the day this rainfall extended to most parts of the Punjab, and showers were reported from the Central Provinces on the 9th. From the 9th to the 15th the weather was generally fine throughout the Indian region, though slight scattered showers had fallen on most days in different parts of the country. Hitherto the distribution of pressure had been such as is characteristic of settled conditions during the cold season, *i.e.*, a high-pressure area had prevailed over North-Western India, from which readings decreased slowly in all directions and were lowest over the south-west of the Bay. Accompanying this distribution was the normal anti-cyclonic circulation of the winds. On the 15th, however, a change set in. A shallow depression advanced into Sind, and travelling eastward during the day lay over Eastern Rajputana and Central India on the morning of the 16th. A cyclonic circulation of the winds was established over Northern India, and rain was falling generally in Sind and the Punjab and as scattered showers in Kattiawar and Rajputana. This depression filled up on the 17th, anti-cyclonic conditions were re-established and lasted until the 25th. During this period, however, the weather was far from settled, and rain fell on most days in some part of North-Western or Central India. On the 25th the chart showed a well-marked depression over the western desert with its centre near Montgomery. Rain was falling in Sind, the Derajat, and on the hills, and the winds showed an irregular cyclonic circulation. During this day (25th) rain extended to all parts of the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces, but the depression itself filled up quickly, and by the morning of the 26th the weather was generally fine. From the 27th to the 29th practically no rain fell throughout India, and the weather was of the normal anti-cyclonic type, but on the 30th showers occurred in the extreme north-west. The 31st was again fine. In Southern India rain practically ceased after the 8th, though a few showers were reported subsequent to that date.

It will thus be seen that, while the weather has been exceptionally quiet in the south, it has been exceptionally disturbed in the north.

The principal depressions were those of the 16th and 25th December.

Depression of the 15th and 16th.—On the 14th rain commenced at Quetta, and on the 15th a large low-pressure area, in which the barometer was more than a tenth of an inch below the normal, covered Beluchistan and Sind. Rain was falling rather heavily in Sind, and a strongish south-east wind had sprung up at Murree, where snow was falling. By the morning of the 16th the depression had developed somewhat, and had advanced eastward to Rajputana. The abnormal depression of the barometer on this day was at—

	″		″
Ajmere . . .	0·154	Sirsa . . .	0·093
Sambhar . . .	0·178	Deesa . . .	0·109
Jeypore . . .	0·153	Neemuch . . .	0·109

so that the centre was apparently over Sambhar. The storm occasioned only moderate rain and snow-fall, but the depression of temperature was considerable. The storm filled up quickly without passing out of Rajputana or Central India.

Depression of the 25th.—On the morning of the 24th of December the barometer had begun to fall at Quetta with showers of rain, and at Murree the south-easterly wind was blowing strongly. The sky was becoming overcast over North-Western India, and the high-pressure area had commenced an easterly movement down the Gangetic plain. These changes indicated the approach of a depression from the westward, even though over India itself the barometer had risen. On the morning of the 25th the depression was shown over the western desert with its centre near Montgomery, where the barometer had fallen 0·2″ in 24 hours. The depression was by no means severe in the

sense that the abnormal depression was not large, but the weather was very unsettled all over North-Western India. Three feet of snow fell at Murree, 1¼ inch of rain at Rawalpindi, and nearly 1 inch at Mussooree and Simla. Thunderstorms were experienced at several stations. The cyclone filled up quickly, and by the 26th had disappeared.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the month has been excessive over the greater part of the country. In Burma the month was cooler than usual throughout, with an average deficiency at the end of the month of 1·7°. The Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana also showed a deficiency, but it was very slight.

The variations of the mean temperature from the normal from week to week and for the whole month for different districts are shown in the following table;—

Province.	Difference of mean temperature from normal for week ending December				Difference of mean temperature from the normal for the month.
	8th.	15th.	22nd.	29th	
Burma	−1·7	−1·4	−2·2	−1·2	−1·7
Bengal	+0·2	+2·0	+1·1	+0·5	+0·9
North-Western Provinces	+4·5	+0·8	+1·9	−1·0	+1·8
Punjab	+1·8	+0·6	−1·1	−3·7	−0·4
Bombay	+1·6	+1·8	+1·1	+2·6	+1·6
Central Provinces and Berar	+5·4	+5·8	+7·5	+4·3	+5·2
Guzerat and Central India	+5·5	+1·2	+2·7	−0·3	+2·3
Sind and Rajputana	+2·0	−0·7	−2·3	−2·7	−0·6
Madras	+2·2	+2·8	+2·7	+1·9	+2·2

This table shows that the mean temperature of Burma was steadily below the normal average, and that of Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras steadily above, while in the other provinces the first part of the month was warmer and the second part cooler than usual. In the cases where the temperature was excessive, this excess was generally due to the high readings recorded at night, the day temperatures having been on the whole low. In the Central Provinces and Berar, where there was much cloud throughout the middle of the month, the excess of the night temperatures over the normal was very remarkable.

Rainfall of the month.—The preceding paragraphs have described the conditions under which the rainfall of the month has fallen. The concluding table of the summary shows the total amount received in each division and its relation to the normal fall of December. The rainfall of this month for the whole of India is ordinarily slight, as the rainfall of Southern India decreases quickly as the month advances, while the rainfall of Northern India only commences quite at the close of the period. In the present instance, though the rainfall in the Deccan was heavier than usual, the whole of the other divisions of the Peninsula had considerably less than their average amount. The Carnatic, instead of 4·1 inches, received only 0·8 inches, and Mysore-Bellary had only 1 inch instead of 1·9 inches. On the other hand, nearly the whole of North-Western and Central India had much more rain than usual. The west of the Punjab had an average fall of 3·6 inches instead of 0·3 inch; the east of the Punjab 1·4 inch instead of 0·5 inch; the west of the North-West Provinces 0·8 inch instead of 0·5 inch; the Central Provinces 0·9 inch instead of 0·7 inch; Sind 1·4 inch instead of 0 inch; and Guzerat 0·2 inch instead of 0·02 inch. In Burma there was no rain throughout the month, and over North-Eastern India generally, except Assam, there was a deficient fall.

The following table gives complete data, and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into

which the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district:—

Districts.	No. of Stations.	Normal average rainfall in December.	Actual average rainfall in December 1890.	Difference from the average in December 1890.
Punjab, West	8	0·30	3·63	+3·33
„ East	4	0·48	1·38	+0·90
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	8	0·45	0·81	+0·36
North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic	4	0·24	0·13	−0·11
Behar	2	0·26	0·04	−0·22
North Bengal	6	0·16	0	−0·16
Assam—Cachar	3	0·55	1·11	+0·56
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	10	0·36	0·06	−0·30
Orissa—North Circars	8	1·16	0·40	−0·76
Central Provinces, South	7	0·68	0·86	+0·18
Berar—Khandeish	2	1·14	0·81	−0·33
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nurbudda	9	0·38	0·25	−0·13
Sind—Cutch	3	0	1·41	+1·41
Guzerat	3	0·02	0·17	+0·15
Konkan	4	0·22	0·11	−0·11
Deccan—Hyderabad	6	0·31	1·21	+0·90
Malabar	5	1·02	0·79	−0·23
Mysore—Bellary	4	1·86	1·04	−0·82
Carnatic	8	4·10	0·85	−3·25
Burma	8	0·39	0	−0·39
Ceylon	1	7·20	8·49	+1·29

SIMLA;
Dated the 22nd January, 1891.

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 17th, 1891.

The weather during the greater part of the week under review has been fine, and the ordinary anti-cyclonic conditions, peculiar to the cold weather, have prevailed; but on the 15th, the barometer began to fall fast in the north-west, and on the 16th a deep depression was shown over the south of the Punjab. Steep gradients prevailed on the northern and eastern sides of the disturbance, and gales of wind were reported, while exceptionally heavy rain fell over the Punjab, and showers were reported from the west of the North-Western Provinces and from Rajputana. On the morning of the 17th, a fresh disturbance had appeared on the western frontier, while the original disturbance had advanced as far east as Roorkee.

The chart of the 11th showed a large area of high pressure over Northern India with its highest readings over the north-west of the Punjab. Calms and light variable breezes prevailed over Northern and Central India, while over the Bay the wind was northerly, and on the west side of the Peninsula easterly. Slight rain was reported from Rawalpindi and Khushab, and snow from Murree, but elsewhere the weather was fine. On the 12th, the barometer had risen fast in the north-west, so that, though the general distribution had not changed, *i.e*, the highest pressures were reported from North-West India and the lowest from the south of the Bay, gradients had increased considerably and the winds were stronger. Showers were reported from Lahore, Montgomery, and Sialkote, and snow from Murree. Elsewhere, the weather remained fine. The reports of the next three days (13th, 14th, and 15th) showed no important change, pressure remaining highest in the north-west of India and lowest in the south-west of the Bay, while the winds exhibited the usual anti-cyclonic circulation. Between the 13th and 14th, however, strong squally winds were experienced over Rajputana, Guzerat, and the north of the Bombay Presidency, and slight thunderstorms were reported. On the 16th, an important change occurred: a large and severe storm appeared over the Punjab. The barometer had fallen 0·3″ at Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Khusab, and 0·35″ at Montgomery. The storm covered the greater part of the Punjab, Upper Sind, and Western Rajputana, and gradients were very steep on its eastern and northern sides. The weather was very unsettled with squally cyclonic winds all over North-West India, and rain was falling all over that region with snow on the hills. The chart of the 17th showed that the storm had advanced eastward to Roorkee. The barometer had fallen rapidly in the west of the North-Western Provinces. As the storm advanced eastward across the Punjab, very heavy rain accompanied it. Four and a half inches were reported from Sialkote; 3 inches from Peshawar, and over 2 inches from Ludhiana, Lahore, and Rawalpindi. Showers of greater or less amount were received over the whole of North-Western India. In other parts of India, the weather was fine.

Temperature—Has been generally high, the mean results for the week showing an excess over the normal average for the period in all provinces. The mean temperature exceeded the normal of the day on all days of the week in Burma, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, Guzerat, and Central India; on six days of the week in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras; on five days of the week in Bombay, and on four days of the week in Bengal. On the closing day of the week a rapid fall of temperature occurred in the North-West, and the mean over the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana was between 4° and 5° below the normal.

The following figures give the average variation from the normal mean temperature according to provinces for the week under review:—

Provinces.	Variation of mean temperature from normal average. °
Burma	+0·9
Bengal	+0·3
North-Western Provinces	+2·9
Punjab	+0·3
Bombay	+0·1
Central Provinces	+1·1
Guzerat and Central India	+3·5
Sind and Rajputana	+2·3
Madras	+0·5

This table shows an excess of temperature for the week throughout India, the greatest excess being in the North-Western Provinces, Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week has been almost entirely due to the deep depression which appeared over the Punjab on the 16th. The slight showers reported from Assam and Orissa were probably due to local causes, but the rainfall of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces Sind, Central India, and Rajputana was all due directly or indirectly to this large disturbance. The daily record of rainfall is given in the earlier paragraphs of the summary. The concluding table shows that rain was reported from 16 divisions covering the following regions:—Assam, Orissa, Oudh (north), the west of the North-Western Provinces, the whole of the Punjab, Sind, Central India, and Rajputana. Of these 16 divisions nine had more than the usual amount of rain. In four cases the average amount recorded within the division was less than one-tenth of an inch. The region of most excessive rainfall was the Punjab, all the divisions in that province having many times their average amount. The largest actual excess was in the north-west division, where it amounted to 2½ inches; the smallest was in the Hill division, where it was about ½ inch.

The final column of the table shows that a large excess of rain has fallen since the 1st of January over North-West India, but that over the greater part of the Indian region the weather for that period has been quite dry.

The following is the record of maximum falls registered during the week:—

		Inches.
Punjab	Ferozepore	2·20
	Lahore	2·72
	Ludhiana	3·14
	Ajnala (Amritsar)	3·08
	Gujranwalla	3·80
	Sialkote	5·35
	Phalian (Gujerat)	4·20
	Jhelum	4·41
	Kahuta (Rawalpindi)	5·07
	Nowshera	4·00
	Nowshahra (Shahpur)	3·90

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 17th, 1891.			Rainfall data from January 4th to January 17th, 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, January 4th to January 17th, 189 .	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma.	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	0	0·02	−100
	Central do.	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·01	−100
	Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·19	−100
	Assam (Surma)	0·16	0·03	+0·13	0·10	0·10	+ 60
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·16	0·19	−0·03	0·30	0·31	+ 16
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·17	−100
	Central do.	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·19	−100
	North do.	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·12	−100
	Orissa	0·04	0·06	−0·02	0·04	0·09	− 56
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·13	−0·13	0	0·28	−100
	Behar (South)	0	0·16	−0·16	0	0·24	−100
	Do. (North)	0	0·15	−0·15	0	0·20	−100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·20	−0·20	0	0·43	−100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·13	−0·13	0	0·22	−100
	Do. (North)	0·01	0·15	−0·14	0·01	0·32	− 97
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·14	−0·14	0	0·37	−100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·07	0·13	−0·06	0·07	0·27	− 74
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·16	0·22	−0·06	0·21	0·43	− 51
Punjab	Punjab (South)	1·23	0·11	+1·12	1·26	0·42	+200
	Do (Central)	0·89	0·14	+0·75	0·93	0·31	+200
	Do. (Submontane)	1·75	0·30	+1·45	2·21	0·77	+187
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·32	0·92	+0·40	2·14	1·69	+ 27
	Do. (North-West)	2·99	0·48	+2·51	3·20	0·86	+272
	Do. (West)	0·76	0·16	+0·60	0·92	0·23	+300
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·12	−0·12	0	0·26	−100
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·10	−100
	Coorg	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·02	−100
	Mysore	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·08	−100
	Konkan	0	0·11	−0·11	0	0·15	−100
	Bombay—Deccan	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·05	−100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·09	−100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·23	−100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·17	−0·17	0	0·23	−100
	Do. do. (Central)	0	0·20	−0·20	0	0·35	−100
	Do. do. (East)	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·17	−100
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·02	−100
	Sind	0·10	0·04	+0·06	0·10	0·16	−38
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·01	0·17	−0·16	0·01	0·28	−96
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·06	0·06	0	0·06	0·12	−50
	Rajputana (West)	0·28	0·07	+0·21	0·28	0·19	+47
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·13	−100
	Do. do. (A)	0	0	?		0	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·06	−100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·06	−100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·11	−0·11	0	0·20	−100
	Do. (South)	0	0·25	−0·25	0	0·47	−100
	Madras (South)	0	0·20	−0·20	0	0·35	−100

SIMLA, *22nd January, 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 17th January.*—No rain anywhere during the week ending 17th January, but since Sunday night, there has been a good fall of rain in portions of the affected tracts, *viz.*, in Nellore, Nayudupet, Gudur, also in Kalahasti Zemindari in North Arcot, and in three taluks of Chingleput, *viz.*, at Madurantakam, Chingleput, and at Conjeeveram. This will benefit, to some extent, the crops not already withered. Rain urgently wanted in parts of Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem. Prices slightly falling in the five northern districts, rising in Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Salem; elsewhere more or less stationary.

For week ending 24th January.—Rainfall fair south of Nellore, and in parts of North Arcot Chingleput, South Arcot, and the Nilgiris, *nil* in Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Madras, and South Canara, and slight in the remaining districts. Rains too late to do much good to standing wet crops in the affected tracts though dry crops are reported to be slightly refreshed. Prices falling slightly in four northern districts and in Nellore, Chingleput, Madura, and Tinnevelly; stationary in Anantapur, Madras, and the West Coast; rising in the remaining ten districts. Markets well supplied. Affected areas being carefully inspected and arrangements made for gauging demand for employment by starting ordinary repair works.

Bombay.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Rain throughout Sindh, and in six districts of Bombay. Crops injured by locusts or other causes in parts of Sindh, blighted in parts of Satara, and unsatisfactory in parts of Belgaum. Cotton and wheat blighted or otherwise damaged in a few talukas. Crops otherwise good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th January.*—Rainfall during the week has been fairly general, except in the south and east of Bengal and in Orissa. It has done good to the *rabi* and poppy crops generally, but has been injurious to a few crops which are in flower. In Behar the poppy crop has been slightly injured by caterpillars in some places. Potatoes, pulses and mustard are being gathered, and the results are generally satisfactory. Sugar manufacture is proceeding with a fair outturn. Tobacco is a promising crop, and the *ganja* prospects in the Rajshahye district are hopeful. Spring rice is still being transplanted, and is doing well. Price of common rice continues almost stationary over the whole province.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th January.*—General rain in all districts has greatly benefited the *rabi*. Hail is reported from Rae Bareli, Banda, and Cawnpore, but in Cawnpore only was any injury done. Frost has slightly injured the crops in Cawnpore and Lucknow. Poppy is everywhere promising. Markets are well supplied, and excepting a rise in Kumaon prices are steady or easier.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Rain has fallen throughout the province. Prices stationary in all districts except Delhi, where they are slightly rising. Sowings of *rabi* crops almost finished. Weeding in progress in some districts. Recent rain beneficial to crops in Hissar. More rain wanted in Delhi. Crops are flourishing. Condition of standing crops is reported excellent. Owing to the excessive rains the crops in low lands in Amritsar and Sialkote are damaged, and wheat in Lahore is attacked by *kungi*. Hail is reported to have done some damage in one tahsil of Lahore. Fodder sufficient throughout the province.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 28th January.*—Moderate rain fell in most districts in the early part of the week and has been very beneficial to winter crops, especially in the Bilaspur district. Rain is still required in the Rehli tahsil of the Saugor district. The weather is now again clear and cold. Prospects generally favourable. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th January.*—Reaping of paddy is finished except in nine districts. Ploughing for dry-weather crops continues in three, and transplanting in two, districts. Wheat is doing well in two districts, but only a small portion of that sown in Katha will succeed. Gram in one district and gram and jowari in another, are thriving. The price of paddy has risen in seven districts, but is stationary elsewhere.

Assam.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Weather seasonable. Slight rain in most districts. Reaping of late rice nearly finished; ploughing for early rice and gathering of mustard continue. Pressing of sugarcane begun.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Slight rain reported in parts of Mysore. Crops and prospects good. Outturn of harvest generally favourable. Prices slightly risen in the Mysore disttict.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Reaping of rice nearly completed. Threshing commenced. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Average rainfall slight in Berar. Weather cold; cotton-picking continues in some districts. Threshing of *jowari* in progress. *Rabi* crops in good condition except in three talukas where a heavy shower of hail stones is said to have injured the crops to some extent. Fodder generally sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues. Standing *rabi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Slight rain in three Agencies and Neemuch. Probable outturn in Neemuch reported good. Prices of food-grains in Bundelkhund steady. No other changes since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Good rain throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations satisfactory generally. Prospects of standing crops improved by rain. Crops damaged in Meywar by frost. Cattle in good condition generally. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four Agencies and Ajmere; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—Weather cloudy and severely cold. Winter crops progressing.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIX 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 4TH JANUARY, 1890. Total length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	WEEK ENDING 3RD JANUARY, 1891.. Total length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 4th Jan., 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 3rd Jan., 1891. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
First 10 days of Jan., 1891.	East Indian (a)	1,526	9,13,324	599	1,526	8,94,663	586	3,33,92,502	549	3,14,15,378	518	...	19,77,124
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,682	187	57	11,787	207	3,88,632	171	3,94,340	174	5,708	...
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)77,083	56	(d)76,850	56	...	233
First 10 days of Jan., 1891.	Bengal-Nágpur (e)	347	52,250	151	585	78,434	134	14,00,738	114	23,59,451	103	9,58,713	...
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Indian Midland (f)	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)23,59,895	86	(d)24,21,051	82	61,156	...
10th Jan., 1891	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	4,20,915	252	1,672	4,03,000	241	1,46,19,222	220	1,24,19,916	187	...	21,99,306
First 10 days of Jan., 1891.	Southern Marátha	978	86,944	89	1,044	93,554	90	31,24,565	87	34,47,819	85	3,23,254	...
Ditto	Do., Mysore Section	296	19,314	65	296	26,934	91	7,59,633	73	9,46,301	80	1,86,668	...
	Villupuram-Guntakal—Nellore-Tirupati Section / Villupuram-Tiruvannamalai section	(g)	(g)	...	(g)	(g)	...	(g)	...	(g)	...	...	...
First 10 days of Jan., 1891.	Bengal and North-Western*	649	78,968	122	699	85,600	122	32,25,013	125	33,07,303	123	82,290	...
	TOTAL	5,525	15,82,397	286	5,879	15,93,972	271	5,93,47,283	244	5,67,88,409	216	...	25,58,874
	State Lines worked by the State.							(j)		(i)			
First 10 days of Jan., 1891.	North-Western	2,369	(h)6,11,123	258	2,395	(i)5,60,968	234	2,19,40,793	225	2,03,91,604	214	...	15,49,189
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,65,884	240	692	1,52,082	220	58,34,196	212	52,51,132	191	...	5,83,064
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)2,43,408	59	(d)2,34,050	57	...	9,358
Ditto	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)87,71,166	312	(d)86,27,854	291	...	1,43,312
Ditto	Bengal Central†	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)5,59,450	115	(d)5,03,197	103	...	56,253
Ditto	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)75,770	71	(d)70,862	67	...	4,908
Ditto	Wardha Coal (k)	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)5,88,993	333	(d)7,48,967	424	1,60,004	...
20th Dec., 1890	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(m)7,926	28	(n)12,891	42	4,965	...
20th ditto	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(m)14,825	40	(n)17,309	44	2,484	...
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Burma (l)	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)33,93,258	156	(d)38,00,241	174	4,06,983	...
	TOTAL	3,001	7,77,007	254	3,087	7,13,050	231	4,14,59,755	219	3,96,88,107	211	...	17,71,648
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Great Indian Peninsula (o)	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c) 2,55,59,720	451	(d) 2,64,52,995	466	9,02,275	...
10th Jan., 1891	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,88,011	625	461	2,79,000	605	96,43,557	525	93,77,674	512	...	2,65,883
3rd ditto	Madras	840	1,57,105	187	840	1,71,184	204	7,90,740	212	74,16,258	222	3,19,518	...
3rd ditto	South Indian (p)	737	1,47,907	201	779	1,54,077	198	46,52,375	158	50,01,530	182	3,49,155	...
	TOTAL	2,038	5,93,683	291	2,080	6,04,661	291	4,69,43,392	338	4,82,48,457	344	13,05,005	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,624	29,52,487	278	11,046	29,11,683	264	14,77,50,430	259	14,47,24,973	245	...	30,25,457
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,72,13,535	135	7,51,17,830	127	...	20,95,705
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,05,36,895	124	6,96,07,143	118	...	9,29,752
	Assisted Companies.												
First 10 days of Jan., 1891.	Tárakeshwar	22	4,669	212	22	4,582	208	2,06,554	236	2,05,869	236	...	685
Last 11 days of Dec., 1890.	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)2,70,450	106	(d)2,65,387	104	...	4,563
Ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)3,55,309	117	(d)3,83,574	120	28,265	...
	TOTAL	22	4,669	212	22	4,582	208	8,32,313	125	8,55,330	124	23,017	...
	Native States Lines worked by Companies.												
First 3 days of Jan., 1891.	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	43,647	123	354	40,693	140	17,64,621	125	18,85,555	134	1,20,934	...
10th Jan., 1891	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,077	35	72	3,410	47	1,04,534	44	1,51,198	50	46,664	..
10th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	884	33	27	900	33	39,888	37	36,358	24	...	3,530
10th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	1,210	93	...	...	(q)32,731	72	32,731	...
	TOTAL	440	46,608	106	466	55,213	118	19,09,043	109	21,05,842	115	1,99,799	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
First 10 days of Jan., 1891.	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	7,525	70	108	8,515	79	(r)93,810	72	3,88,849	91	2,95,030	..
	Native States Lines.												
10th Jan., 1891	Jodhpere	124	7,511	61	124	7,200	58	2,65,891	54	2,70,590	55	4,699	...
First 10 days of Jan., 1891.	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	329	25,727	78	334	26,404	79	9,81,511	86	11,55,886	87	1,74,375	...
Ditto	Morvi	94	2,711	29	94	5,089	61	1,41,078	51	2,34,581	83	93,503	...
	TOTAL	547	35,949	66	552	30,383	71	13,88,480	73	16,61,057	76	2,72,577	...

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December, 1889.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December, 1890.
(e) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway, worked by the East Indian Railway.
(f) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(g) Included with the South Indian Railway.
(h) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway only.
(i) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(j) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway from 1st April, 1889, to 4th January, 1890, and Rájpura-Bhátinda State Railway from 1st April to 12th October, 1889.
(k) Includes Warora Colliery.
(l) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st December, 1889.
(n) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th December, 1890.
(o) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(p) Includes the Nellore-Tirupati and Villupuram-Tiruvannamalai sections of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway
(q) Total receipts from 5th May, 890, to 31st January, 1891.
(r) Total receipts from 13th October, 1889, to 4th January, 1890.
* 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.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th January, 1891.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 24th, 1891.

During the past week the weather has passed through large changes, and within the week has exhibited in strong contrast the two types of conditions to which North-West India is liable during the cold season. At first a rapid barometric recovery having occurred after the storm described last week, strongly marked anti-cyclonic conditions prevailed. Pressure was very high in the North-West, the weather was very fine throughout the greater part of the country, and light breezes, circulating anti-cyclonically around the high pressure area, were reported. At the close of the week, on the contrary, the weather over the greater part of the country was under the influence of a well-marked depression which was travelling from west to east across Northern India; the weather was squally and unsettled, and general rain was falling.

The chart of the 18th showed that the barometer had risen with great rapidity in the North-West and to a less extent in all parts of the Indian region. The storm which had affected the weather at the close of last week had disappeared, and strongly marked anti-cyclonic conditions prevailed throughout India with fine weather and light winds. These conditions in Northern and Central India were accompanied with scattered showers in the south of the Peninsula, and

northerly winds and very fine weather in Burma. This weather lasted until the 21st, but on the 20th there were already changes in progress in the North-West, which were held to indicate the advance of a depression to North-West India. The most important change was the rapid barometric fall over the Punjab and Rajputana. On the 21st rain had commenced at Quetta and the barometric fall continued. On the 22nd the anticipated depression had apparently advanced over the Punjab, strong easterly winds and gales blew during the day at the hill stations where also rain fell, but on the plains, beyond a slight inclination to a cyclonic circulation over the Punjab, very cloudy skies and rain at one or two stations, there was very little indication of the storm at 8 A.M. Later in the day, however, rain fell everywhere over the north-west of India, and snow continued all day on the hills. The chart of the 23rd showed a large, though not very deep, depression overlying the east of the Punjab, and the North-West and Central Provinces, the centre lying near Sutna. Rough squally weather prevailed throughout Northern India, but the depression advanced further to the eastward, and by the 24th the centre with its accompanying rainfall lay over Behar. In the rear of the disturbance the barometer had risen rapidly, and a large high-pressure area had appeared over North-West India. The rain which accompanied the storm thus extended the whole way across Northern India from Baluchistan to Bengal. It was generally moderate in amount, but Neemuch reported 2½ inches on the 23rd, and Patna 2¼ inches on the 24th, while many stations reported falls of over one inch. The snow on the hills was heavy, averaging about 15 to 18 inches on the two days.

Temperature.—Except in Bengal and Madras, where temperature has been excessive, the weather generally has been much cooler than usual; the greatest deficiency has been in Sind and Rajputana, but the mean difference for the Punjab was nearly equally great.

The following table shows the variations in the mean temperature according to provinces for the present and for the past week :—

Provinces.	Variation of temperature from normal for past week.	Variation of temperature from normal for present week.
Burma	+0·9	+0·2
Bengal	+0·3	+1·3
North-Western Provinces	+2·9	−3·2
Punjab	+0·3	−5·6
Bombay	+0·1	−0·8
Central Provinces	+1·1	+0·3
Guzerat and Central India	+3·5	−3·5
Sind and Rajputana	+·3	−8·9
Madras	+0·5	+2·2

At the beginning of the week, the weather was under the influence of anticyclonic conditions, and both the day and night temperatures were largely below the normal in the North-West, but from the 22nd to the 24th cyclonic conditions were established, and though the day temperatures remained very low, and the night temperatures rose briskly and were above the average over a large extent of the country.

Rainfall.—As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, moderate showers were reported from Southern India between the 18th and the 22nd, but the main rainfall of the week has been due to the cyclonic storm which was first felt on the 22nd and lasted till the end of the week. The storm affected the whole of Northern and Central India, so that owing to the showers in the south in the early part of the week and the storm in the north in the latter part of the week, only a small portion of India remained without rain. Eleven divisions of India were wholly without rain and eight more had an average fall of less than a tenth of an inch. Regions in which the rainfall was absolutely or practically *nil* included Burma, Assam, the eastern divisions of Bengal, and the head of the Peninsula. The heaviest mean fall in the week was 1·96 inches reported from the hill districts of the Punjab, but several other divisions received a mean fall of over an inch. The third column of the table shows that in 32 divisions rainfall of the week was in excess of the average, and that in 16 it was in defect

The concluding column shows that over the greater part of Northern India as well as in some divisions in the south of the Peninsula rainfall since the beginning of January has been excessive, but that over the central parts of the country and the greater part of the Peninsula it has been short of the normal.

The following is the record of maximum falls exceeding two inches :—

Districts.	Stations.	Amount.
Monghyr	Gogri	2·33
Patna	Sadr	2·24
Dera-Dun	Kalsi	2·46
Kumaun	Pithoragarh	3·38
Hissar	Budhlada	2·23
Umballa	Rupor	3·19
Jullundur	Phillour	2·20
Hoshiarpur	Suddr	2·64
Gurdaspur	Pathankot	2·13
Kangra	Suddr	2·74
Rawalpindi	Gujarkhan	3·34
Kohat	Hangu	3·90
Nilgiris	Coonoor	5·27
Neemuch	Neemuch	2·69
Nellore	Raipur	2·30
Chingleput	Madurantakam	3·50
South Arcot	Villupuram	3·35

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 24th, 1891.			Rainfall data from January 4th to January 24th, 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, January 4th to January 24th, 1891.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0·14	0	+0·14	0·14	0	+1,400
	Lower Burma	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
	Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·02	—100
	Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·01	0·18	—0·17	0·01	0·37	— 97
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·26	—100
	Do. (Bramaputra)	0·06	0·22	—0·16	0·31	0·53	— 42
	Deltaic Bengal	0·01	0·11	—0·10	0·01	0·28	— 96
	Central do.	0·55	0·13	+0·42	0·55	0·32	+ 72
	North do.	0·40	0·23	+0·17	0·40	0·35	+ 14
	Orissa	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·15	—100
	Chota Nagpur	1·08	0·21	+0·87	1·08	0·51	+112
	Behar (South)	1·58	0·20	+1·38	1·58	0·43	+267
	Do. (North)	1·07	0·21	+0·86	1·07	0·41	+161
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·17	0·22	+0·95	1·17	0·66	+ 77
	Oudh (South)	0·80	0·34	+0·46	0·80	0·61	+ 31
	Do. (North)	0·99	0·32	+0·67	1·00	0·65	+ 54
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·47	0·17	+0·30	0·47	0·54	— 13
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·48	0·24	+0·24	0·55	0·51	+ 8
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	1·34	0·55	+0·79	1·55	0·98	+ 58
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·44	0·21	+0·23	1·70	0·63	+170
	Do. (Central)	0·74	0·25	+0·49	1·68	0·56	+200
	Do. (Sub-montane)	1·38	0·45	+0·93	4·05	1·25	+ 22
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·96	1·33	+0·63	4·10	3·02	+ 36
	Do. (North-West)	0·70	0·59	+0·11	3·90	1·32	+195
	Do. (West)	0·17	0·22	—0·05	1·09	0·45	+142
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·14	0·02	+0·12	0·14	0·21	— 33
	Madras (South Central)	0·62	0·09	+0·53	0·62	0·19	+226
	Coorg	0·13	0·02	+0·11	0·13	0·04	+225
	Mysore	0·04	0·22	—0·18	0·04	0·29	— 86
	Konkan	0·01	0·10	—0·09	0·01	0·25	— 96
	Bombay Deccan	0·06	0·02	+0·04	0·06	0·08	— 13
	Hyderabad (North)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Khandeish	0·01	0·01	0	0·01	0·11	— 91
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·24	0·04	+0·20	0·24	0·26	— 8
	Central Provinces (West)	0·40	0·09	+0·31	0·40	0·31	+ 29
	Do. (Central)	0·28	0·08	+0·20	0·28	0·43	— 35
	Do. (East)	0·46	0·05	+0·41	0·46	0·23	+100
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
	Kattiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·03	—100
	Sindh	0·40	0·10	+0·30	0·50	0·26	+ 92
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·43	0·06	+0·37	0·44	0·35	+ 26
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·27	0·07	+0·20	0·32	0·19	+ 64
	Rajputana (West)	0·11	0·07	+0·04	0·39	0·26	+ 50
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·14	—100
	Do. (North) A	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·09	—100
	Madras (Central)	0·03	0·02	+0·01	0·03	0·08	— 63
	East Coast (Central)	0·68	0·06	+0·62	0·68	0·26	+161
	Do. (South)	0·79	0·19	+0·60	0·79	0·66	+ 19
	Madras (South)	0·20	0·21	—0·01	0·20	0·56	— 64

Simla, 29th January 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 31st January.*—Rainfall very slight in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Tanjore; no rain elsewhere. Crops here and there reported to be reviving after recent rain. Prices falling in Ganjam, Kistna, Cuddapah, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem and West Coast; stationary in Kurnool and Trichinopoly, and rising slightly in the remaining districts. Wells being dug by ryots in affected localities in Chingleput and Kalahastri. Zemindari garden cultivation and harvest operations will furnish employment for the next month or so. No large demand for employment on Government works has as yet shown itself.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Rain in parts of Sindh, Bijapur, and Kathiawar. Standing crops more or less damaged by locusts, blight, or other causes in parts of nine districts; otherwise good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—No rain during the week. The rain reported last week has been good for all standing crops, and has facilitated ploughing which has begun in some districts. *Rabi* crops are generally very hopeful, and some of the earlier kinds are being harvested with good outturn. Prospects of *boro* or spring rice, which is being transplanted, are favourable. Sugarcane harvest is progressing, and a fair outturn may be expected. Poppy is doing well; the collection of opium in the early-sown fields has begun. Tobacco is a promising crop, as also *ganja* in the Rajshahye district. A flight of locusts passed over a portion of the Bankoora district on the 27th January, but did no damage to the crops. Price of common rice has remained almost stationary during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Cold weather prevails generally. Light rain is reported from Moradabad and Jhansi. A slight fall of hail reported from Meerut on the night of the 2nd instant. The *rabi* prospects are everywhere favourable. Prices are generally steady, and supplies ample.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Rain has fallen in eight districts. Prices rising in five districts; stationary elsewhere. Weeding of *rabi* crops in progress in Lahore. Sugarcane and cotton-ploughings commenced in Jullundur. More rain wanted in Delhi. Crops are flourishing and prospects reported good. Crops are slightly damaged by the recent heavy rains in Amritsar, Sialkote, and Lahore. In the latter district the wheat has been attacked by wheat rust. Locusts have appeared in parts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, and have slightly damaged the crops in the latter district. Fodder is scarce in Delhi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Weather clear and cold. Rain is much needed for winter crops in the Rehli tashil of the Saugor district. Prospects elsewhere continue favourable. Slight damage to linseed from recent cloudy weather. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 31st January.*—Reaping of paddy is finished except in three districts. Threshing in progress in all districts. Estimated outturn of paddy good in all districts reported on, except in Mandalay where it is

poor. Prospects of wheat and dry-weather crops favourable. The price of paddy has risen in five districts; fallen in three.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy finished. Ploughing for early rice and gathering of mustard continue.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of paddy continues in parts. Prospects favourable. Prices risen in the Bangalore district.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Threshing of rice and *ragi* continues. No change in prospects.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Weather cold in Berar. Cotton-picking completed almost everywhere. Threshing of *jowari* continues. *Rabi* crops generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices almost steady. Land under preparation for the next crop in the Buldana district.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues. *Rabi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th February.*—No rain, and no change in condition of crops and weather since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Rainfall good in Harowtee and Tonk. A slight shower in Bickanir. Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory. Cattle generally in good condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in six Agencies and Ajmere; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady generally

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th January.*—Beneficial rain fell during the week, and slight snow. Prospects favourable.

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

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. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect to end of 1889-90.
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	69,381	—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 .	17,54,015	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	4,20,142	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	*61,673	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	93,843	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	19,19,377	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
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.						
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	7,23,717	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	28,738	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 . . .	3,521,360	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	
		2,58,393
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.	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	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 3	300 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 0	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	...	...	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	10 2	10 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 4	12 4	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 5	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	320 8	320 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	20 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 6½	8 6½	...	...	10 10	11 6½	13 5½	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12½	13 5½	...	...	...	...	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
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	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	13 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)	(a)
Nágá 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	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	0 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	100 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	15 4	15 4	...	16 0	13 0½	11 13½	16 1	15 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5½	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 1½
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	290 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	19 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*).		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 12	14 12	...	16 13	12 9	13 2	18 0	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	...	21 0	16 13	21 0	18 15	15 12	15 12	168 0	165 0	10 3	10 8
Gya	15 4	15 8	21 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	160 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	19 6	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 6	19 12	23 0	23 8	18 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	...	...	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	130 0	...	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	20 3	20 3	12 10 to 16 6	12 10 to 16 6	16 6 to 18 15	16 6 to 20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	21 7	21 7	16 6	17 11	151 8	151 8	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	13 8	16 8	22 0	18 11	13 8	13 3	17 0	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	14 0	...	19 12	19 12	19 12	22 0	17 0	17 9	200 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 10
Sarun	15 0	16 8	20 0	19 8	8 8	8 12	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	13 0	14 0	17 8	18 8	18 8	19 8	16 4	16 8	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Chumparun	18 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 8	22 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 4½	13 9	16 0	15 11½	9 12	9 12	15 11½	15 11½	17 1	17 14	15 7	16 0	11 6	11 15	14 8	14 8	16 8	16 13	17 14	19 0	17 14	19 12	120 0	120 0	10 6½	10 6½
Ghazipur	14 13	14 14	17 6	16 12	7 1	7 12	11 0	11 0	19 5	21 14	18 0	18 0	25 12	25 12	15 7	15 7	17 6	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 7	16 12	154 0	154 0	9 0	9 10
Jaunpur	13 0	12 8	14 12	14 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 8	15 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	170 0	170 0	11 8	11 8
Allahabad	12 8	13 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	7 8	14 0	15 0	18 8	18 8	17 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	10 8	17 12	100 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	13 8	12 12	...	15 8	8 4	8 0	14 4	14 0	19 8	22 8	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 12	...	...	13	13 4	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Fatehpur	14 0	14 4	15 8	16 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	19 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	16 8	19 0	16 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 8	...	...	... 8	...	140 0	140 0	11 4	10 8
Jalaun	13 4	14 0	15 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	14 12	14 12	16 8	18 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	16 8	18 0	16 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 12	17 0	18 3	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Etáwah	14 0	14 2	15 12	15 12	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 8	16 12	17 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 12
Farukhabad	12 0	12 12	16 0	15 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 12	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 12	16 8	17 0	17 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 0
Mainpuri	13 0	13 12	16 4	16 4	5 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	16 0	16 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	15 4	16 4	15 4	15 4	18 4	19 4	10 4	10 4	18 4	19 4	16 4	16 4	13 4	13 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	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	14 12	14 12	22 0	21 8	11 8	12 2	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 14
Jhánsi	15 8	15 8	17 12	17 13	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 4	21 4	21 0½	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	16 2	15 10½	...	...	19 4	19 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 0	13 12	17 3	18 0	5 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	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	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	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 8	17 8	17 0	16 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 12	16 4	18 0	17 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 8	17 4	17 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	15 8	16 0	16 8	18 8	5 0	5 0	11 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	17 8	18 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	17 12	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	16 4	15 4	...	...	10 6	10 4	16 4	16 0	18 12	19 4	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	13 0	18 12	18 0	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 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 2	16 4	16 4	12 8	12 8	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	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	12 8	12 8	14 6	16 3	15 4	14 6	16 10	17 1	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	28 8‖	28 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	13 12	14 8	17 8	17 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	16 12	17 0	16 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	17 0	18 6	18 0 *	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Budaun	12 12	13 4	15 8	16 8	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 8	15 0	15 12	14 4	14 8	...	...	17 8	18 4	16 0	16 0	17 4	17 4	16 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	13 11	14 6	18 12	19 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 7	19 0	20 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 14	10 14
Bareilly	13 7	13 7	15 0	15 10	8 2	8 2	13 2	13 2	16 14	16 4	15 10	15 10	18 12	...	14 6	15 0	15 15	16 4	17 8	16 4	16 14	16 4	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	17 12	19 0	16 4	18 0	...	...	16 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 12	19 0	17 8	17 8	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Tarai	14 6	14 6	18 12	19 6	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	18 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 14	16 14	17 8	17 8	18 12	18 12	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	14 10	15 0	18 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 6	12 15	16 0	16 5	16 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 10	18 0	18 0	13 8	13 8	135 0	135 0	11 2	11 13
Shahjahanagar	16 8	17 0	16 8	16 8	6 9	6 9	13 5	14 5	19 12	19 13	17 10	17 10	12 2	12 2	8 13	8 13	18 3	18 7	19 12	19 13	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Sháhjahánpur	15 9	14 8	16 2	16 2	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 4	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	22 8	22 9	22 4	21 8	17 8	18 4	22 4	...	16 2	16 2	129 0	129 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	14 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kamaun	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	10 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0†	8 0†	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwal	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 4	14 0	18 0	17 [illegible]	12 0	14 5	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	...	19 0	12 0†	14 0†	180 0	180 0	9 12	9 10
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	17 [illegible]	16 8	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	14 8	15 0	16 [illegible]	17 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 4	17 0	18 4	20 0	22 0	23 0	30 0	16 8	17 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	180 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	15 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 10	13 12½	16 0	15 14	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	16 2	16 12	16 1	17 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 8	14 15	17 0	17 8	16 12	17 12	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	10 12	10 12	13 4	13 4	16 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	17 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 c	10 0
Barabanki	13 4	13 8	15 8	16 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	15 8	15 12	15 0	16 8	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	15 8	15 0	15 8	17 8	18 12	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	15 4	15 0	16 2	18 3	13 0	13 0	14 4	14 4	19 0	19 0	17 14	18 0	24 0	24 0	17 11	18 0	17 8	17 2	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 0
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 6	11 0
Sitapur	15 4	16 0	19 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	21 8	21 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	19 0	20 0	...	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 15	15 15	23 2	23 2	8 2	8 2	10 10	11 4	23 2	23 2	18 12	18 13	...	...	...	...	19 6	20 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	16 5	14 12
Bánswára	22 8	22 8	25 0	23 12	8 12	8 12	16 4	15 0	31 4	31 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 12	40 0	41 3	20 0	22 8	...	...	10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	12 14½	18 12	19 8½	9 12½	9 6	10 8½	10 2½	21 14	21 1½	15 10	15 10	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	14 13½	14 13½	21 1½	20 5	11 5½	10 8½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12¾
Sirohee	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	16 0	15 11	21 12	20 5½	...	...	8 4	8 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 0
Ajmere	14 0	14 0	19 8	19 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	7 0	20 8	20 0	16 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	20 8	20 0	...	...	90 0	80 0	13 0	12 0
Abu	13 2	13 2	18 0	19 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	20 0	19 0	9 12	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengunh	14 8	15 4	19 0	18 3	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	19 4	19 4	15 0	15 8	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 8	16 8	19 0	20 4	*	*	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	23 0	22 8	32 0	30 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	35 0	30 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 8	31 0	30 8	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Kotah	18 8	18 0	23 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	30 0	28 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	27 8	26 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	15 9	15 10	23 14	23 14	7 13½	7 13½	11 12½	11 12½	26 12	23 11½	18 0	17 11	...	...	24 14½	23 3½	20 14	20 10½	29 0	27 7	11 12½	10 10	175 0	175 0	10 0	9 12
Tonk	17 12	16 8	22 8	21 12	9 8	9 0	10 8	9 8	24 8	21 8	20 4	19 12	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 8	18 12	20 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 12
Jeypore	15 0	14 12	20 12	21 8	4 12	4 12	8 4	8 4	21 8	22 0	18 8	18 8	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	17-8 to 19 0	18-0 to 18 8	21 8	22 8	22 0	22 0	150 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 5	15 5	21 14	21 14	13 4	11 4	18 12	13 12	23 2	23 2	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	21 4	21 4	200 0	210 0	13 4	11 4
Dholpur	14 3	14 6	18 11	19 0	8 7	8 6	10 2	10 2	18 12	20 8	19 8	19 13	...	...	14 10	15 12	17 3	17 4	...	...	22 9	24 14	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhurtpore	15 10	15 10	19 8	20 0	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 8	17 12	17 12	...	...	12 4	12 4	18 4	18 4	19 0	18 4	20 0	9 12	200 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	16 3	16 4	21 1	22 3	8 0	8 0	10 2	10 2	22 2	23 1	19 4	19 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	19 13	20 0	22 0	23 3	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	17 4	16 12	23 0	22 12	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	20 15	19 0	19 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 1½	15 0	19 5½	19 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	21 1	19 0	16 0	16 2	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 10	19 8	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	§	§	11 8	11 0
Balmer	13 12	13 0	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	...	...	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	14 8	14 8
Anadra	15 10	14 12	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Bhahpoora	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 8	7 8	7 12	10 0	10 8	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 12	18 0	17 12	24 0	23 12	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Western—																										
Jodhpore	11 8	13 12	15 0	17 8	5 0	6 4	6 0	7 8	14 8	17 8	13 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	10 12	13 7
Jeysulmera	11 6	11 6	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 6	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	13 4	12 10½	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	17 13½	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	7 0	8 9	9 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	16 0	30 0	21 0	25 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 c	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	15 7	15 4	24 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	25 8	26 0	18 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	17 10	18 0	27 2	28 0	28 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	15 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	16 0	21 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 6	...	...	19 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Goona	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 5½	14 7½	16 5	16 3	7 7	7 7	10 1½	10 1½	21 0	22 0	18 1½	18 1½	...	...	15 15	15 15	12 12	15 15	24 3	23 10	13 9	18 1	149 0	149 0	11 15	11 15

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Six pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1890 —*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	16 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	21 12	11 12
Ferozepore	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	17 0	17 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	253 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	21 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	19 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	17 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	‡	†	16 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	10 0	12 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 6
Jullundur	19 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	24 0	19 6	18 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	90 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	19 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	17 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	5 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	9 6	9 0
Kángra	18 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	7 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	18 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	27 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	30 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 8
Gujránwála	19 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	25 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	19 0	17 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	18 0	19 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	†	†	*	*	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	18 0	17 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	75 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	21 0	21 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	17 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	29 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	23 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	93 0	90 0	41 0	41 0
Kohát	14 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	28 0	†	†	†	†	15 0	17 0	23 0	28 0	20 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	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 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
Bannu	22 0	21 0	41 0	39 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	43 0	43 0	29 0	29 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	36 0	15 0	15 0	90 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	20 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	37 0	34 0	28 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	125 0	42 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	15 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	17 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	20 0	20 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 8	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 12	13 0	20 8	21 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	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	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	140 0	12 c	12 0
Shikárpur	12 13	12 1	18 4	18 4	7 12	8 4	8 10	9 3	22 8	23 4	26 3	27 4	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	10 0	10 8	150 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	13 0	15 8	15 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	213 0	213 0	11 c	11 0
Quetta	12 8	13 0	13 8	15 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	14 8	15 0	...	...	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 12	17 0	16 8	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	11 13	11 3	...	...	9 15	10 0	12 11	12 11	15 9	14 5	15 5	12 4	18 12	18 13	...	...	12 9	13 5	...	...	12 15	12 4	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 10
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	83 0	83 0	12 0	12 8
Bombay	10 4	10 4	15 15	18 4	7 2	6 15	12 1	11 6	18 6	17 6	14 8	13 8	15 4	14 15	13 9	12 12	13 12	13 10	17 0	17 0	9 6	8 15	62 6	78 4	11 3	11 3
Thana (Salsette)	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 0	....	...	10 7	10 0	11 10	11 0	21 12	19 0	17 12	17 0	24 3	24 0	...	...	14 4	15 0	...	...	20 10	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 9	9 0
Belgaum	17 8	17 0	33 0	32 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	76 0	76 0	14 0	14 0
Satara	13 6	13 6	14 2	8 14	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	11 11	11 0	108 0	108 0	10 13	10 13
Sholapur	18 12	18 12	...	...	10 0	9 4	10 9	9 13	27 12	26 13	24 6	24 6	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	16 14	16 14	80 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 8	...	...	11 2	11 12	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Poona (City)	12 8	12 10	13 [illegible]	13 10	9 3	9 3	9 13	9 13	17 6	17 6	16 2	16 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	18 0	18 0	67 7	67 7	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmednagar	14 8	14 5	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	21 5	19 6	19 8	18 7	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 15
Násik	17 4	17 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	20 2	20 2	26 2	26 2	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 11	15 11	106 8	106 8	13 8	13 8
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 3	14 0	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	25 9	26 11	19 15	19 1[illegible]	...	...	...	...	12 13	13 0	...	...	18 12	18 12	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	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	13 c	13 0
Broach	12 0	11 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 4	18 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	11 12	12 0	24 3	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	21 6	21 5	19 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	15 5	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 11½	9 11½	10 4½	11 6½	6 4½	6 4½	10 4½	10 4½	17 1½	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 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	22 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhás (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	14 8	14 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	14 4	14 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 7	11 7	24 13	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	25 0	23 10	22 0	22 10	...	...	16 0	16 10	14 0	14 10	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	15 0	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 6	21 15	21 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 12	13 12	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Betúl	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	17 9	17 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	24 0	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	17 9	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	18 12	18 2	...	...	11 4	10 10	12 8	11 11	23 12	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	120 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 0	17 2	...	...	24 0	21 13	124 0	124 0	10 3	10 3
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	15 3	15 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	...	...	22 4	22 4	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 5	13 15	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 3	11 3	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	16 4	17 1	180 0	180 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	17 2	18 0	...	...	14 2	14 2	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	...	...	12 13	12 13	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	21 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 8	...	...	16 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 8
Mandla	16 9	16 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	14 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	...	...	15 7	15 7	190 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Seoni	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
Bálághát	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	175 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	15 8	...	...	17 13	17 13	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Chánda																										
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	23 11	23 11	...	...	14 10	14 10	26 3	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	19 10	19 4	...	...	15 12	15 12	20 2	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	‖		9 0	9 0
Básim	16 12	16 3	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 8	10 5	23 4	23 3	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 5	...	...	16 3	15 10	90 0		9 13	9 8
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	23 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	17 0	15 0	64 0		10 8	8 8
Ellichpur	16 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 8	7 8	29 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	‖	§	9 8	8 8
Amraoti	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	27 13	27 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	...	...	16 3	16 0	93 5		9 0	9 0
Wún	16 8	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	60 0		10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	12 15	12 11	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 14	18 13	18 4	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	21 7	20 1	130 0	130 0	9 2	9 4
Bolárám	13 12	14 0	...	...	7 9	8 0	9 10	10 8	18 15	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	18 7	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 12
Chadarghat	12 4	12 0	...	...	9 4	9 0	12 4	12 0	19 4	20 0	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Firewood is sold by head-loads, cart-loads, and bullock-loads. ‖ Not given.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1890—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorgium vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KARUN. ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 13	11 13	28 13	28 13	24 6	24 6	21 14	21 14	...	...	22 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 10	10 3	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 13	12 13	27 5	27 5	23 3	23 3	21 13	21 13	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	13 5	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 5	10 5	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	19 10	19 10	22 5	22 5	24 10	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	9 14	8 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 3	19 5	20 0	15 0	15 0	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	10 2
Salem	11 2	11 2	...	...	10 13	10 13	13 3	13 3	22 5	22 5	20 3	23 3	29 2	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 2	13 2
Central—																										
Bellary	15 6	15 6	...	...	11 3	11 8	12 6	12 11	28 13	28 13	24 6	24 6	29 2	29 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 9	13 0	27 5	27 5	22 10	23 3	25 8	27 0	...	...	10 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 0	12 8	24 8	24 8	23 3	24 0	27 0	*	...	...	11 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 10	14 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 3	12 3	29 3	29 3	24 0	24 0	*	*	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	12 8	10 11	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	28 13	*	*	*	39 0	39 14	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	114 3	114 3	10 11	11 13
Vizagapatam	15 0	11 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	29 3	29 3	23 3	23 3	28 5	28 5	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godavari	11 11	12 10	...	...	13 14	13 14	15 0	15 0	29 3	29 3	23 3	23 3	29 2	29 2	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 3	13 3	28 13	*	*	*	26 13	26 13	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 11	11 11	29 3	27 3	23 3	24 0	20 10	20 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 14	10 14	19 10	19 10	17 3	17 3	22 10	23 2	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	105 5	102 2	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	9 6	9 6	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 5	11 13	23 11	*	20 10	20 0	21 14	23 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	11 5
N. Arcot	9 10	8 13	...	...	10 6	10 14	11 10	11 10	23 14	*	23 14	27 10	25 11	27 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	9 8	8 13	...	...	12 0	11 10	13 3	13 3	29 3	*	23 14	27 10	23 11	27 3	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	12 14
Tanjore	10 13	10 13	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 3	29 3	*	23 14	27 10	23 11	27 3	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 3	10 3	20 5	*	20 5	21 10	22 5	22 5	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	143 0	143 0	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 6	10 0	18 11	*	17 10	17 10	*	*	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	15 3	15 3
Madura	9 13	9 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 0	12 0	23 11	*	17 10	17 10	21 11	21 11	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	12 0	12 0	13 0	10 8	9 6	8 12	12 0	9 4	34 8	34 8	24 0	24 0	21 6	26 0	...	14 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	102 0	102 0	10 4	10 6
Bangalore	11 0	11 8	12 8	12 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	39 0	39 0	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 0
Kolar	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	132 0	132 0	9 12	9 0
Temkûr	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	72 0	72 0	8 8	8 0
Kadur	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 6	9 6	11 9	11 9	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 0
Shimoga	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	...	26 0	25 3	25 3	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 15	8 0
Chitaldroog	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	...	26 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	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.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XL 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 11th January, 1890. Total mean length open.	Week ending 11th January, 1890. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 11th January, 1890. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 10th January, 1891. Total mean length open.	Week ending 10th January, 1891. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 10th January, 1891. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 11th January, 1890. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 11th January, 1890. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 10th January, 1891. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 10th January, 1891. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
7th Jan., 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	8,89,817	583	1,526	9,05,893	594	3,42,30,304	549	3,22,06,413	518	...	20,23,891
17th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,205	161	57	13,566	238	3,98,383	171	4,04,266	174	5,883	...
10th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly	141	9,824	70	141	9,471	67	3,35,406	61	3,24,820	59	...	10,586
17th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	347	5,842	149	585	77,434	132	14,35,885	114	24,18,860	103	9,82,975	...
10th ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	752	96,946	129	752	90,412	120	25,12,238	88	25,55,676	83	43,438	...
17th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,00,697	234	1,672	4,23,000	253	1,50,09,829	220	1,28,56,490	189	...	21,53,339
17th ditto	Southern Marátha	978	86,674	89	1,044	93,979	87	32,02,958	87	35,34,633	85	3,31,675	...
17th ditto	Ditto, Mysore Section	296	18,319	62	296	27,951	94	7,78,694	73	9,70,129	80	1,91,435	...
17th ditto	Bengal and North-Western*	649	85,799	132	699	86,940	124	33,05,926	125	33,90,582	123	84,656	...
	Total	6,418	16,39,033	255	6,772	17,25,646	255	6,12,09,623	241	5,86,61,869	214	...	25,47,754
	State Lines worked by the State.												
17th Jan., 1891	North Western	2,369	(*d*)6,00,873	254	2,395	(*e*)6,20,970	259	(*f*)2,24,91,280	225	*e* 2,09,05,061	214	...	15,86,219
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,54,833	224	692	1,45,285	210	59,80,573	212	53,83,355	191	...	5,97,218
10th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	2,41,801	324	777	2,30,545	297	91,51,281	310	87,95,933	288	...	1,55,348
10th ditto	Bengal Central†	125	12,733	102	125	14,469	116	5,79,459	113	5,22,088	102	...	57,371
10th ditto	Nalhátí	27	2,220	82	27	1,533	57	79,258	71	73,285	66	...	5,973
First 3 days of January.	Cherra-Companyganj	7	318	45	8	514	64	9,006	30	14,279	43	5,193	...
10th Jan., 1891	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	(*g*)...	...	...	(*h*) 47,526	42	(*i*)49,386	48	1,860
	Burma (*j*)	553	99,799	18	556	1,10,068	198	35,50,071	157	39,55,241	175	4,05,170	...
	Total	4,520	11,12,658	246	4,580	11,23,384	245	4, 8,88,534	223	3,98,98,628	214	...	19,89,906
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
10th Jan., 1891	Great Indian Peninsula(*k*)	1,492	10,04,273	673	1,492	9,46,897	635	2,77,17,826	455	2,85,66,149	470	8,48,323	...
17th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,49,246	541	461	2,79,000	605	98,02,803	525	96,66,373	515	...	2,26,230
17th ditto	Madras	840	1,8...312	216	840	1,76,279	210	72,78,052	212	75,93 405	222	3,15,416	...
10th ditto	South Indian (*l*)	737	1,22,320	166	779	1,29,274	166	47,74,695	159	51,30,804	162	3,56,109	...
	Total	3,530	15,57,151	441	3,572	15,31,450	429	4,96,63,376	344	5,09,50,994	350	12,93,618	...
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	14,468	43,08,842	298	14,924	43,80,480	294	15,27,61,533	261	14 95,17,431	247	...	32,44,942
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,97,30,612	136	7,75, 4,089	128	...	22,16,523
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	..	7,30,30,921	125	7,20,03 492	119	...	10,27,519
	Assisted Companies.												
17th Jan., 1891	Takaleshwar	22	5,096	232	22	4,942	225	2,11,734	236	2,11,056	236	...	678
10th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	3,994	60	67	5,348	80	2,76,720	106	2,73,761	105	...	2,965
First 3 days of January.	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*g*) ...	...	(*h*) 3,0 ,551	116	(*i*)3,88,179	124	27,678	...
	Total	89	9,090	102	89	10,290	110	8,48,961	124	8,72,996	128	24,035	...
	Native States Lines worked by Companies												
10th Jan., 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	53,403	151	354	47,947	135	18,18,024	126	19,33,502	134	1,15,478	...
17th ditto	The Gackwar's Dabhoi	59	2,700	46	72	3,120	43	1,07,240	44	1,54,192	50	46,954	...
17th ditto	The Gackwar's Mehsána	27	858	32	27	900	33	40,746	37	37,726	34	...	3,020
17th ditto	The Gackwar's Petlad	...	...	...	13	610	47	...	...	(*m*)33,380	72	33,380	...
	Total	440	56,967	129	466	5 ,577	113	19,66,010	109	21,58,800	115	1,92,790	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
17th Jan., 1891	Rajpura-Bhatinda	108	6,755	63	108	9,352	87	(*n*) 01,669	72	3,98 643	91	2,96,973	...
	Native States Lines.												
17th Jan., 1891	Jodhpore	124	6,119	49	124	10,900	88	2,72,009	54	2,83,957	56	11,948	...
17th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	329	24,199	74	334	25,130	75	10,06,137	86	11,84,092	87	1,78,855	...
17th ditto	Morvi	94	2,142	23	94	5,495	58	1,44,620	51	2,40..89	63	95,769	...
	Total	547	32,460	59	552	41,525	75	14,22,766	73	17,09,438	76	2,86,672	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Asansol-Gomoh section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Parsi State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway only.
(*e*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway from 1st April, 1889, to 11th January, 1890 and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railway from 1st April to 12th October, 1889.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 4th January, 1890.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 3rd January, 1891.
(*j*) Includes the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*k*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(*l*) Includes the Villupuram-Chuntakhal State Railway.
(*m*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890.
(*n*) 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.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1889-90.

No. $\frac{1 \text{ Edn.}}{37\text{-}48}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Calcutta, the 11th February 1891.

READ—

The several Reports on the Progress of Education in India during the year 1889-90 with the Resolutions and Orders thereon by Local Governments and Administrations.

RESOLUTION.

IN Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{1 \text{ R.}}{10\text{-}21}$, dated 16th January 1890, the Governor General in Council published the statistics of Education in British India in 1888-89. The figures for the year ending the 31st March 1890 have now been tabulated, and are published for general information. It is not the intention of the Government of India to make any detailed examination of the statistics, as this will be done in the review of Education in India which will be prepared for the five years 1887-88 to 1891-92.

2. The number of public and private institutions, to which the Education Reports relate, increased from 131,709 in 1888-89 to 134,710 in 1889-90. The increase was common to both classes of institutions, the former having increased by 1,298 and the latter by 1,703.

3. The percentage of scholars to the total population of school-going age calculated on the statistics of population at the last census, was 11·4 in 1889-90 as compared with 11·2 in 1888-89. The total number of pupils under instruction in the educational institutions of all classes on the 31st March 1890 was 3,626,390, while on the same date of the previous year the number was 3,544,257. The numbers enrolled at public institutions increased from 3,047,251 to 3,091,504 and those at private institutions from 497,006 to 534,886.

		Average monthly attendance.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.
Maintained by the Department.	Colleges	5,274	5,707
	Secondary Schools ...	42,270	53,048
	Primary Schools... ...	54,999	50,979
	Schools for special instruction	8,596	11,248
Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.	Colleges	170	126
	Secondary Schools ...	98,991	97,093
	Primary Schools... ...	653,459	653,692
	Schools for special instruction	1,858	1,809
Maintained by Native States.	Colleges	92	110
	Secondary Schools ...	5,619	6,368
	Primary Schools	109,896	113,482
	Schools for special instruction	216	218
Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.	Colleges	4,048	4,320
	Secondary Schools ...	218,301	217,758
	Primary Schools	1,291,740	1,289,069
	Schools for special instruction	3,045	4,449
Unaided	Colleges	3,705	3,773
	Secondary Schools	72,510	78,026
	Primary Schools ...	290,859	326,247
	Schools for special instruction	1,461	1,555

The statement in the margin gives an abstract of the average monthly attendance at public institutions during the year. As noticed in previous Resolutions, statistics to show the average attendance at private institutions (advanced and elementary) are not available. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Arts Colleges fell from 11,250 at the close of 1888-89 to 11,219 at the end of 1889-90, but there was a small increase in the number attending Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training from 2,691 to 3,049. At Secondary Schools the number of pupils rose from 452,058 to 469,153, and at Primary Schools from 2,563,294 to 2,587,694. There was a small increase of 49 pupils in training schools at the end of the year 1889-90 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, but there was a decided improvement in the number attending other special schools, which rose from 13,021 at the close of 1888-89 to 15,403 at the end of 1889-90.

4. Of the pupils under instruction, the number engaged in studying English rose from 342,953 to 352,356. The increase in Secondary Schools was 5,055 and in Primary Schools 3,142. The number learning a classical language rose from 512,959 to 536,551, and the number reading a vernacular language from 3,179,453 to 3,226,537. As in the previous year, the increase under this latter head occurred chiefly at private institutions, where there were 266,500 pupils studying a vernacular as compared with 248,675 in 1888-89.

5. The variation in the number of pupils according to race and religion in the past two years will be seen from the following figures :—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
Hindus	2,458,448	2,413,588
Muhammadans	851,498	832,449
Europeans and Eurasians	25,082	23,948
Native Christians	81,780	74,376
Miscellaneous races or religions . . .	206,397	199,760

6. The number of boys attending school was 3,331,933, or 20·7 per cent. of the male population of school-going age, as compared with 3,253,996 in 1888-89. The number of girls was 294,457 as compared with 290,261. While the number of public and private institutions for boys advanced, the former from 87,902 in 1888-89 to 89,318 in 1889-90, and the latter from 37,243 to 39,465, the number of both classes of institutions for girls decreased, the former from 4,963 to 4,845, and the latter from 1,601 to 1,082. The latter decrease occurred almost entirely in the Punjab owing to the exclusion from the returns of 1889-90 of Schools with less than six scholars which, in accordance with the

recommendation of an Educational Conference held at Lahore, are no longer recognised by the Department.

7. Turning to the statistics of expenditure on Education, the total which was R2,70,92,324 in 1888-89, rose to R2,76,58,697 in 1889-90. Of these sums R2,13,44,840 in the former and R2,21,80,378 in the latter year were directly expended on Public Instruction, the remainder having been spent on indirect charges. The expenditure on Arts Colleges rose from R18,51,586 to R19,73,525, that on Professional Colleges from R6,74,144 to R6,91,766, that on Training Schools from R5,71,448 to R5,94,506 and that on Special Schools other than Training Schools from R8,38,970 to R9,53,911. The main heads of expenditure are those relating to Secondary and Primary Schools; the amount spent on the former rose from R89,08,877 in 1888 89 to R92,89,874 in 1889-90, and that on the latter from R84,99,815 to R86,76,796. The indirect expenditure on Education, which includes charges on account of direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and other miscellaneous charges, declined from R57,47,434 in 1888-89 to R54,78,319 in 1889-90. This decrease was mainly due to the reduction of the outlay on buildings.

8. The expenditure on Education is met from Provincial revenues, Municipal and Local Funds, Fees, and other miscellaneous sources, such as Endowments, Subscriptions, &c. Provincial revenues contributed R75,97,606 compared with R73,97,870 in 1888-89, Local Funds R48,78,784 compared with R47,84,474, and Municipal Funds R12,81,830 compared with R13,14,199. Fees, which in 1888-89 aggregated R76,85,322, reached R31,23,800 in 1889-90, while the income from miscellaneous sources declined from R59,10,459 to R57,76,677.

9. The statistics summarized above shew the chief results of the working of the Education Department during the year 1889-90. The decrease in the contributions from Municipal Funds and miscellaneous sources is the least satisfactory feature in the working of the Department. In other respects the statistics show that the Department has made steady progress.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

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

(True Extract.)

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the several Provinces comprised in British India for the Official year 1889-90.

(For Details, see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		GRAND TOTAL.	Percentage of	REMARKS.
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Total area square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Institutions — For Males	99	29	4,487	84,145	115	443	89,318	6,574	32,891	128,783	Institutions to number of Towns and Villages. *21·8	
			Institutions — For Females	4	...	407	4,393	34	7	4,845	...	1,082	5,927	Institutions to number of Towns and Villages. *1·0	
	Towns . *1,359	Males 107,182,182	TOTAL	103	29	4,894	88,538	149	450	94,163	6,574	33,973	134,710	... *22·8	
1,055,120	Villages . *579,021	Females 103,213,989													
	TOTAL . *580,380	TOTAL 210,396,171													
			Scholars — Males	11,187	3,012	437,042	2,359,588	4,187	14,935	2,829,951	80,950	421,032	3,331,933	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 20·7	
			Scholars — Females	32	37	32,111	228,106	799	468	261,553	1,690	31,214	294,457	Female scholars to Female population of school-going age.† 1·9	
			TOTAL	11,219	3,049	469,153	2,587,694	4,986	15,403	3,091,504	82,640	452,246	3,626,390	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.† 11·4	

* Exclusive of Upper Burma.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the several Provinces comprised in British India for the Official year 1889-90.

(For Details, see General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
1. Institutions — For males	19,62,361	6,91,766	79,94,149	77,64,334	4,79,587	9,37,395	1,98,29,592	4,72,186	3,47,720	17,73,683	7,14,435	13,18,571	1,51,595	7,00,129	54,78,319	2,76,58,697	
1. Institutions — For females	11,164	...	12,95,725	9,12,462	1,14,919	16,516	23,50,786										
TOTAL	19,73,525	6,91,766	92,89,874	86,76,796	5,94,506	9,53,911	2,21,80,378	4,72,186	3,47,720	17,73 683	7,14,435	13,18,571	1,51,595	7,00,129	54,78,319	2,76,58,697	
2. (*a*).—Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction	11·4	7·2	20·1	15·1	4·8	6·9	65·5	0·4	4·5	14·9	5·3	6·8	0·7	1·9	34·5	100·0	
(*b*).—Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	0·3	...	15·9	56·5	2·6	0·9	76·2	0·0	...	11·5	2·1	6·3	0·6	3·3	23·8	100·0	
(*c*).—Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction	2·1	0·0	41·3	39·5	0·3	2·5	85·7	0·0	...	1·8	3·0	6·2	0·8	2·5	14·3	100·0	
(*d*).—Percentages of Total expenditure on columns 2—17 to Total expenditure on Public Instruction	7·1	2·5	33·6	31·4	2·1	3·5	80·2	1·7	1·3	6·4	2·6	4·8	0·5	2·5	19·8	100·0	
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.										
Departmental Institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues	176 10 2	282 5 7	11 5 6	3 1 0	111 4 10	53 6 5	22 8 9										
Departmental Institutions — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0 13 2	0 1 11	3 13 11	2 1 10	25 9 11	2 14 3	3 6 4										
TOTAL COST	253 14 9	344 3 2	31 10 9	6 4 8	137 14 5	73 14 8	38 4 3										
Local Fund Schools — Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	0 8 0	0 12 1	30 0 1	19 3 3	0 12 7										
Local Fund Schools — Cost to Local Funds	...	...	4 6 10	3 4 0	56 5 10	25 14 11	3 7 5										
TOTAL COST	...	...	7 14 9	4 7 9	88 10 4	77 5 4	5 0 2										
Municipal Schools — Cost to Provincial Revenues	61 14 5	...	0 15 9	1 5 8	10 3 5	3 10 2	1 5 2										
Municipal Schools — Cost to Municipal Funds	32 7 2	...	9 1 4	3 4 3	32 2 1	22 8 2	4 13 11										
TOTAL COST	164 13 5	...	18 11 6	6 4 8	57 6 11	29 6 0	9 12 1										
Institutions in Native States — Cost to Native State Revenues	307 0 8	...	21 7 2	4 3 1	140 11 0	52 5 6	5 9 0										
Institutions in Native States — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	0 9 4	0 2 10	...	...	0 3 2										
TOTAL COST	359 15 5	..	29 7 10	5 0 4	144 2 0	52 5 6	6 13 2										
Aided Institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues	45 2 7	12 11 9	3 15 4	0 5 4	35 14 2	17 6 0	1 0 8										
Aided Institutions — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	8 6 6	...	2 2 0	0 11 11	0 13 7	8 4 3	0 15 8										
TOTAL COST	184 7 6	34 4 6	22 6 4	3 3 1	114 14 7	73 4 1	6 10 11										
Unaided Institutions — TOTAL COST	64 0 4	28 7 11	17 14 3	1 12 7	43 4 7	14 8 1	5 6 8										
All Institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues	77 6 6	188 6 10	3 6 1	0 7 6	75 5 8	36 6 7	1 11 3										
All Institutions — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	3 12 2	0 1 3	2 14 2	1 5 6	26 7 2	5 3 4	1 10 5										
TOTAL COST	177 3 3	238 9 11	20 8 7	3 9 2	122 0 4	66 3 4	7 9 9										

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the several Provinces comprised in British India for the Official year 1889-90.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. Under Public Management. Maintained by the Department. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Native States. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Under Private Management. Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March, learning. English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. *Arts Colleges.*																															
English	24	3,104	3,360	2,980	4	119	126	106	2	99	110	95	42	4,114	3,961	3,488	28	3,182	2,992	2,043	100	10,618	10,549	7,098	2,086	132*	348*	9,129*	509*	315*	
Oriental	1	430	421	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	171	167	142	...	...	...	...	3	601	99	592	31	...	...	495	106	...	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																															
Law	11	873	765	649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	185	192	134	6	849	781	546	19	1,907	1,907	...	...	12	26	1,697	110	62	
Medicine	4	553	603	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	553	553	...	...	138	50	287	22	56	
Engineering	4	537	514	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	537	537	...	...	99	4	379	37	18	
Teaching	1	19	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	19	...	...	1	1	17	...	...	
Agriculture	1	33	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	33	...	...	1	...	31	1	...	
TOTAL	46	5,549	5,707	5,107	4	119	126	106	2	99	110	95	46	4,470	4,320	3,764	34	4,031	3,773	3,589	132	14,268	13,697	7,690	2,117	383*	429*	12,035*	785*	451*	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.*																															
For Boys English	223	43,170	42,177	34,975	38	32,850	33,026	27,204	72	6,206	5,985	5,046	1,332	146,458	142,372	114,836	563	70,735	68,514	44,650	2,518	299,419	260,603	95,012	221,361	10,473	12,910	227,355	37,378	11,303	
For Boys Vernacular	97	8,461	7,974	6,217	725	66,327	62,990	50,231	4	366	372	237	995	54,785	51,141	39,870	148	8,998	8,247	6,375	1,969	138,937	9,771	9,488	138,326	3	366	109,589	26,558	2,421	
For Girls English	9	924	866	741	4	261	234	159	1	13	11	9	219	16,713	15,947	13,394	15	930	851	759	248	18,841	16,588	1,752	8,090	10,419	5,069	2,338	19	996	
For Girls Vernacular	24	2,021	2,031	1,590	12	840	843	605	...	...	...	...	116	8,648	8,298	6,468	7	447	414	290	159	11,956	360	194	12,121	4	3,248	8,058	524	122	
TOTAL	353	54,576	53,048	43,523	1,069	100,278	97,093	78,289	77	6,585	6,368	5,292	2,662	226,604	217,758	174,568	733	81,110	78,026	54,074	4,854	469,153	287,122	106,446	379,858	20,859	21,593	347,340	64,479	14,842	
Primary Schools.																															
For Boys	943	48,378	46,767	34,880	14,144	648,957	623,657	475,778	1,854	108,199	103,710	76,800	50,367	1,309,520	1,214,193	995,877	16,837	336,990	310,621	271,661	84,145	2,452,044	40,982	137,707	2,429,062	1,870	44,635	1,776,647	492,039	136,853	
For Girls	105	4,350	4,212	2,969	797	31,240	30,035	20,183	174	10,573	9,772	6,043	2,887	79,385	74,876	56,971	430	10,102	9,626	7,258	4,393	135,650	2,928	3,183	134,501	1,307	8,609	99,887	19,045	6,802	
TOTAL	1,048	52,728	50,979	37,849	14,941	680,197	653,692	495,961	2,028	118,772	113,482	82,933	53,254	1,388,905	1,289,069	1,052,848	17,267	347,092	320,247	278,919	88,538	2,587,694	43,910	140,890	2,563,563	3,177	53,244	1,876,534	511,084	143,655	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. *Schools for Special Instruction.*																															
Training Schools for Masters	51	2,527	2,514	2,189	42	1,040	974	850	2	101	95	80	17	532	518	442	3	29	29	25	115	4,229	391	1,593	4,477	2	434	2,979	465	349	
Ditto for Mistresses	8	234	210	180	5	42	35	31	2	26	31	27	16	418	433	387	3	37	33	28	34	757	322	2	710	41	475	203	19	19	
Schools of Art	4	893	809	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	893	380	...	335	40	62	686	80	25	
Law Schools	2	82	78	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	54	41	32	1	6	9	5	4	142	132	...	10	...	...	129	12	1	
Medical Schools	10	1,419	1,361	1,335	2	34	29	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	228	235	197	14	1,681	309	...	1,250	54	119	1,176	297	35	
Engineering and Surveying Schools	14	830	783	649	3	60	54	43	...	...	...	...	1	9	10	10	...	...	...	...	18	899	339	...	541	46	37	413	95	308	
Industrial Schools	20	558	523	399	21	669	597	434	2	107	92	67	38	2,011	1,802	1,527	7	264	231	188	88	3,609	245	...	2,238	160	715	1,717	723	294	
Agricultural Schools	1	25	28	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	...	
Other Schools	267	5,238	4,942	3,585	6	119	120	94	...	...	...	...	21	1,784	1,645	1,247	27	1,013	1,018	794	321	8,154	1,219	3,265	4,898	196	20	4,636	3,233	69	
TOTAL	377	11,806	11,248	9,021	79	1,964	1,809	1,479	6	234	218	174	94	4,808	4,449	3,645	43	1,577	1,555	1,237	599	20,389	3,337	4,860	14,459	539	1,862	11,963	4,525	1,100	
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,824	124,659	120,982	95,500	16,093	782,358	752,720	575,835	2,113	125,690	120,178	88,494	56,056	1,634,787	1,515,596	1,236,785	18,077	433,810	404,601	336,074	94,710	3,626,390	352,356	536,551	3,226,537	25,082*	81,780*	2,458,448*	854,498*	206,397*	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 1. Advanced Teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian																					4,483	56,734	...	53,135	2,909	...	...	7,383	47,324	48	
(b) Sanskrit																					2,350	27,493	44	27,361	888	...	36	27,412	23	22	
(c) Any other Oriental Classic																					30	390	...	390	...	...	...	212	63	115	
2. Elementary Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly																					19,909	263,210	3,256	48,934	234,891	2	2,977	164,247	53,121	42,863	
																					280	4,650	44	417	4,509	...	319	1,846	1,261	1,224	
3. Ditto The Koran only																					12,336	160,790	...	137,838	9,313	...	2	1,094	159,585	109	
																					783	18,683	...	7,298	185	...	...	56	8,627	...	
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental standards																					647	13,922	890	1,267	12,867	30	1,297	7,706	3,029	1,860	
																					19	1,014	56	25	938	52	21	621	212	108	
GRAND TOTAL																					40,547	534,886	4,290	276,665	266,500	84	4,652	210,576	273,225	46,349	
																					134,710	3,626,390	352,356	536,551	3,226,537	25,082*	81,780*	2,458,448*	854,498*	206,397*	

* No details are given in the Provincial Report of 185 pupils from the St. Xavier's College in Bengal.
† Includes "Girls" for the Province of Coorg.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the several Provinces comprised in British India for the official year 1889-90.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT. Maintained by the Department. Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Maintained by Native States. Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT. Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Arts Colleges.	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	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
University Education. English	6,54,792	3,114	...	2,52,823	...	35,181	9,46,910	7,800	...	4,089	6,163	...	2,718	20,770	33,775	...	...	5,001	...	820	39,596	1,77,109	11,681	22,422	2,03,531	57,583	2,61,556	7,36,886	96,303	14,515	80,742	1,91,560	8,59,701	11,798	26,511	5,63,812	4,90,890	19,35,722	
Oriental	13,083	...	...	...	...	100	13,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,321	287	325	451	...	14,232	24,620	...	...	...	...	22,404	287	326	454	14,332	37,803	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																																							
Law	—7,691	...	...	40,954	...	2,655	35,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,145	...	...	3,663	...	474	6,282	21,823	...	433	22,256	—5,245	...	...	66,450	3,562	64,766	
Medicine	2,59,575	...	...	42,928	...	2,544	3,05,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,59,576	...	...	42,908	2,544	3,05,028	
Engineering	2,69,833	...	240	20,488	...	6,712	2,97,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,69,833	...	240	20,488	6,712	2,97,273	
Teaching	4,610	...	...	...	...	112	4,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,610	...	...	...	112	4,752	
Agriculture	17,449	...	...	264	...	2,234	19,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,449	...	...	264	2,234	19,947	
TOTAL	12,11,682	3,114	240	3,57,447	...	50,538	16,23,021	7,800	...	4,089	6,163	...	2,718	20,770	33,775	...	...	5,001	...	820	39,596	1,88,875	11,971	22,748	2,07,649	57,583	2,79,262	7,68,088	1,18,126	14,515	82,175	2,14,816	14,08,287	15,083	27,077	6,94,386	5,20,386	26,65,291	
School Education, General. *Secondary Schools.* For Boys English	5,05,453	1,47,889	41,495	7,03,019	8,181	1,16,538	15,26,576	56,674	51,793	2,81,903	3,36,876	1,337	5,777	7,40,360	1,34,886	1,930	270	44,841	...	2,549	1,84,476	5,40,831	2,16,272	1,20,917	14,93,585	3,68,878	6,07,812	33,48,295	8,80,638	1,45,475	3,00,599	13,26,742	11,04,130	4,15,999	4,47,316	34,58,989	17,00,015	71,26,449	
For Boys Vernacular	25,777	517	11,439	16,033	1,305	303	55,465	4,966	2,60,192	29,508	85,653	6,991	857	3,88,167	848	1,535	...	12	...	...	2,396	49,445	84,584	17,049	1,33,999	86,149	8,851	3,80,077	16,545	15,981	9,068	41,595	80,188	3,45,293	57,996	2,52,213	1,31,980	8,67,700	
For Girls English	53,494	...	750	7,512	628	18,150	80,664	150	122	5,732	1,227	...	...	7,281	875	...	...	56	...	...	931	2,29,811	9,877	7,640	3,81,498	58,823	3,15,166	10,02,824	10,075	1,651	13,453	25,179	2,83,455	9,393	14,181	4,00,493	4,08,746	11,16,279	
For Girls Vernacular	16,139	...	255	1,035	25	...	17,454	4,003	1,883	6,195	38	164	16	12,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,033	3,852	3,327	6,685	25,982	65,102	1,46,981	86	841	1,734	2,711	62,175	5,735	9,778	7,844	93,914	1,79,446	
TOTAL	6,01,863	1,48,406	56,941	7,27,729	10,140	1,35,081	16,80,160	65,793	3,13,990	3,23,388	4,23,794	14,492	6,650	11,48,107	1,35,600	3,466	270	44,909	...	2,549	1,87,803	8,62,120	3,13,985	1,48,942	20,25,767	5,39,832	9,96,931	48,77,573	9,07,375	1,63,948	3,24,904	13,96,227	15,29,948	7,76,426	5,29,271	42,19,574	23,34,655	92,89,874	
Primary Schools. For Boys	1,37,964	78,500	21,149	50,461	1,699	8,623	2,98,396	5,13,741	17,84,983	2,64,631	3,47,505	6,723	9,350	29,26,913	4,22,817	18,755	270	59,083	...	10,539	5,11,465	2,88,757	7,67,913	1,32,845	27,14,692	2,00,914	4,17,937	35,27,058	3,74,922	45,830	95,750	5,16,502	9,40,452	26,31,405	4,18,595	25,46,637	12,27,205	77,64,334	
For Girls	18,367	5,773	2,512	1,244	307	197	28,400	40,204	74,992	67,533	1,832	931	1,455	1,86,947	53,212	1,347	...	1	...	4,107	58,667	1,44,667	41,405	17,977	37,262	1,37,727	2,19,850	6,01,889	1,608	19,765	23,185	36,550	2,03,238	1,25,171	88,012	41,917	4,54,084	9,12,462	
TOTAL	1,56,331	84,273	23,661	51,705	2,006	8,820	3,26,796	5,53,945	18,59,981	3,32,164	3,49,341	7,654	10,805	31,13,860	4,76,029	20,103	270	59,084	...	14,646	5,70,132	4,33,424	8,12,319	1,50,822	27,51,954	3,38,641	6,31,787	41,28,947	3,76,530	65,595	1,20,935	5,53,052	11,49,690	27,56,576	5,08,617	25,88,624	16,81,289	86,76,796		
Schools for Special Instruction. Training Schools for Masters	3,64,645	65,371	645	1,074	368	1,035	3,33,139	27,891	54,606	1,515	...	...	618	84,730	11,393	...	...	36	...	...	11,335	17,159	80	...	488	10,530	21,077	50,063	...	...	320	320	3,03,695	1,20,786	2,230	1,598	45,278	4,79,587	
Training Schools for Mistresses	38,543	3,649	135	157	...	23	42,513	1,931	1,320	739	...	...	7	3,997	6,423	...	...	...	...	397	6,825	16,970	...	...	5,481	13,698	23,131	59,280	300	1,671	393	2,364	57,444	4,969	874	5,878	45,754	1,74,919	
Schools of Art	1,03,153	6	82	8,339	...	16,762	1,25,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,153	6	12	8,339	16,762	1,25,272	
Law Schools	1,520	...	...	2,004	...	960	4,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,863	58	113	4,648	3,663	11,355	
Medical Schools	1,65,894	7,991	4,616	19,277	4,812	1,229	2,03,829	...	2,855	1,410	...	...	3,874	8,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,318	58	113	2,229	...	2,707	6,426	415	...	...	415	2,863	58	113	4,648	3,663	11,355	
Engineering and Surveying Schools	51,652	...	...	12,011	...	283	66,982	...	...	1,533	197	...	...	1,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,696	253	962	5,911	1,65,894	10,847	6,036	23,073	11,130	2,17,880	
Industrial Schools	7,709	...	124	...	...	9,990	17,822	8,016	6,500	6,909	169	...	4,898	26,502	4,816	...	...	...	...	...	4,816	52,326	10,731	12,279	21,961	14,274	1,11,257	2,12,848	12	1,142	214	1,368	56,652	238	1,533	12,343	1,748	72,514	
Agricultural Schools	2,589	...	...	...	...	...	2,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,050	17,238	19,332	12,145	1,46,591	2,63,356	
Other Schools	1,22,703	9,053	2,860	23,158	560	50,769	2,09,103	608	973	1,236	...	...	1,854	4,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,113	4,593	892	10,538	5,606	6,407	33,148	1,713	2,353	9,897	13,963	1,28,421	14,618	5,048	35,409	77,446	2,60,945	
TOTAL	7,58,407	86,070	8,402	66,050	5,740	81,064	10,05,733	38,446	66,255	13,482	366	...	11,181	1,27,830	22,543	...	...	36	...	397	22,976	94,916	26,435	13,294	80,745	44,108	1,66,039	3,65,537	7,136	5,419	11,785	24,341	8,91,769	1,68,760	35,178	1,04,333	3,48,377	15,48,417	
Buildings	2,48,694	54,641	3,148	29	2,314	4,078	3,12,904	16,769	2,43,848	63,433	730	5,312	13,782	3,48,924	1,00,719	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,719	2,50,003	5,317	8,610	20,459	1,26,457	1,49,337	5,59,853	445	1,357	3,961	5,766	5,15,471	3,03,876	80,191	11,713	4,07,320	13,18,571	
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only).	30,603	2,201	1,031	9,793	1,261	7,007	51,940	1,625	24,533	6,070	1,506	1,250	171	35,153	5,841	...	...	...	...	114	5,938	21,411	2,631	2,821	3,159	4,546	14,865	49,483	79	6,257	2,711	9,050	53,639	29,415	9,972	14,537	44,032	1,51,595	
TOTAL	2,79,297	56,842	4,229	9,822	3,575	11,085	3,64,853	18,394	2,68,381	74,503	2,236	6,562	13,953	3,84,070	1,06,563	...	...	...	...	114	1,06,677	2,71,419	8,068	11,431	23,618	1,31,003	1,64,202	5,09,743	524	7,614	6,678	14,816	5,69,110	3,33,291	90,163	26,250	4,51,352	14,70,166	
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,491	1,336	207	4,19,405	18,746	4,72,186	
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,40,902	...	...	1,353	5,465	3,47,720	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,31,711	5,61,514	22,671	14,024	43,763	17,73,683	
Special Classes of Persons. Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,821	182	1,693	1,691	69,543	2,24,916	
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,670	1,282	622	225	18,988	67,787	
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,752	89,639	25,107	3,729	48,743	3,02,970	
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,072	4,527	5,543	120	12,484	40,746	
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,429	7,923	5,175	...	11,439	78,016	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,43,893	1,68,213	31,591	1,50,075	2,11,447	7,05,219	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,54,722	8,28,646	93,524	5,90,643	4,40,618	40,08,153	
GRAND TOTAL	30,07,580	3,78,705	93,473	12,12,753	21,464	2,80,588	49,94,563	6,84,378	25,08,607	7,47,596	7,81,950	28,708	45,407	47,96,646	7,75,519	23,569	540	1,00,030	...	18,526	9,97,184	18,50,754	12,62,778	3,47,237	40,19,733	11,11,167	22,38,221	1,07,29,890	14,09,692	2,57,092	5,35,478 (a)	22,02,262	75,07,606 (b)	48,76,784 (c)	12,81,830	81,23,800	57,76,677 (d)	2,76,50,697	

(a) Includes for the Province of Bengal R172 received from Provincial Revenues and R48 from Local Funds.

(b) Includes for the Province of Bengal R172 transferred from column 38.

(c) Includes for the Province of Bengal R48 transferred from column 38.

(d) Excludes for the Province of Bengal R220 transferred to columns 34 and 35.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the several Provinces comprised in British India for the official year 1889-90.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage. 3			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						TOTAL.		
															Reading Printed Books. 4			Not reading printed Books. 5					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—																							
For Boys.	Departmental	English	224	43,186	13,314	3	13,317	15,328	8	15,336	7,267	16	7,283	6,071	10	6,081	1,164	5	1,169	43,144	42	43,186
		Vernacular	100	8,632	6	...	6	1,467	...	1,467	1,580	...	1,580	3,610	11	3,621	1,943	15	1,958	8,606	26	8,632
	Local Fund	English	131	8,253	232	...	232	3,676	10	3,686	1,627	12	1,639	2,238	127	2,365	294	37	331	8,067	186	8,253
		Vernacular	659	56,817	...	...	...	11,523	1	11,524	11,593	4	11,597	26,117	34	26,151	7,363	182	7,545	56,506	221	56,817
	Municipal	English	197	24,597	2,158	...	2,158	8,758	...	8,758	5,776	...	5,776	7,529	3	7,532	373	...	373	24,594	3	24,597
		Vernacular	66	9,510	...	...	...	1,880	...	1,880	1,808	...	1,808	5,366	...	5,366	456	...	456	9,510	...	9,510
	Native States	English	72	6,206	2,216	...	2,216	3,990	...	3,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,206	...	6,206
		Vernacular	4	366	...	...	...	51	...	51	85	...	85	104	...	104	126	...	126	366	...	366
	Aided	English	1,331	146,401	18,158	62	18,220	45,130	259	45,389	31,679	309	31,988	45,859	914	46,773	3,876	155	4,031	144,702	1,699	146,401
		Vernacular	996	54,842	71	...	71	9,980	10	9,990	13,772	62	13,834	23,831	631	24,462	6,201	284	6,485	53,855	987	54,842
	Unaided	English	563	70,735	16,823	2	16,825	23,234	22	23,256	14,079	18	14,097	14,505	216	14,721	1,774	62	1,836	70,415	320	70,735
		Vernacular	148	8,998	...	...	...	1,485	...	1,485	2,121	4	2,125	3,916	44	3,960	1,393	35	1,428	8,915	83	8,958
	TOTAL		4,491	438,543	52,978	67	53,045	126,502	310	126,812	91,387	425	91,812	139,146	1,990	141,136	24,963	775	25,738	434,976	3,567	438,543
For Girls.	Departmental	English	9	924	...	97	97	...	238	238	...	139	139	15	385	400	7	43	50	22	902	924
		Vernacular	25	2,041	...	...	...	...	131	131	...	137	137	...	1,358	1,358	...	415	415	...	2,041	2,041
	Local Fund	English	1	68	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	18	18	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	68	68
		Vernacular	3	146	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	13	13	...	88	88	...	30	30	...	146	146
	Municipal	English	3	193	...	...	...	...	37	37	...	28	28	42	96	138	...	...	...	42	151	193
		Vernacular	9	694	...	...	...	...	59	59	...	62	62	...	376	376	...	199	199	...	694	694
	Native States	English	1	13	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	219	16,713	...	7	554	67	3,514	3,581	229	2,914	3,143	1,073	6,299	7,372	439	1,624	2,063	1,815	14,898	16,713
		Vernacular	116	8,648	...	...	...	3	773	776	2	867	869	22	5,599	5,621	7	1,345	1,352	34	8,614	8,648
	Unaided	English	15	930	...	64	64	5	264	269	23	127	150	63	233	296	39	112	151	130	800	930
		Vernacular	7	447	...	...	...	...	34	34	1	34	35	20	221	241	6	131	137	27	420	447
	TOTAL		408	30,817	7	708	715	75	5,081	5,156	255	4,457	4,712	1,235	14,702	15,937	498	3,899	4,397	2,070	28,747	30,817
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS			*4,899	*469,360	52,985	775	53,760	126,577	5,391	131,968	91,642	4,882	96,424	140,381	16,692	157,073	25,461	4,674	30,135	437,046	32,314	469,360
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—																							
For Boys.	Departmental		943	48,378	...	...	...	1,152	...	1,152	12,268	72	12,340	16,421	355	16,776	17,713	397	18,110	47,554	824	48,378
	Local Fund		13,248	562,510	...	...	...	5	...	5	111,852	583	112,435	319,237	7,430	326,667	110,421	12,982	123,403	541,515	20,995	562,510
	Municipal		896	86,447	...	...	...	13	...	13	25,021	114	25,135	40,017	590	40,607	19,598	1,094	20,692	84,649	1,798	86,447
	Native States		1,854	108,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,573	20	32,593	43,191	282	43,473	31,204	923	32,127	106,968	1,231	108,199
	Aided		50,368	1,309,510	...	...	...	141	5	146	51,831	1,099	52,931	818,032	31,953	849,985	381,552	24,926	406,478	1,251,556	57,984	1,309,540
	Unaided		16,837	336,990	...	...	...	29	...	29	3,616	28	3,644	177,676	6,203	183,879	140,670	8,768	149,438	321,991	14,999	336,990
	TOTAL		84,146	2,452,064	...	...	...	1,340	5	1,345	237,161	1,916	239,084	1,414,574	46,813	1,461,387	701,158	49,090	750,248	2,354,233	97,831	2,452,064
For Girls.	Departmental		105	4,350	...	...	...	...	26	26	2	384	386	58	1,821	1,879	19	2,040	2,059	79	4,271	4,350
	Local Fund		501	15,851	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,195	1,195	153	8,832	8,985	120	5,550	5,670	273	15,578	15,851
	Municipal		296	15,389	...	...	...	...	9	9	17	1,717	1,734	81	7,543	7,626	59	5,961	6,020	157	15,232	15,389
	Native States		174	10,573	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,432	1,432	...	3,495	3,495	5	5,641	5,646	5	10,568	10,573
	Aided		2,887	79,385	...	...	...	14	42	56	232	4,699	5,161	1,865	46,064	47,929	1,146	25,093	26,239	3,257	76,128	79,385
	Unaided		430	10,102	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	293	293	287	5,810	6,097	142	3,569	3,711	429	9,673	10,102
	TOTAL		4,393	135,650	..		...	14	79	93	251	8,539	10,201	2,444	73,567	76,011	1,491	47,854	49,345	4,200	131,450	135,650
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS			†88,539	†2,587,714	...	...	...	1,354	84	1,438	237,412	11,873	249,285	1,417,018	120 380	1,537,398	702,649	96,944	799,593	2,358,433	229,281	2,587,714
GRAND TOTAL																							

* These do not agree with the figures shown in columns 22 and 23 respectively of General Table III, against "Secondary Schools, Total," owing to 3 catering Schools with 307 scholars being included under Secondary Education in the Central Provinces, Table No. V.

† Ditto ditto ditto ditto "Primary Schools, Total," owing to 1 aided Primary School with 20 scholars being shown in excess of the figures in General Table No. III attached to the report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the several Provinces comprised in British India for the Official year 1889-90.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					Remarks.
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*	
ARTS COLLEGES.																				
Master of Arts	10	9	4	23	82	42	21	36	181	46	14	11	12	83	...*	...*	18*	1*	2*	
Bachelor of Arts	21	21	10	52	653	519	463	151	1,786	327	227	177	53	784	6	18	666	44	42	
															8					
Bachelor of Science	4	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	
First B. A.	8	9	4	21	329	335	86	50	800	155	167	46	18	386	1	33	324	3	25	
First B. Sc.	4	1	...	5	10	1	...	...	11	5	..	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	1	
First Arts and Equivalent Examinations	31	47	36	114	1,707	1,828	2,067	413	6,015	708	600	655	69	2,032	22	38	1,698	137	111	
															26					
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.																				
Master of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	3	7	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	
Honours in Sanskrit	1	1	...	2	52	3	...	2	57	38	2	...	1	41	...	...	41	...	...	
„ „ Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	
„ „ Persian	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	3	8	...	5	...	3	8	...	...	...	8	...	
High Proficiency in Sanskrit	3	4	3	10	104	16	11	4	135	54	7	7	3	71	...	...	71	...	...	
„ „ „ Arabic	...	2	...	2	...	8	...	...	8	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	
„ „ „ Persian	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	5	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	
Proficiency in Sanskrit	4	7	7	18	62	37	19	26	144	20	12	2	7	41	...	...	41	...	...	
„ „ Arabic	...	4	...	4	...	10	...	4	20	...	8	...	2	10	...	...	...	10	...	
„ „ Persian	...	3	2	5	...	14	2	5	21	...	10	1	3	14	...	...	2	12	...	
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TEACHING.																				
Law.																				
Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Honours in Law	2	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bachelor of Law	11	3	7	21	255	26	315	...	596	99	10	218	...	327	1*	...*	66*	1*	5*	
Medicine.																				
M. D.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
M. B.	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Second M. B.	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	6	...	...	...	6	...‡	...	...	...	...	
First M. B.	2	...	...	2	27	...	...	...	27	8	...	...	...	8	1*	...*	...*	...*	...*	
Honours in Medicine and Surgery	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...‡	...	...	...	...	
L. M. S.	3	...	...	3	66	...	...	...	96	43	...	...	...	43	6	3	16	...*	16	
Second L. M. S.	2	...	...	2	79	...	...	...	79	37	...	...	...	37	2*	2*	8*	2*	12*	
First L. M. S.	4	...	...	4	178	...	...	...	178	86	...	...	...	86	8*	6*	29*	2*	16*	
Preliminary Scientific	2	...	...	2	33	...	...	...	33	13	...	...	...	13	...*	...*	1*	...*	...*	
Engineering.																				
M. C. E.	2	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	14	13	...	...	...	13	5	...	7	...	1	
B. C. E.	3	...	...	3	45	...	...	...	45	33	...	...	...	33	17	...	12	3	1	
L. C. E.	3	...	...	3	60	...	...	...	90	64	...	...	...	64	3	1	50	7	3	
Second L. C. E.	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	6	...	3	
First L. C. E.	4	...	...	4	289	...	...	1	290	109	...	...	1	110	30	...	68	8	4	
Teaching.																				
Licentiate in teaching	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	4	9	3	...	...	2	5	...	...	5	...	...	
Agriculture.																				
Examination in Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.																				
Matriculation { Boys†	185	333	263	781	3,631	4,901	5,089	3,646	17,267	1,950	1,882	1,687	393	5,912	141*	181*	2,970*	289*	121*	
Matriculation { Girls	1	32	2	35	4	81	8	16	109	3	41	5	4	53	25*	7*	...*	...*	4*	
Middle School Examination. { Boys	1,105*	1,764*	409*	3,278*	10,022*	12,434*	3,064*	5,869*	31,389*	5,518*	6,048*	1,181*	1,666*	16,141	203*	3,778*	8,696*	1,653*	82*	
Middle School Examination. { Girls	7*	82*	28*	117*	53*	444*	145*	46*	688*	36*	281*	102*	26*	520	253*	168*	14*	80	2*	
Upper Primary Examination. { Boys	5,580*	3,678*	558*	9,816*	31,962*	15,203*	2,982*	220*	50,369*	20,502*	8,477*	1,377*	105*	40,279	266*	4,230*	20,114*	4,518*	1,338*	
Upper Primary Examination. { Girls	183*	177*	18*	378*	481*	1,205*	89*	2*	1,772*	303*	693*	58*	2*	1,481	257*	251*	340*	127*	56*	
Lower Primary Ex. { Boys	8,830*	13,572*	648*	23,879*	58,809*	59,554*	4,813*	462*	123,638*	39,259*	27,283*	2,410*	353*	92,597	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible] { [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
University School Final Examination. { Boys	19	10	8	37	136	98	18	249	501	65	26	2	22	115						
University School Final Examination. { Girls	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Public Service Certificate Examination. { English(*a*)	733*	41*	98*	872*	2,863*	314*	422*	1,579*	11,658	1,118*	105*	81*	384*	6,034	...*	1*	1,683*	63*	1*	
Public Service Certificate Examination. { Vernacular	3	...	...	3	12	...	...	14	26	8	...	...	10	18	...	...	12	6	...	
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																				
Training School Examination for Masters. { Upper(*b*)	29	25	18	72	1,300	70	36	339	1,745	944	33	18	143	1,138	...*	20*	521*	42*	5*	
Training School Examination for Masters. { Lower	36	7	9	52	594	56	52	131	833	322	33	10	77	442	...*	7*	215*	50*	6*	
Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Upper(*c*)	4	7	5	16	118	55	12	40	225	99	35	6	34	174	6*	11*	82*	4*	1*	
Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Lower	4	8	...	12	32	74	...	47	153	8	59		28	95	...*	2*	2*	...*	...*	
School of Arts Examination	110*	26*	9*	145*	1,921*	297*	50*	21*	2,444	413*	72*	15*	10*	612	7*	11*	455*	14*	23*	
Medical Examination	12	...	...	12	407	...	...	...	407	333	...	...	...	333	1*	10*	90*	32*	4*	
Engineering and Surveying	43	34	162	239	664	78	118	75	935	385	16	19	36	406	1*	10*	100*	8*	191*	
Industrial School Examination	3*	...	...	3*	59*	...	...	...	140	38*	...	...	...	114	...*	...*	28*	9*	1*	
Veterinary Examination	2	...	...	2	63	...	...	...	63	48	...	...	...	48	...*	...*	13*	25*	...*	
Law Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agricultural Examination	10	2	...	12	92	5	...	...	97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	86	...	...	83	...	3	

* Defective.

† Includes "Girls" for the Province of Madras, the figures of which are not shown separately.

‡ No further details shown.

(*a*) Includes "Vernacular" for the Provinces of Madras and Bombay, the figures of which are not shown separately.

(*b*) Includes "Lower" for the Provinces of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the figures of which are not shown separately.

(*c*) Includes "Lower" for the Province of Bombay, the figures of which are not separately shown.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the several Provinces comprised in British India for the Official year 1889-90.

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction.															Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.															REMARKS.
	In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions maintained by				In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions maintained by					
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Fund grants.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on public Instruction.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public Instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public Instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University Education.																																
Arts Colleges.					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,114	...	11,684	14,798	4	119	126	106	7,800	4,089	...	6,163	...	2,718	20,770	...	...	22,422	26,511	47,309	
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	326	613	
Professional Colleges.																																
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	240	240	
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,114	...	11,971	15,085	4	119	126	106	7,800	4,089	...	6,163	...	2,718	20,770	210	...	22,748	27,077	47,162	
School Education, General.																																
Secondary Schools																																
For Boys — English	131	8,253	8,117	6,674	25,554	31,118	325	97,342	3,659	1,711	1,59,709	1,47,889	20,675	2,16,317	4,15,999	197	24,507	24,909	20,620	31,120	2,81,578	20,675	2,39,534	3,678	4,665	5,80,651	44,495	325	1,20,917	4,47,316	8,03,315	
For Boys — Vernacular	659	56,817	53,712	42,486	4,966	2,42,170	4,430	70,547	6,850	851	3,29,814	517	18,022	84,584	3,45,293	66	9,510	9,278	7,745	...	25,078	18,022	15,106	141	6	58,353	11,439	4,430	17,049	57,996	4,03,289	
For Girls — English	1	68	55	34	150	122	...	...	...	...	272	...	...	9,277	9,399	3	193	179	125	...	5,782	...	1,227	...	...	7,009	750	...	7,649	14,181	23,580	
For Girls — Vernacular	3	146	145	101	459	1,403	...	...	...	16	1,878	...	480	3,852	5,735	9	694	698	504	3,544	6,195	489	38	164	...	10,421	256	...	3,327	9,778	15,513	
Total	794	65,284	62,029	49,295	31,129	2,74,813	4,755	1,67,889	10,509	2,578	4,91,673	1,48,406	39,177	3,14,030	7,76,426	275	34,904	35,064	28,994	34,664	3,18,633	39,177	2,55,905	3,983	4,072	6,56,434	56,941	4,755	1,48,942	5,29,271	13,05,697	
Primary Schools.																																
For Boys	13,248	562,510	539,187	411,268	4,08,313	17,36,024	6,992	2,45,860	6,357	7,246	24,10,792	78,500	48,965	7,67,916	26,31,405	896	86,447	84,470	64,510	1,05,428	2,57,609	48,965	1,01,649	366	2,104	5,16,221	21,149	6,992	1,32,845	4,18,595	30,50,000	
For Girls	501	15,851	15,233	10,645	10,977	65,909	803	91	205	137	78,122	5,773	9,083	44,406	1,25,171	296	15,389	14,802	9,538	20,227	66,730	9,083	1,741	726	1,318	1,08,825	2,512	803	17,977	88,022	2,13,192	
Total	13,749	578,361	554,420	421,913	4,19,290	18,01,933	7,795	2,45,951	6,562	7,383	24,88,914	84,273	58,048	8,12,322	27,56,576	1,192	101,836	99,272	74,048	1,34,655	3,24,339	58,048	1,03,390	1,092	3,422	6,24,946	23,661	7,795	1,50,822	5,06,617	32,63,193	
Schools for Special Instruction.																																
Training Schools for Masters	42	1,040	974	830	27,891	54,605	1,585	...	...	648	84,730	65,371	...	809	1,20,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	1,585	...	2,230	1,23,016	
Training Schools for Mistresses	3	16	12	11	1,996	973	...	...	...	7	2,676	3,649	347	...	4,969	2	26	23	20	235	739	347	...	...	...	1,321	135	...	...	874	5,843	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	18	
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	113	171	
Medical Schools	2	34	29	27	...	2,856	1,410	...	...	3,824	8,240	7,991	...	...	10,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,626	1,410	...	6,036	16,883	
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	238	3	60	54	43	...	1,533	...	197	...	...	1,730	...	...	...	1,533	1,771	
Industrial Schools	9	370	306	243	6,500	5,690	...	148	...	4,530	16,868	...	810	10,738	17,238	12	299	291	191	1,516	6,919	810	21	...	368	9,634	124	...	12,289	19,332	36,570	
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools	3	29	32	28	548	973	...	...	...	1,854	3,375	9,053	...	4,592	14,618	3	90	88	66	60	1,296	...	...	...	...	1,356	2,860	...	892	5,048	19,666	
Total	59	1,489	1,353	1,159	36,935	65,098	2,995	148	...	10,913	1,15,789	86,070	1,157	16,435	1,68,760	20	475	456	320	1,811	10,487	1,157	218	...	368	14,041	8,402	2,995	13,294	35,178	2,03,938	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	16,061	2,29,062	281	780	4,642	4,244	2,55,069	51,641	14,786	5,337	3,03,876	...	...	...	...	708	68,152	14,786	...	671	9,533	93,855	3,148	281	8,610	80,191	3,84,067	
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	1,415	23,932	17	934	401	98	26,817	2,201	601	2,681	29,415	...	...	...	...	210	6,053	601	572	789	73	8,298	1,081	17	2,821	9,973	39,387	
Total	...	...	...	...	17,476	2,52,994	298	1,714	5,102	4,342	2,81,026	56,842	15,387	8,068	3,33,291	...	...	...	...	918	74,205	15,387	572	1,460	9,611	1,02,153	4,229	298	11,431	90,163	4,23,454	
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	1,543	
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,81,814																	
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,295	2,860	
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	1,904	
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,107	1,14,746	
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,543	10,070	
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,175	13,098	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,521	1,94,764	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,28,646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,524	9,22,170	
GRAND TOTAL	14,602	646,134	617,802	472,367	5,04,530	23,94,838	15,843	4,18,700	22,173	25,216	33,78,300	3,78,705	1,13,769	11,62,826	48,78,784	1,412	137,424	134,018	103,468	1,79,898	7,38,282	1,13,769	2,66,098	6,535	20,191	14,28,344	93,473	15,843	3,47,237	12,81,830	61,60,614	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

No. 666, dated Calcutta, the 13th February, 1891.

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

Read—

Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1889-90.

The more important events during the year were the following :—

(1) Conclusion of arrangements for direct Parcel exchanges with Egypt and South Australia.

(2) Reduction in the rates of Parcel postage for Ceylon, Malta, and Gibraltar.

(3) Alteration of the day and hour of departure of the homeward mails from Bombay to Friday at 5 P.M. during the monsoon, and Saturday at 2 P M. during the rest of the year.

(4) The amalgamation of the Local Post in Mysore (called the *Anché*) with the Imperial Post.

(5) The reduction in the yearly and the maximum limits for deposits in the Savings Banks.

(6) The extension of the Revenue Money Order system, experimentally and to a limited extent, to Madras and the Punjab.

(7) The extension of the system of Insurance to Postal Parcels exchanged between India and the United Kingdom.

2. As in the past, the operations during the year show steady progress. The following is an abstract of the year's transactions of the Imperial Post Office as compared with those of the previous year :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.
Number of Post Offices	7,533	8,103	570
„ Letter-boxes	10,067	11,093	1,026
„ Letters and Post-cards issued for delivery	254,491,320	271,359,394	16,868,074
„ Newspapers „ „	22,696,378	23,286,544	590,166
„ Parcels „ „	1,797,705	1,882,265	84,560
„ Packets „ „	8,102,035	8,700,791	598,756
„ Letters and Parcels insured	227,838	237,473	9,635
„ Inland Money Orders issued	6,136,790	6,759,116	622,326
Value of Inland Money Orders issued	₹12,99,06,864	₹14,65,32,147	₹1,66,25,283
Commission realised on Inland Money Orders issued	₹16,57,761	₹17,95,350	₹1,37,589
Number of Telegraphic Money Orders issued	58,644	71,929	13,285
Value of Telegraphic Money Orders issued	₹57,38,140	₹76,65,846	₹19,27,706
Commission realised on Telegraphic Money Orders issued	₹58,918	₹78,575	₹19,657
Number of Foreign Money Orders issued by India	41,982	45,641	3,659
Value of Foreign Money Orders issued by India	£142,950	£162,945	£19,995
Number of Foreign Money Orders paid in India	15,981	23,193	7,212
Value of Foreign Money Orders paid in India	£118,372	£195,505	£77,133
Mileage of Mail Lines: Railway	15,073	15,720	647
Mail Carts	3,976	3,980	4
Runners and Boats	36,539	39,189	2,650
Steamers	12,438	12,224	—214

3. The largest increase in the number of Post Offices, village postmen, and articles issued for delivery occurred in the Madras Circle. A considerable portion of that increase was due to the amalgamation of the Mysore *Anché* with the Imperial Post.

4. The number of Postal articles, including Money Orders, actually delivered during the year was 303,422,411, being 98·26 per cent. of the total number sent out for delivery. The percentage of deliveries in 1888-89 was 97·17.

5. The number of value-payable articles in 1889-90 was upwards of a million, the commission realised was nearly 2 lakhs of rupees, and the total declared value nearly 104 lakhs; there was an increase of about 10,700 in the number of value-payable articles posted and of more than 11 lakhs of rupees in the amount declared for recovery from the addressees; in the commission realised there was a fall of about ₹11,000, due to a change in the rates. The analysis of the total number of articles sent by value-payable post, given in paragraph 46 of the Report, indicates that the measures taken to check the abuse of the system described in that paragraph have been successful without having any restrictive effect on *bonâ fide* trade transactions.

6. The total declared value of insured articles was nearly 9 crores against 7 crores 92 lakhs in 1888-89, and the insurance fees realised amounted to R2,29,659 against R1,99,928 in the previous year, the increase occurring almost entirely in insured parcels, the number and value of which rose by 8,754 and R1,09,54,542 respectively. Many of the parcels posted during the year were of very high value, and it was decided towards the close of the year to limit to R1,000 the value for which a single letter or parcel can be insured. The number of parcels insured under the extension of the system mentioned in paragraph 1 (7) was, up to the close of the year, 3,659 to, and 1,310 from, the United Kingdom.

7. Under the head "Foreign Money Orders" an abnormal increase in the remittances to India from foreign countries is noticed.

8. The following table shows the progress made in the business of the Postal Savings Banks:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Number of Banks	6,056	6,350
Number of accounts at the close of the year	311,001	358,272
Deposits during the year . . .	R1,33,51,982	R3,27,83,155
Withdrawals	R3,69,63,000	R5,50,51,000
Value of deposits at the close of the year .	R5,88,64,681	R5,86,96,755

9. For the first time since the opening of the Post Office Savings Bank the deposits in the year and the closing balance decreased as compared with the previous year, and the withdrawals exceeded the deposits. This was due to the reduction from 1st April 1889 of the maximum limit for the balance of a Savings Bank account from R3,000 to R2,000, and of that for deposits made in a year from R500 to R200.

10. The total number of complaints by the public against the Post Office in 1889-90 was 7,860 against 6,961 in the previous year. The increase was due to a great extent to the increase of postal business, the proportion of complaints being 1 per 39,693 of the total number of transactions in the year. Of the complaints no less than 40·63 per cent. proved groundless, and 5·52 per cent. only were found to be well-grounded. In 1,578 cases, the enquiries were without result, while the number under enquiry at the close of the year was 296. Ninety-five per cent. of the complaints related to unregistered articles in respect of which it is difficult to fix the responsibility for loss or delay.

11. The following statement shews the revenue and expenditure of the Post Office in the last three years:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	R	R	R
Revenue	1,21,41,962	1,28,15,399	1,30,13,621
Expenditure	1,37,52,151	1,34,24,524	1,37,65,939
Deficit .	16,10,189	6,09,125	7,52,318

Making the same adjustments as in previous years the results are:—

Deficit according to Statement XI of the Report (purely postal transactions including exchange) . . .	16,10,189	6,09,125	7,52,318
Add—			
Indirect Expenditure . .	8,24,929	7,53,041	8,02,832
	24,35,118	13,62,166	15,55,150
Deduct—			
District post charges . .	11,09,819	11,24,591	11,37,893
Resulting deficit . . .	13,25,299	2,37,575	4,17,257

The increase in the deficit as compared with 1888-89 is apparent only, being due to a change in the manner of accounting for certain receipts as explained in paragraph 65 of the Report.

12. The Governor General in Council has noted the names, mentioned in paragraph 68 of the Report, of officers who have done good service during the year.

ORDERED, that copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Resolution and the Report be published in the *Gazette of India*.

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

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1889-90.

No. 10390, dated the 31st December 1890.

From—H. M. KISCH, Esq., *Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the official year 1889-90.

Principal events, Inland Post.

2. In the Inland post, there was an increase during the year in every branch of business. Changes of some importance in the rates for inland money orders, in the limits of Savings Bank balances and deposits, and in the conditions of the value-payable post were made from the beginning of the year with the object of removing certain anomalies and abuses which experience had brought to notice. The nature and results of these changes will be detailed in the appropriate sections of this report. A system was introduced experimentally under which reservists of the Native Army are now summoned for training or service through the agency of the Post Office, and the system is reported to have so far worked successfully. Further extensions took place in the special systems for the payment by money order of rent, revenue, income-tax, and other Government dues in Lower Bengal and the North-Western Provinces; and before the close of the year arrangements had been completed for the extension of the revenue money-order system experimentally and to a limited extent in Madras and the Punjab. Arrangements were also completed and rules issued for the payment, through the Post Office, of Native military pensioners in the Punjab, and for the collection, through a large number of Post Offices in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, of the duty and price of salt indented for by merchants and other persons from the Salt depôts at Sambhar, Pachbadra, and Khewra: the arrangements in these two matters did not however come into actual operation until the beginning of the current year, so that the results have no place in this report. Field Post Offices were sent in 1889 with the different columns of the Chin-Lushai expedition, and several offices and lines which were opened during the expedition are now permanently maintained. The amalgamation of the local Mysore Post with the Imperial Post Office, which was mentioned in the last report, was carried into effect on the 1st April 1889, and from the same date all the facilities afforded by the Indian Post Office were extended to the whole of Mysore: the additional facilities were fully appreciated by the people and resulted in a great increase in the postal business of the State.

Principal events, Foreign Post.

3. The following were the chief events of the Foreign Post. An arrangement was made with effect from the 1st November 1889 for the insurance of postal parcels exchanged between the British and Indian Post Offices in either direction. The days and hours of departure of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail steamers from Bombay were fixed for future years to be

Friday at 5 P. M. during the monsoon, and Saturday at 2 P. M. during the rest of the year. A direct parcel exchange with Egypt was brought into operation from the beginning of the year; a similar exchange was concluded with South Australia, although effect was not given to this arrangement until the beginning of the current year; and the Bahama Islands were added to the list of foreign countries with which parcels can be exchanged through the United Kingdom. The rates of parcel postage for Ceylon, Malta, and Gibraltar were reduced; and the privileged rates of postage applicable to seamen of Her Majesty's Navy were extended to petty officers and men of the native crew of vessels of the Indian Marine while at Aden and on foreign service.

Working of the P. & O Contract.

4. During the official year the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail steamers from Europe arrived in Bombay on five occasions after contract time, the vessel being 33½ hours late on one occasion and less than 12 hours late on the other four occasions. The delays on the five occasions mentioned were caused on two occasions by accidents to machinery and in the remaining cases by delays in the Suez Canal. In two instances the steamers arrived on Saturday, more than a day and-a-half before the due time, in 25 instances on Sunday, and in 21 instances on Monday before the due time of noon. The average time occupied by the mails between London and Bombay was 16 days 6 hours and 49 minutes homewards and 16 days and one hour outwards.

Charge of the Post Office.

5. Sir Frederick Hogg held charge of the Department for six days from the 1st to the 6th April 1889, and Mr. A. U. Fanshawe for the remainder of the year. Mr. Fanshawe officiated as Director General from the 7th April to the 12th May, and was confirmed as Director General from the 13th May 1889, the date of Sir Frederick Hogg's retirement.

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

Post Office receptacles and rural delivery.

6. Appendix I compares the number of post offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen of the Imperial Post in each circle on the last day of the year under review with the number at the close of the previous year. There was an increase in the number of post offices in every circle except Eastern Bengal, but the increase was greatest in the Madras Circle, in which there were 409 more post offices than at the close of the previous year. Of these 409 offices, 340 were imperial offices opened on the 1st April 1889 in the place of local post offices of the Mysore State Post. In every circle there was an increase in the number of letter-boxes. Of the 393 additional village postmen of the Imperial Post employed during the year, 337 were in the Madras Circle, of whom 271 were employed in the new postal administration of Mysore. Besides the offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen of the Imperial Post shown in Appendix I, there were at the close of the year 1,022 post offices, 2,143 letter-boxes, and 2,524 village postmen of the District Post. The following abstract gives the figures of the past two years for the whole of India for both the Imperial and District Post separately and together:—

	Imperial Post.		District Post.		Total.		Increase.
	Number at close of 1888-89.	Number at close of 1889-90.	Number at close of 1888-89.	Number at close of 1889-90.	Number at close of 1888-89.	Number at close of 1889-90.	
Post Offices	7,533	8,103	1,004	1,022	8,537	9,125	588
Letter-boxes	10,067	11,093	2,004	2,143	12,071	13,236	1,165
Village Postmen	3,297	3,690	2,562	2,524	5,859	6,214	355

Section II.—Postal Lines.

Postal communications.

7. Appendix II contains statistics, according to postal circles, of the different classes of imperial postal lines over which mails were carried during the year; and it will be seen from the abstract in the margin that there was an increase under every head except that of steamer services. The increase in the railway mileage was due almost entirely to the extension of railway communication in different parts of the country, long sections of new railway lines being opened during the year and used for postal purposes on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the Indian Midland Railway, the Southern Mahratta Railway, the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, and the Assam-Behar Railway.

Imperial Mail Lines.	Total Mileage in 1888-89.	Total Mileage in 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Railway	15,073	15,720	647	...
Mail Cart	3,976	3,980	4	...
Runners and Boats	36,539	39,189	2,650	...
Steamers	12,438	12,224	...	214
Total	68,026	71,113	3,301	214

8. The increase in railway communication led to the closing of a number of runner lines; but against the decrease on this account there was a far greater increase from the opening of additional runner lines as well as from the transfer of the Mysore State Post to the Imperial Post Office. Of the net increase of 2,650 miles in the mileage of imperial runner lines, 2,261 miles are in the Madras Circle, and of the latter mileage 2,109 miles are in the Mysore State. The decrease under the head of Steamer Services does not represent a real decrease, but is due to certain provincial lines in Burma having been classified last year as imperial lines.

9. In addition to the imperial mail lines shown above there were 35,973 miles of District-Post lines, so that taking both imperial and district-post lines there were altogether 107,086 miles of mail lines at the close of the year under report as compared with 104,898 miles in the previous year.

Section III.—Correspondence and Parcels.

General results.

10. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, including parcels but excluding money orders, that were issued for delivery during the year was more than 305 millions, or over 18 millions in excess of the number issued during the previous year. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the several Postal Circles will be found in Appendix III, and a general summary of the figures for the whole of India is given in the following statement:—

Year.	Post-cards.	Letters paid.	Letters unpaid.	Letters registered.	Total of letters and post-cards.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Book and pattern packets.	Grand total (all postal articles except money orders).
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1888-89	85,914,587	135,646,541	27,684,024	5,246,168	254,491,320	22,696,378	1,797,705	8,102,035	287,087,438
1889-90	94,437,925	144,225,576	26,984,006	5,711,887	271,359,394	23,286,544	1,882,265	8,700,791	305,228,994
Increase	8,523,338	8,579,035	...	465,719	16,868,074	590,166	84,560	598,756	18,141,556
or Decrease	...	...	700,018	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of Increase	9·92	6.32	...	8·87	6·62	2·60	4·70	7·39	6·31
Percentage of Decrease	...	...	2·52	...	...	...	...	...	...

11. It will be seen from Appendix III that there was an increase in every Postal Circle in the number of articles issued for delivery, the increase being greatest (16·05 per cent.) in the Madras Circle. Of the increase of 7½ millions of postal articles in that Circle 4⅕ millions were, however, due to the amalgamation of the State Post in Mysore with the Imperial Post. In Eastern Bengal the increase was 12·97 per cent.; in Burma 10·65 per cent.; and in the remaining Circles the increase was below 10 per cent. From an examination of the details in Appendix III it will be seen that every class of postal article, except unpaid letters, value-payable unregistered packets, and insured parcels, contributed to the total increase of 18 million articles. This is the second year that there has been a fall in the number of unpaid letters, and although the fall was not great, being only 700,000 out of more than 27½ millions, it may, in conjunction with the general increase of paid correspondence and other postal business, be taken as a sign of increased confidence in the Post Office. In paid letters there was an increase of 7½ millions, in single post-cards of 8 millions, in registered letters of 422,000, in reply post-cards of 553,000, in newspapers of 600,000, and in unregistered ordinary book packets of 750,000. The fall in the number of unregistered value-payable book packets and in the number of insured parcels is explained in the sections of this report upon the Value-Payable Post and Insurance.

Foreign correspondence.

12. The figures in Appendix III include the foreign correspondence received in India for delivery, but a special table is given at the end of this paragraph, showing separately the amount of correspondence in each direction between India and the United Kingdom and between India and foreign countries. It will be seen that there was no material difference in the amount of correspondence with the United Kingdom in the last two years. Statistics of correspondence with foreign countries are taken only once in three years, alternately in May and November, and the increased percentages shown against correspondence with foreign countries represent the increase from November 1887 to May 1890, that is to say, the progress during a period of two and-a-half years.

	Class.	Estimated aggregate Number. [The figures relating to the United Kingdom do not represent the actual number of letters, newspapers, packets, and books, but the number of rates of postage.]		Percentage of		Remarks
		1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	3,245,013	3,243,652	...	·04	These figures are based on the monthly accounts between India and the United Kingdom.
	Newspapers	414,172	427,999	3·33	...	
	Books, &c.	772,620	808,046	4·58	...	
Received in India from the United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	3,270,150	3,231,945	...	1·16	
	Newspapers	2,786,681	2,855,209	2·09	...	
	Books, &c.	2,518,652	2,529,317	·42	...	
Grand Total of all Correspondence exchanged with United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	6,515,163	6,475,597	...	·60	
	Newspapers	3,200,853	3,283,208	2·25	...	
	Books, &c.	3,291,272	3,337,363	1·40	...	
Despatched from India to Foreign Countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including Post-cards	1,227,611	1,446,332	17·81	...	Under the system prescribed by the Universal Postal Union, statistics are taken once in three years. The figures shown under 1888-89 are based on statistics of November 1887; the figures shown under 1889-90 are based on statistics of May 1890.
	Other articles	397,861	571,520	43·64	...	
Received in India from Foreign Countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including Post-cards	1,344,639	1,436,752	6·85	...	
	Other articles	1,055,292	1,364,180	29·27	...	
Grand Total of Correspondence exchanged with Foreign Countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including Post-cards	2,572,280	2,883,084	12·08	...	
	Other articles	1,453,153	1,935,700	33·20	...	

13. The following statement gives details of the foreign parcel traffic both to and from India in the last two years:— Foreign parcels.

Parcel Exchange.	Total number of Parcels.		Average weight of each Parcel.		Net revenue of the Indian Post Office.*	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	No.	No.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	R	R
With United Kingdom. (1st—through London Post Office.)						
To India	57,768	70,567	2 5·68	2 9·26	46,998	51,362
From India	44,969	48,805	2 0·60	2 2·20	33,522	34,599
Total	102,737	119,372	2 3·45	2 6·37	80,520	85,961
(2nd—through Peninsular and Oriental Company.						
To India	43,493	37,167	4 6·18	3 7·99	51,409	43,299
From India	1,797	1,711	16 13·20	16 13·48	10,348	9,911
Total	45,290	38,878	4 14·07	4 1·39	61,757	53,210
Total number of parcels through both agencies (London Post Office and Peninsular and Oriental Company)	148,027	158,250	3 0·49	2 13·15	142,277	139,171
With Continent of Europe.						
To India	3,027	3,375	5 9·59	5 13·53	5,449	6,469
From India	4,191	4,480	3 9·72	3 8·01	5,327	5,608
Total	7,218	7,855	4 7·09	4 8·13	10,776	12,077
With other countries.						
To India	3,561	4,846	2 2·31	2 10·24	707	2,343
From India	5,183	6,259	2 11·57	2 15·95	5,970	6,950
Total	8,744	11,105	2 7·80	2 13·46	6,677	9,293
GRAND TOTAL	163,989	177,210	3 1·03	2 14·24	159,730	160,541

* Net revenue is calculated after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Company and London Post Office.

14. Eighty-nine per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic is with the United Kingdom, and it will be seen that while there was a decrease of 6,412 parcels exchanged through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Company there was an increase of 16,635 parcels exchanged through the British Post Office, and altogether there was an increase of 10,223 or 6·90 per cent. in the number of parcels between India and the United Kingdom in both directions. The reduction of the parcel postage between India and the United Kingdom from the 1st January 1889 and the extension of the insurance system, as noticed in paragraph 43, to parcels exchanged between the Post Offices of the two countries have not yet had any noticeable effect upon the traffic; but the tendency of these measures is to transfer more of the parcel post business from the Peninsular and Oriental Company to the British Post Office. In the parcel traffic with other countries there was an increase, but the transactions are altogether too few to need any separate notice. The figures given in the margin, which include all foreign parcels, will show the steady and continuous progress of the foreign parcel post since 1873-74, the first complete year in which there was an exchange of parcels between India and the United Kingdom.

Year.	Number of parcels.
1873-74	21,923
1874-75	25,563
1875-76	35,819
1876-77	45,357
1877-78	59,183
1878-79	69,763
1879-80	73,211
1880-81	80,257
1881-82	88,840
1882-83	88,684
1883-84	98,296
1884-85	110,590
1885-86	133,054
1886-87	141,453
1887-88	158,792
1888-89	163,989
1889-90	177,210

Delivery work of the year.

15. The figures given in paragraph 10 of this Report shew that 305,228,994 letters, post cards, newspapers, packets, and parcels were issued for delivery during the year. These figures are only approximate, being calculated from actual enumerations made for a week at a time twice during the year and represent the delivery of the mails properly so called. In order, however, to ascertain the entire delivery work of the year, it is necessary to add the number of money orders which are also now delivered and paid by postmen. The entire delivery work is shown by the following figures:—

Sent out for delivery (including 6,807,040 money orders) .	312,036,034
Received back undelivered	8,613,623
Balance actually delivered	303,422,411
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	3,187,299
	306,609,710

These figures show that the percentage of articles delivered to the whole number sent out for delivery was 98·26 as compared with 97·17 in the preceding year.

Dead letter offices.

16. The number of letters, post-cards, and other articles exclusive of money orders that reached the various Dead Letter Offices, of which there are eleven in number, was 4,214,448 as compared with 4,043,912 articles received in those offices in the previous year. The distribution of these articles among the different Dead Letter Offices and the way in which they were disposed of are shown in detail in Appendix IV, of which a summary is given at the end of this paragraph. Of the total number of articles, 346,108 were successfully disposed of by being redirected and so delivered to the persons for whom they were intended, while 1,720,852 were returned to the senders, and 776,602 were found to be unreturnable:—

		Number.		Percentage.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices		4,043,912	4,214,448		
	1888-89. 1889-90.				
Deduct—					
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable . . .	210,041 231,498				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices . . .	1,099,397 1,139,388				
		1,309,438	1,370,886		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices		2,734,474	2,843,562	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undeliverable . . .	Disposed of by redirection to addressees . .	337,623	346,108	12·35	12·17
	Disposed of by return to senders .	1,678,681	1,720,852	61·39	60·52
Articles undisposable		718,170	776,602	26·26	27·31

Letters, &c., without addresses.

17. A large amount of valuable property was, as in previous years, found in letters and other articles posted without addresses or with addresses so incorrect or incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the addressees or the senders might be traced. In articles opened in the principal Dead Letter Offices of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, were found cheques, currency notes, hundis, transfer receipts, promissory notes, dividend warrants, interest coupons, bills of exchange and other valuables to the amount of ₹3,12,768, and with the exception of securities and other articles of the total value of ₹16,884, the whole of this property had been duly delivered before the close of the year. There was an increase in the number of foreign articles sent to the Bombay Dead Letter Office owing to their wrappers having become detached in transit, the number of such articles being 6,573 against 5,255 in the previous year. This increase was due to trade circulars and price lists. The number of English and foreign newspapers which reached India without wrappers or addresses was less than in previous years, the postal notices that have been issued at different times on this subject having, it is reported, led generally to the use of a better class of wrapper for newspapers. From special statistics kept for four months in the Calcutta Dead Letter Office, it is estimated that 3,650 letters and post-cards and 7,550 newspapers and book packets were posted in the Bengal Circle during the year without any address at all.

Sale of postage stamps, &c.

18. Particulars regarding the sale of post-cards, postage stamps, and embossed envelopes will be found in Appendix V, and similar information regarding service post-cards and postage stamps in Appendix VI. A statement compiled from these appendices showing the sales of each class of post-card, postage stamp, and embossed envelope, is given on the next page. Altogether there was an increase of ₹5,77,769 in the value of ordinary stamps sold and of ₹52,785 in the value of service stamps. Of the increase in sales of ordinary stamps, ₹2,18,000 was due to the Madras Circle and the extension of its jurisdiction to Mysore, ₹1,01,000 to Bengal, and ₹65,000 to Bombay, and there were increased sales in every Circle except the Central Provinces and Central India. Of ordinary postage stamps the inland post-card has now the largest sale, the number sold last year being more than 68 millions; the small half-anna envelope which is sold for the nominal value of the impressed stamp comes next with a sale of over 62 millions, and the half-anna postage stamp next with a sale of 40 millions. Then there is a great fall, the one-anna stamp coming fourth with a sale of 7 millions, the reply post-card next with a sale of 6½ millions, and then the 2-annas stamp with a sale of 4⅓ millions. There was an increase in the sales of every denomination of stamp, except the 4-annas and 6-annas stamps and the small 1-anna envelope which is to be abolished and of which the stock is now so low that the envelope is not available for sale at all offices. There was a considerable increase in the sales of the special kinds of square and registered impressed envelopes which are sold at prices fixed to cover the cost of the paper as well as the value of the stamps, but these envelopes are still not well-known to the public. Each kind of special envelope is more used in Madras than in any other Circle. Apart from the sale of postage stamps, one anna revenue or receipt stamps of the aggregate value of ₹2,09,186 were sold during the year through the agency of the Post Office, and in Burma general stamps of the value of ₹27,547 were sold by postmasters on behalf of Government.

Postage Labels.

[The figures represent issues from treasuries to postmasters and licensed vendors for sale to the public.]

Ordinary Postage Labels.		½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna inland Reply Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Envelopes, square.	1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes, square.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, small size.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, large size.	4½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Labels.	9-pie Labels.	1-anna Labels.	1½-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	3-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	4½-anna Labels.	6-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	12-anna Labels.	1-rupee Labels.	Gross Value.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1888-89.	Value of each kind of stamp sold	9,56,054	1,79,964	9,675	614	18,63,433	10,112	7,916	3,840	32,522	2,172	80,762	12,17,000	25,206	4,20,559	34,210	4,70,724	1,57,736	5,45,267	2,25,600	61,086	5,67,443	1,28,084	12,12,089	82,12,068
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	11·64	2·19	·12	·01	22 69	·12	·10	·05	·39	·03	·98	14·82	·31	5·12	·42	5·73	1·92	6 64	2·75	·74	6·91	1 56	14·76	100
1889-90.	Value of each kind of stamp sold	10,65,337	2,04,465	10,447	1,440	19,41,230	11,090	3,902	4,586	38,750	2,419	87,864	12,51,903	28,485	4,50,451	38,577	5,44,992	1,81,718	5,30,639	2,57,296	58,745	5,79,741	1,88,312	13,07,079	(a) 87,89,468
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	12·97	2·49	·13	·02	23·64	13	·05	·06	·47	·03	1·07	15·24	·35	5·48	·47	6·64	2·21	6·46	3·13	·72	7·06	2·29	15·92	107·03

Service Postage Labels.		½-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	½-anna Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	Gross Value.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1888-89	Value of each kind of stamp sold	17,786	4,249	3,39,021	10,35,946	1,55,445	1,76,327	1,61,990	18,90,764
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	·94	·22	17·93	54·79	8·22	9·33	8·57	100
1889-90	Value of each kind of stamp sold	19,583	4,599	3,37,415	10,71,085	1,60,141	1,82,724	1,67,901	(b) 19,43,448
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	1.04	·24	17·85	56·65	8·47	9·66	8·88	102·79

(a) This is exclusive of R389, the value of stamps sold in Burma, of which the different denominations have not been stated.
(b) Ditto R101, ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Section IV.—District Post.

Scope and management of the District Post.

19. There was no material change during the year in the conditions of the District-Post or in its administration. The sources of revenue from which the District-Post offices and lines are maintained vary in different provinces, as will be seen from columns 6 and 7 of the statement on page 10 and from the notes at the foot of that statement. The expenditure, when not governed by local legislation, is determined by the demand for greater postal facilities than the Imperial Post Office, as a commercial undertaking, could render without assistance. Ordinarily the demand is for special facilities for official correspondence; in other cases the demand, though originating with the executive administration, is made on behalf of the rural population and with a view to the improvement of backward districts.

General results of the year.

20. The statement on the next page compares, for the past two years, the establishments, income, expenditure, and operations of the District-Post. The total income for the year was R10,75,649, and the expenditure R10,46,679. There was a slight increase in the number of District-Post offices and letter-boxes, and a slight decrease in the number of District-Post postmen and village postmen and in the mileage of mail lines. In the number of articles received for delivery there was an increase of 1,078,489, and in the number posted for despatch an increase of 832,107, while the percentage of articles returned as undeliverable fell from 5·12 to 4·88. Details of letters and other postal articles sent to and received from the District Post are given according to Postal Circles in Appendix VII.

District Post.

Postal Circles.		Number of District-Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of District-Post Village Post-men and Postmen.	Number of District-Post Letter-boxes.	Length in miles of District-Post Lines.	Local Cess.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Articles posted in the District for despatch by the Imperial or District Post.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Post for delivery in the District.	Expenditure.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Articles posted in the District-Post for despatch by the Imperial or District Post.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Post for delivery in the District-Post.	Percentage of articles returned on the total number received for delivery by the District-Post.
1		2	3	4	5	6	11	10	9	8	7	10	9	12
		No.	No.	No.	Miles.	R	No.	No.	No.	R	R	No.	No.	
Bengal	1888-89	178	15	264	7,462	2,17,252(a)	37,654	1,127,767	1,216,096	2,14,836	...	1,127,767	1,216,096	3·10
	1889-90	183	15	273	7,600	2,36,883(a)	45,488	1,192,794	1,307,581	2,22,721	...	1,192,794	1,307,581	3·47
Madras	1888-89	87	817	595	3,125	...	133,539	1,095,346	2,331,064	1,14,086	1,15,858	1,095,346	2,331,064	5·73
	1889-90	86	768	560	3,119	...	142,662	1,355,910	2,709,582	1,14,334	1,15,858	1,355,910	2,709,582	5·26
Bombay	1888-89	5	495	420	88	...	33,380	428,706	1,263,786	87,734	85,812	428,706	1,263,786	4·24
	1889-90	4	499	416	95	...	57,210	432,870	1,271,494	87,310	85,812	432,870	1,271,494	4·49
North-Western Provinces	1888-89	303	521	135	6,797	1,42,917	104,285	1,568,909	2,126,372	1,46,132	...	1,568,909	2,126,372	4·90
	1889-90	306	530	300	6,712	1,40,117	97,659	1,749,243	2,368,142	1,38,733	...	1,749,243	2,368,142	4·12
Punjab	1888-89	25	370	42	4,334	2,937	33,661	495,175	1,059,121	95,666	45,000	495,175	1,059,121	5·07
	1889-90	31	373	46	4,282	52,052	56,132	539,239	1,143,601	97,052	45,000	539,239	1,143,601	4·91
Burma	1888-89	112	101	289	3,915	76,754	20,139	277,866	384,738	73,988	...	277,866	384,738	5·10
	1889-90	102	103	286	2,995	77,962	20,048	291,757	399,588	77,147	...	291,757	399,588	5·00
Central Provinces	1888-89	76	76	75	3,323(d)	68,420	27,666	296,042	350,438	74,813	9,038	296,042	350,438	7·89
	1889-90	78	79	74	3,253(d)	52,776(f)	25,532	255,292	304,680	76,887	24,000	255,292	304,680	8·38
Oudh	1888-89	40	213	101	1,402	36,200	32,907	274,411	549,274	33,922	...	274,411	549,274	4·39
	1889-90	40	213	100	1,473	37,239	36,859	269,354	775,451	33,225	...	269,354	775,451	4·75
Rajputana	1888-89	7	10	4	162	852	2,156	38,172	48,072	4,124	3,365	38,172	48,072	4·48
	1889-90	10	5	4	189	840	1,752	24,467	32,995	4,183	3,454	24,467	32,995	5·30
Assam	1888-89	57	54	13	1,253(b)	36,700	15,300	188,910	239,886	34,881	...	188,910	239,886	6·28
	1889-90	58	54	17	1,291(b)	38,249	16,882	214,659	273,650	36,971	...	214,659	273,650	6·14
Behar	1888-89	91	...	53	3,263	106,775	52,164	580,668	594,125	105,170	...	580,668	594,125	8·78
	1889-90	92	...	63	3,319	1,05,010	53,160	657,564	657,750	1,01,867	...	657,564	657,750	8·08
Eastern Bengal	1888-89	23	...	12	1,485	59,574(c)	7,330	190,056	191,525	57,156	...	190,056	191,525	3·93
	1889-90	29	2	4	1,447	56,812(c)	15,954	404,544	397,488	52,664	24,000	404,544	397,488	4·01
Sind	1888-89	... 3	...	...	198	...	8	1,797	1,654	3,520	3,520(e)	1,797	1,654	·48
	1889-90		...	...	198	...	21	3,239	2,604	3,585	3,585(e)	3,239	2,604	·80
Total	1888-89	1,004	2,672	2,004	36,572	7,48,476	546,589	6,558,825	10,566,117	10,45,368	2,62,621	6,558,825	10,566,117	5·12
	1889-90	1,022	2,641	2,143	35,973	7,97,940	569,299	7,390,932	11,644,606	10,46,679	2,77,709	7,390,932	11,644,606	4·88

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary States.
(b) These are dry season distances: during the rains these lines are increased in length.
(c) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund, R3,116, and the State of Hill Tipperah, R300.
(d) Includes contributions from the revenues of Feudatory States.
(e) Grant made available from Bombay District Post Funds.
(f) Includes contributions from Feudatory States, R8,000.

Section V.—Money Orders.

Inland money orders. General results.

21. The total number of money order offices at the close of the year was 9,478 as compared with 8,961 at the close of the previous year. The number of inland money orders issued was above 6¾ millions, their aggregate value more than 14½ crores of rupees, and the commission realised nearly 18 lakhs of rupees.

22. The table in the margin shows the progress in this branch of business since the Post Office undertook the issue and payment of money orders in 1880. The progress of the year was an increase of 1 crore and 66 lakhs in the amount of money orders issued, and an increase of R1,38,000 in money order commission.

Inland Money Orders.	Total number of money orders issued.	Total value of money orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	R	R
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80, from which period the business commenced	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
" " 1881-82	2,157,796	5,73,32,027	6,79,073
" " 1882-83	2,565,904	6,46,84,183	7,70,958
" " 1883-84	3,034,894	7,31,24,179	8,84,925
" " 1884-85	3,550,257	8,20,88,559	11,06,226
" " 1885-86	4,163,078	9,38,27,375	11,63,830
" " 1886-87	4,821,117	10,68,49,151	13,37,820
" " 1887-88	5,512,395	11,84,43,573	14,94,381
" " 1888-89	6,136,790	12,99,06,864	16,57,761
" " 1889-90	**6,759,116**	**14,65,32,147**	**17,95,350**
Percentage of increase over the year 1888-89	10·14	12·79	8·29

Average value of an inland money order. Change in rates of commission.

23. For the first time since the introduction of the money order system there was a slight rise in the average value of a money order, *viz.*, from R21-2-6 in 1888-89 to R21-10-10 in the year under report, the rise being due to a slight change made in the rates of commission from the 1st April 1889. With the rates previously in force the commission on remittances of certain sums was less when the amounts were remitted by two money orders than by a single money order. This anomaly was removed by the revised rates, and as a natural consequence there was a slight increase in the average value of a money order. Also, as the revised rates are for certain remittances slightly more favourable to remitters than the old rates, another natural consequence of the change was a slight fall in the ratio of commission to the amount of money orders issued. While the revised rates are thus beneficial to the public, they have been advantageous to the Post Office in saving the cost and labour involved in the disposal of two money orders instead of one money order for the same amount. The average value of a money order (R21-10-10) was lower in 1889-90 than in any year except the two years immediately preceding it.

Incidence of inland money order work according to Postal circles.

24. The following statement shows the distribution of the inland money order business among the several Postal circles :—

Postal Circles.	Issues during 1889-90.		Payments during 1889-90.		Percentage to the whole.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Amount of money orders.
		R		R		
Bengal	1,694,584	3,03,34,922	1,692,999	3,17,61,157	25·08	21·22
North-Western Provinces	874,338	1,60,47,627	1,136,293	2,30,29,655	14·89	18·35
Madras	854,716	1,69,41,568	877,625	1,86,97,105	12·83	12·18
Bombay	660,950	1,55,25,681	784,521	1,82,08,223	10·70	11·53
Punjab	493,032	1,06,80,207	506,703	1,42,53,806	7·40	8·52
Behar	444,412	78,66,188	587,240	98,23,159	7·64	6·04
Eastern Bengal	348,815	88,38,201	335,549	67,97,021	5·07	5·34
Burma	328,110	1,22,56,107	66,771	33,68,216	2·92	5·34
Central Provinces	298,214	86,47,662	113,083	32,81,417	3·05	4·08
Oudh	157,550	30,57,643	384,151	69,87,719	4·01	3·43
Rajputana	119,098	33,89,613	104,876	42,91,017	1·66	2·63
Assam	209,349	47,63,961	72,260	25,03,564	2·08	2·48
Sind	160,430	47,74,495	53,730	19,58,840	1·59	2·30
Central India	115,488	34,08,272	30,072	11,65,330	1·08	1·56
Total for 1889-90	**6,759,116**	**14,65,32,147**	**6,745,873**	**14,61,26,231**	**100**	**100**
Total for 1888-89	6,186,790	12,99,06,864	6,127,028	12,95,40,627	...	...
Increase	622,326	1,66,25,283	618,845	1,65,85,604	...	...

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

As in previous years the money order business of the Bengal Circle was far beyond that of any other circle. The remittances from Calcutta alone were 402,061 for 73 lakhs of rupees while the number of money orders paid in Calcutta was 710,327 for 138 lakhs, the great difference between the issues and payments being due, as was explained last year, to the very large use made of the value-payable system by merchants and tradesmen in Calcutta. Of the total number (710,327) of money orders paid in the Calcutta General Post Office and its town Sub-offices, about 464,000 or 65 per cent. were value-payable money orders. A very large proportion of the inland money order business consists of remittances to their families made by native soldiers, police constables, labourers on railway works, and coolies on tea gardens; and the directions of these remittances are very clearly shown by the preponderance of issues over payments in the different circles. It will be seen that the circles in which the issues were far in excess of payments are Burma, the Central Provinces, Assam, Sind, and Central India, while those in which the payments far exceeded the issues are the North-Western Provinces, Bombay, the Punjab, Oudh, and Behar. The remittances from Burma were nearly five times as numerous as the payments in that province.

Revenue money orders.

25. The use of the money order system as a means of remitting land revenue continued to make steady progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the number of revenue money orders rose from 97,458 in 1888-89 to 115,857, the amount of revenue remitted in this way from ₹19,74,653 to ₹23,20,465, and the commission received by the Post Office from ₹27,060 to ₹30,854. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal the number of revenue money orders rose from 98,579 to 146,728, the amount of revenue remitted from ₹7,08,016 to ₹11,50,111, and the commission from ₹16,835 to ₹25,439. The experimental introduction of the revenue money order system in certain districts in Madras and the Punjab was sanctioned by the Local Governments during the year under report, but the system was not actually introduced in either of the circles until after the close of the year.

Remittance of miscellaneous Government dues by money order.

26. The system for the remittance by money order of income-tax and other Government dues and sums payable to district boards, described in last year's report, made further progress in the Lower Provinces. Under this system 49,886 money orders of the aggregate value of ₹8,41,046 were paid by book transfer in Bengal during the year under review. The system was adopted also in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from the 1st April 1889, and 10,101 miscellaneous money orders in favour of Government for a total amount of ₹1,86,233 were issued during the year.

Rent money orders.

27. The number of rent money orders issued in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889-90, the third year of the system, was 53,126 and the aggregate value of the remittances ₹6,97,994 as compared with 39,823 orders for ₹5,25,217 issued in 1888-89. The average value of each money order was about ₹13, the same as in the preceding year, and the commission realised from these orders was ₹11,000. A similar system was introduced from the 1st September 1889 in six districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and 5,001 rent money orders for ₹44,290 were issued in those districts during the remaining seven months of the year.

Objects of special money order systems.

28. The object of the special forms of revenue and rent money orders is to save both land-owners and tenants from the necessity of making their payments of revenue and rent personally at a treasury or office; and the forms have been devised so as to give the payee all the information necessary to enable him to correctly credit the remittance and to secure that the remitter receives in every case a valid form of receipt. By the system of book transfer adopted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the

Lower Provinces for the payment of money orders in favour of Government, there has been a great saving of time, trouble, and risk to all concerned. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 125,758 remittances and in the Lower Provinces 196,614 remittances were paid during the year by money order and book transfer without any cash on account of the individual transactions passing between the Post Office and the Treasury.

Money order business with Native States.

29. The money order transactions with the Native States of India and with the Portuguese Settlements are shown in the statement below:—

State or Settlement.	Issues in the State.		Payments in the State.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		₹		₹
Gwalior	35,073	9,17,195	10,690	3,14,023
Patiala	9,765	2,93,457	10,139	3,24,546
Portuguese Settlements	6,707	2,29,496	2,678	62,460
Jhind	1,706	84,287	2,583	86,418
Nabha	1,782	71,674	2,112	66,027
Chamba	1,028	45,192	290	15,707
Faridkot	798	21,882	211	7,637
Mysore	57	2,094	240	7,988
Total	56,916	16,65,277	28,943	8,84,806

Compared with the preceding year, there has been a slight decrease in the number and amount of payments by Native States, but this is explained by the transfer of the money order business of the Mysore treasuries to the Imperial Post Office. The figures shown in the above statement against Mysore relate to transactions before the 1st July 1889, from which date the Mysore treasuries ceased to work as money order offices.

Telegraphic money orders.

30. The following statement shows the transactions in telegraphic money orders in each circle during the year:—

Names of Postal Circles.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Commission realised.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		₹	₹ a.		₹
Assam	2,439	2,73,771	2,814 2	1,637	3,30,008
Behar	1,597	2,59,458	2,612 14	2,268	1,88,593
Bengal	7,359	8,84,459	9,008 0	10,146	14,11,230
Bombay	2,890	4,28,656	4,353 10	5,063	6,20,996
Burma	34,633	30,87,617	31,868 11	7,180	8,92,169
Central India	628	93,910	951 10	382	50,069
Central Provinces	1,556	2,03,341	2,069 14	1,284	1,43,289
Eastern Bengal	1,773	4,09,441	4,133 10	3,345	3,25,138
Madras	10,158	10,72,496	11,013 8	23,647	19,81,447
North-Western Provinces	2,847	2,93,225	3,013 12	7,160	6,53,737
Oudh	562	45,765	475 8	2,451	1,76,782
Punjab	2,698	2,68,187	2,732 10	5,008	5,67,840
Rajputana	481	51,143	528 10	664	84,029
Sind	2,368	2,94,377	2,998 2	1,084	1,75,068
Total	71,929	76,65,846	78,574 9	71,319	76,00,395
Total for 1888-89	58,644	57,38,140	58,917 14	58,277	57,14,219
Increase	13,285	19,27,706	19,656 11	13,042	18,86,176

The system of telegraphic money orders has grown in popularity every year since its introduction in 1884, and the number of telegraphic money orders has increased four times and the amount remitted five times in the last three years. The system is naturally most used when the saving of time is greatest; and it will be seen from the foregoing statement that 48·15 per cent. of the total number of telegraphic money orders were from

Burma, while 26·07 per cent. of the total number of payments were in Madras. The Post Office share of the commission on telegraphic money orders was ₹78,575, and the share credited to the Telegraph Department for transmitting the advices by telegraph was ₹71,929.

Money order frauds.

31. Three cases of fraud in connection with telegraphic money orders were reported during the year. One of the cases occurred at Gopalpur in the Ganjam district, another at Hyderabad (Deccan), and the third at Jacobabad in Sind. In the first case a man representing himself to be the Mohunt of Tripati defrauded the Raja of Pithapuram of ₹1,000. The pretended Mohunt first wrote and then telegraphed to the Raja for a remittance on the pretext that, being on his way to Puri on a pilgrimage, he had run short of funds owing to delay in an expected remittance of ₹20,000 from Tripati. The Dewan of the Pithapuram Raja remitted ₹1,000, the amount asked for, by telegraphic money order, and the impostor, who is supposed to be a dismissed servant of the Mohunt, is believed to have gone to Burma after receiving the money. In the Hyderabad case the fraud was perpetrated by a public letter-writer who took advantage of the knowledge he had gained of the family affairs of one of his clients in order to obtain in his name a sum of ₹50 from his father-in-law at Calcutta. In the third case the person defrauded received a telegram purporting to be from his son at Jacobabad asking for a remittance of ₹50, which the father at once sent by telegraphic money order at the same time writing to his son to enquire why the latter had telegraphed for the money. The money remitted by telegraphic money order was paid at once to the man who personated the son, but the letter which arrived some days afterwards was redirected and reached the actual son, thus leading to the discovery that a fraud had been committed. In this case the amount was recovered from the Sub-Postmaster of Jacobabad who had neglected to take proper precautions in accordance with the rules before paying the telegraphic money order. In none of the three cases was the offender brought to justice.

Foreign money orders in sterling.

32. Foreign money orders in sterling are exchanged direct with the United Kingdom, the Australasian Colonies, North Borneo, several of the countries of Continental Europe, and Egypt, and indirectly with numerous other countries and colonies through the United Kingdom. Details of the sterling money order exchanges of the year are given in the table below:—

Countries of Exchange.	1888-89. Orders issued by India. No.	Amount.	1888-89. Orders paid in India. No.	Amount.	1889-90. Orders issued by India. No.	Amount.	1889-90. Orders paid in India. No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom	39,168	132,726 17 8	10,517	49,018 0 9	42,487	149,251 5 0	14,746	74,354 12 11
Egypt	104	439 13 5	670	11,496 1 11	217	1,284 0 10	4,064	76,218 7 2
France	369	1,028 4 11	375	5,392 0 4	481	1,432 8 11	593	9,886 1 6
Italy	271	1,666 2 9	1,331	25,918 15 1	442	2,976 11 5	334	6,173 0 1
Victoria	215	1,252 7 9	874	7,035 19 4	227	1,167 15 10	896	7,314 14 2
New South Wales	111	557 3 11	786	8,740 11 2	120	551 19 8	679	7,553 4 0
Germany	1,381	3,795 10 11	291	1,836 1 10	1,389	4,700 12 8	415	2,287 14 10
Queensland	31	130 9 4	461	3,637 7 10	42	243 3 4	516	4,177 14 0
South Australia	42	222 1 2	317	2,526 5 5	11	62 12 0	447	3,624 1 3
West Australia	3	17 7 0	154	1,263 4 0	12	176 0 0	216	1,835 12 6
Tasmania	45	164 11 4	123	885 17 5	26	114 19 9	128	891 0 7
North Borneo	1	0 10 0	34	211 2 9	5	4 9 1	113	845 15 6
Denmark	75	607 4 5	23	333 4 9	43	424 5 9	23	274 7 4
Switzerland	166	341 15 5	25	77 6 1	139	554 9 8	23	68 19 0
Total	41,982	142,950 0 0	15,981	118,371 18 8	45,641	162,944 13 11	23,193	195,505 4 10
Percentage of Increase	...	...	...	...	8·71	13·98	45·12	65·16
Average amount of each order	...	3 8 1	...	7 8 1	...	3 11 4	...	8 8 7

It will be seen from the above table that, as in previous years, by far the greater number (93 per cent.) of sterling remittances from India were to the United Kingdom and countries served through the United Kingdom. There

was an extraordinary rise in the remittances to India from Egypt, the total amount remitted from the latter country by money order being £76,218 or more than the whole amount remitted from the United Kingdom. The remitters are chiefly Indian traders who have settled in Egypt. For the first time since the introduction of foreign sterling money orders the balance of remittances was towards, instead of from, India. Only three years ago the remittances from India were three times as great as those in the opposite direction. The average rate of exchange for the year was 1*s.* 4¼*d.* per rupee against 1*s.* 4*d.* in 1888-89.

Foreign money orders in Indian currency.

33. Money orders in Indian currency are exchanged with Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Mauritius. The remittances are nearly all in favour of India, the great majority of the money orders being issued by coolies in Ceylon in favour of their families in Southern India. The number and amount of remittances to and from each country will be found in the table below:—

Countries of Exchange.	1888-89. Orders issued by India. No.	Amount.	1888-89. Orders paid in India. No.	Amount.	1889-90. Orders issued by India. No.	Amount.	1889-90. Orders paid in India. No.	Amount.
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Ceylon	1,521	76,890 12 0	14,432	6,50,439 6 0	1,535	58,693 15 0	16,907	7,60,105 14 0
Straits Settlements	224	8,110 0 0	4,821	2,92,717 1 0	222	9,211 9 0	6,507	3,87,364 10 0
China and Japan	112	9,813 7 0	649	53,864 3 0	130	12,124 12 0	654	55,098 7 0
Mauritius	30	2,496 5 0	568	27,836 0 0	48	3,832 1 0	663	35,281 13 0
Total	1,887	97,310 8 0	20,470	10,29,856 10 0	1,935	83,862 5 0	24,731	12,37,850 12 0
Percentage of Increase	...	...	...	...	2·54	...	20·81	20·19
Or Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	13·81	...	...
Average amount of each order	...	51 9 0	...	50 5 0	...	43 5 0	...	50 1 0

Forfeited or void money orders.

34. The usual statement of forfeited money orders is given below:—

Balance on the 31st March 1889. No.	Balance on the 31st March 1889. Value.	Void money orders for 1889-90. No.	Void money orders for 1889-90. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	Void Orders paid, repaid to remitters in foreign countries, renewed, and forfeited to the State during 1889-90. Paid and Repaid. No.	Paid and Repaid. Value.	Renewed. No.	Renewed. Value.	Forfeited to the State. No.	Forfeited to the State. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	Balance on the 31st March 1890. No.	Balance on the 31st March 1890. Value.
	₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
1,635	45,849 14	6,903	2,44,693 3	8,538	2,90,543 1	5,360	1,57,013 2	1,587	78,687 5	476	3,386 7	7,423	2,39,086 14	1,115	51,456 3

The actual amount which lapsed to Government during the year was ₹3,386 as compared with ₹10,296 in the previous year, and the total balance standing on the register of forfeited orders at the end of the year was ₹51,456.

Aggregate money order transactions, Inland and Foreign.

35. The following statement gives an abstract of the entire money order business of the Post Office in the year including inland and foreign money orders both ordinary and telegraphic, the foreign sterling money orders being shown in Indian currency at the rates in force when the transactions took place:—

Money Orders, both Inland and Foreign (ordinary and telegraphic) for the year 1889-90.	Issues. Number.	Issues. Value.	Issues. Commission.	Payments. Number.	Payments. Value.
		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.
Inland money orders	6,759,116	14,65,32,147 1	17,95,350 5	6,745,873	14,61,26,231 3
Foreign sterling money orders converted at the prevailing rates of exchange	45,641	23,84,602 4	21,778 8	23,193	28,51,087 4
Foreign money orders in Indian currency	1,935	83,862 5	935 12	24,731	12,37,850 12
Total	6,806,692	14,90,00,612 10	18,18,064 9	6,793,797	15,02,15,169 3
Total for the year 1888-89	6,180,659	13,21,25,413 15	16,78,245 13	6,163,479	13,23,23,221 3
Increase	626,033	1,68,75,198 11	1,39,818 12	630,318	1,78,91,948 0
Percentage of Increase	10·12	12·77	8·33	10·22	13·52

British Postal Orders.

36. The statement given in the margin shows that there was again a material increase in the sales of British postal orders; but, notwithstanding that special efforts were made during the year to bring prominently before the public that the orders afford a cheap, safe and convenient method of remitting small sums to the United Kingdom, the total number of orders sold was still very small. The total value of the orders sold was £15,380. As in previous years, the most popular orders were those for 20*s.*, 10*s.*, and 5*s.*, the sales of which were respectively 11,023, 4,830, and 2,024. The orders of other values sold were altogether only 4,766. The largest sales were in the Punjab, where 4,427 orders were sold out of the total of 22,643. The total commission of the Indian Post Office on the sales of British postal orders was only R715-9.

Denominations of British Postal Orders.	Number sold during 1888-89.	Number sold during 1889-90	Increase.
From 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	808	829	21
From 2*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*	7,267	9,823	2,556
From 15*s.* to 20*s.*	9,437	11,991	2,554
TOTAL	17,512	22,643	5,131

Section VI.—Savings Banks.

General results of the year.

37. On the next page will be found a statement in which the Savings Bank transactions of 1889-90 are shown in detail according to postal circles and the total transactions of the year are compared with those of the previous year. At the close of the year there were 6,350 offices performing Savings Bank business against 6,056 in the preceding year. In conformity with the principle that the Post Office Savings Bank is an institution to encourage thrift and small savings and not a bank for large investments, the maximum limit for the balance of a savings bank account was, under the orders of Government, reduced from R3,000 to R2,000 from the 1st April 1889; and from the same date the maximum limit for the deposits made in a year was reduced from R500 to R200. From the same date also the maximum limit of an account in the name of a minor was reduced to R1,000. As a consequence of these measures, there was for the first time, since the opening of the Post Office Savings Bank in April 1882, a fall in the year's deposits,* the total amount of those deposits being 327$\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs against 433$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1888-89. Also, for the first time since the opening of the Post Office Savings Bank, the withdrawals exceeded the deposits, the former being 350$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with a total deposit of 327$\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs. These reductions are, however, in no way to be regretted. They merely represent the withdrawal of a certain number of accounts which did not come within the proper scope of the Post Office Savings Bank; and, notwithstanding the closing of these accounts, the total number of accounts at the end of the year was 358,272 against 311,001 at the beginning of the year, the increase being 15·19 per cent. The average balance at the credit of each depositor was R163·83 as compared with R189·27 in the previous year. Excluding 16,196 Public, Regimental, and Police accounts, with a balance in their favour of R47,97,913, more than 67 per cent. of the entire number of accounts were for sums less than R100. The total number of accounts in the names of minors was 39,760, and the amount at the credit of these accounts was R94,84,202. Of the 39,760 minors' accounts, 37,106 were opened by parents on behalf of their children. The total balance at the close of the year stood at R5,86,96,755 against R5,88,64,681 in the preceding year; and notwithstanding the measures noticed above, the total balance has risen since the close of the year to more than 6 crores of rupees, a higher figure than it ever previously reached.

* The total amount shown as deposited in 1887-88 was less by R67,41,655 than that shown in the previous year, but the deposits of 1886-87 included a sum of R1,24,13,792 transferred to the Post Office Savings Bank on the closing of District Savings Banks.

Statement shewing the Post Office Savings Bank Transactions during 1889-90 compared with 1888-89.

(Arranged in the order of aggregate balances as shown in column 13.)

Circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	Number of Accounts. Opening Balance.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.	Opening Balance.	Deposits.	Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals	Balance.	Average number of depositors per Bank.	Average balance in each Bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							R	R	R	R	R	R.		R	R
Bombay	26	879	70,022	22,872	14,241	78,653	1,83,64,175	70,99,929	6,69,008	2,61,33,112	80,11,091	1,81,22,021	3,025·11	6,97,000·76	230·40
Bengal	43	1,076	69,400	24,525	14,638	79,287	96,59,766	55,73,010	3,45,636	1,55,78,412	59,13,680	96,64,732	1,843·88	2,24,761·18	121·89
Madras	40	925	46,406	21,548	12,379	55,575	58,05,399	39,47,884	2,05,396	99,58,679	41,76,725	57,81,954	1,389·37	1,44,548·82	104·03
North-Western Provinces	40	678	27,305	13,638	9,793	31,750	52,51,886	31,76,064	1,83,219	86,11,169	34,25,444	51,85,725	793·75	1,29,643·12	163·32
Punjab	42	519	20,041	13,670	10,159	23,552	50,38,342	35,29,938	1,83,240	87,51,520	36,40,204	51,11,316	560·76	1,21,697·97	217·02
Sind	6	111	8,830	4,718	3,841	9,707	24,54,327	11,56,878	80,991	36,92,196	14,11,864	22,80,332	1,617·83	3,80,055·33	234·91
Behar	19	402	13,148	5,616	3,438	15,326	22,52,440	14,21,835	79,505	37,53,780	14,88,895	22,64,885	806·63	1,19,204·47	147·78
Eastern Bengal	10	291	11,711	4,954	2,356	14,309	20,68,355	11,77,748	75,995	33,22,098	11,21,530	22,00,568	1,430·90	2,20,056·80	153·78
Central Provinces	28	401	11,368	4,710	3,461	12,617	22,33,957	11,74,540	76,799	34,85,296	13,58,574	21,26,722	450·60	75,954·35	168·56
Burma	35	101	11,213	11,321	9,018	13,516	17,97,957	21,46,643	60,060	40,04,660	20,89,495	19,15,165	396·17	54,719	141·69
Oudh	14	231	7,110	3,079	2,453	8,336	14,04,378	9,09,052	49,121	23,62,551	9,83,302	13,79,248	595·42	98,517·64	165·45
Assam	12	158	7,374	3,207	2,087	8,494	11,86,426	7,25,990	44,085	19,56,501	6,49,358	13,07,143	707·83	1,08,928·50	153·89
Central India	11	118	2,992	1,500	1,185	3,307	6,82,512	3,70,360	24,271	10,77,143	3,75,202	7,01,941	300·63	63,812·81	212·25
Rajputana	8	126	3,481	1,558	1,196	3,843	6,64,761	3,73,284	23,034	10,61,079	4,06,076	6,55,003	480·37	81,875·37	170·44
Total of 1889-90	334	6,016	311,001	137,516	90,245	358,272	5,88,64,681	3,27,83,155	21,00,360	9,37,48,196	*3,50,51,441	5,86,96,755	1,072·67	1,75,738·78	163·83
Total of 1888-89	327	5,729	261,157	130,144	80,300	311,001	5,04,88,357	4,33,51,982	19,87,896	9,58,28,235	3,89,63,554	5,88,64,681	951·07	1,80,014·31	189·27
Increase or Decrease in 1889-90.	+7	+287	+49,844	+7,372	+9,945	+47,271	+83,76,324	—1,05,68,827	+1,12,464	—20,80,039	—19,12,113	—1,67,926	+121·60	—4,275·53	—25·44
Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	+2·14	+5·009	+19·08	+5·66	+12·38	+15·19	+16·59	— 24·37	+5·65	—2·17	—5·17	—·28	+12·78	—2·37	—13·44

* Inclusive of R35,00,757, the aggregate balance of accounts transferred from one Post Office to another.

Incidence of Savings Bank work according to Circles.

38. The circles are arranged in the preceding statement according to the total balances at the close of the year as shown in column 13; and it will be seen that the total balance at the credit of depositors in the Bombay Circle was nearly twice as great as that in any other circle. The high total balance in the Bombay Circle is, however, due more to the amounts of the deposits than to the number of accounts. In the number of accounts and depositors, as shown in column 7, the Bengal Circle is now slightly above Bombay, although the average balance of each account in the former circle is scarcely more than half that in the Bombay Circle. Owing to the reductions mentioned above in the maximum limits of deposits and balances, the average balance of each depositor fell during the year in every circle. The average balance at the close of the year was highest in Sind (R234·91) and Bombay (R230·40), and lowest in Madras (R104·03) and Bengal (R121·89).

Depositors, Europeans and Natives of India.

39. The statement below contrasts the number and value of accounts held by Natives and by Europeans and Eurasians:—

Circles.	Accounts of Native Depositors (including accounts of Local Native Institutions administered by Natives of India).			Accounts of European and Eurasian Depositors (including accounts of Local Institutions administered by Europeans and Eurasians.)			Total.		
	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.
		R	R		R	R		R	R
Bombay	71,544	1,63,14,377	6,01,876	7,109	18,07,644	67,132	78,653	1,81,22,021	6,69,008
Bengal	73,457	90,63,048	3,23,271	5,830	6,01,684	22,364	79,287	96,64,732	3,45,635
Madras	46,752	44,42,530	1,56,281	8,823	13,39,424	49,114	55,575	57,81,954	2,05,395
North-Western Provinces	26,796	43,03,760	1,49,824	4,954	8,81,965	33,395	31,750	51,85,725	1,83,219
Punjab	18,855	41,63,861	1,46,863	4,697	9,47,454	36,377	23,552	51,11,315	1,83,240
Sind	7,549	16,20,445	57,322	2,158	6,59,887	23,669	9,707	22,80,332	80,991
Behar	14,162	20,38,404	71,048	1,164	2,26,481	8,457	15,326	22,64,885	79,505
Eastern Bengal	13,994	21,48,541	74,141	315	52,027	1,855	14,309	22,00,568	75,996
Central Provinces	10,609	17,14,115	61,024	2,008	4,12,60	15,775	12,617	21,26,722	76,799
Burma	10,579	12,83,683	38,005	2,937	6,31,482	22,055	13,516	19,15,165	60,060
Oudh	7,110	11,55,898	40,458	1,226	2,23,350	8,663	8,336	13,79,248	49,121
Assam	8,039	11,38,076	39,605	455	1,19,067	4,481	8,494	13,07,143	44,086
Central India	2,686	5,68,111	19,512	621	1,33,330	4,759	3,307	7,01,941	24,271
Rajputana	2,989	4,70,608	16,190	854	1,84,396	6,844	3,843	6,55,004	23,034
Total	315,121	5,04,75,457	17,95,420	43,151	82,21,298	3,04,940	358,272	5,86,96,755	21,00,360

Of the total number of accounts 87·9 per cent. were held by natives. The number of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians was highest in the Madras Circle where there were 8,823 such accounts; Bombay was next with 7,109 accounts.

Depositors, according to occupation.

40. The statement below classifies depositors according to their professions; and the figures of the last two years seem to show that the Savings Bank system is beginning to reach the agricultural population in the more advanced circles. The number of depositors who gave their occupations as cultivators is nearly twice as great as it was two years ago, and the increase in this class of

depositors was last year 42 62 per cent.—a far higher percentage of increase than in the depositors of any other class:—

Postal Circles.	Class I, Professional. A. Having fixed income.	Class I, Professional. B. Having variable income.	Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite.	Total.
Bengal	23,572	9,424	5,253	3,076	1,708	3,690	32,564	79,287
Bombay	26,807	5,340	6,234	4,328	759	2,055	33,130	78,653
Madras	20,198	5,101	6,643	2,586	1,668	2,132	17,247	55,575
North-Western Provinces	11,213	3,669	5,523	883	324	771	9,367	31,750
Punjab	8,508	2,096	4,507	776	168	472	7,025	23,552
Behar	6,135	1,313	1,241	393	363	163	5,718	15,326
Eastern Bengal	3,873	1,861	1,147	272	48	362	6,746	14,309
Burma	2,787	486	7,310	342	139	776	1,676	13,516
Central Provinces	5,680	553	1,555	406	81	234	4,108	12,617
Sind	2,982	781	2,039	213	28	546	3,118	9,707
Assam	2,843	425	1,984	213	94	177	2 758	8.494
Oudh	3,216	857	1,558	170	102	266	2,167	8,336
Rajputana	1,553	207	475	147	8	323	1,130	3,843
Central India	1,104	288	663	72	14	84	1,082	3,307
Total of 1889-90	**120,471**	**32,401**	**46,132**	**13,877**	**5,504**	**12,051**	**127,836**	**358.272**
Total of 1888-89	109,955	26,944	37,286	13,240	3,859	10,533	109,184	311,001
Increase in 1889-90	10,516	5,457	8,846	637	16 45	1,518	18,652	47,271
Percentage of Increase	9·56	20·25	23·72	4·81	42·62	14·41	17·08	15·19

Investment in Government Securities.

41. During the year under review, the total amount invested in Government securities by Savings Bank depositors through the agency of the Post Office was R5,26,800, against R3,55,000 in the preceding year, and the balance of securities in the hands of the Comptroller General at the close of the year was R4,39,500, compared with R4,04,500 on the 31st March 1889. The total number of transactions was 802, of which 779 were purchases and 23 were sales. Of the purchases, 748 were for sums of R1,000 or less and only 31 for sums above R1,000.

Section VII.—Insurance.

42. The progress of the insurance business of the Post Office since it was first undertaken is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Letters. No.	Letters. Value.	Parcels. No.	Parcels. Value.	Total No.	Total Value.	Insurance fees.
		R		R		R	R
1877-78, last quarter, being the commencement of the system	Details not available.	6,66,320	Details not available.	18,60,191	Details not available.	25,26.511	13.230
1878-79		89,71,775		2,81,21,219		3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1879-80		1.63.35,058		5,34,34,161		6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81		1,57,33,428		6,30,26,524		7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1881-82		1,79,69,808		5,85 53,413		7,65,23,221	1,90,980
1882-83		2,30,67,342		5,95,70,924		8,26.38,266	1,99,841
1883-84		2,21,16,868		6,04,08,142		8,25,25,010	2.06.889
1884-85		2,30,06,964		5,52,14,744		7,82,21,708	1.93,579
1885-86	83.985	2,21,78,613	150,260	4,75,99,870	234,245	6.97,78,483	1,69,945
1886-87	74 808	2,35 74,205	148 445	5,26,06,770	223,253	7,61,80,975	1,80,274
1887-88	76,237	2,43,93,295	149,109	5,29.89.932	225,346	7,73,83,227	1,83,494
1888-89	76,364	2.52,60,326	151,474	5.39,54,694	227,838	7.92.15,020	1,99,928
1889-90	**77,245**	**2,49,65,787**	**160,228**	**6,49,09,236**	**237,473**	**8,98,75,023**	**2,29,659**
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—)	+1·15	—1·16	+5·77	+20·30	+4·22	+13·45	+14·87

It will be seen that there was an increase of R1,06,60,003 in the value of articles insured, and an increase of R29,731 in the insurance fees, and that both the value of insured articles and the fees realised were higher than in any previous year. Practically the whole increase was in insured parcels, the number and value of which rose by 8,754 and R1,09,54,542, respectively, while the

insurance fees paid for parcels rose by R29,610. In the number of insured letters and in the fees for their insurance, there was an insignificant increase, while there was a decrease of about three lakhs in the value of the letters insured. There was no material change in the insurance work of any circle, except Madras and Bombay, in each of which there was an unusual increase, the value of letters and parcels insured rising in the former circle by R64,89,000 and in the latter circle by R44,63,000. So far as the Madras circle is concerned, the increase is accounted for by the posting of a large number of parcels of gold by persons connected with the mining operations in that circle; and a considerable portion of the increase in Bombay is explained by the extension of the insurance system to parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom. Many of the parcels posted during the year were of very high value, and owing to the risk involved in their transmission, it was decided towards the close of the year to limit to 1,000 rupees the value for which a single letter or parcel can be insured during transit by post. A notification to this effect was issued by Government on the 28th March 1890, but the limitation did not take effect until the 1st May 1890, or after the close of the year under report. Arranging the circles in order according to the amount of insurance work, Madras was first with 55,887 articles, of which 25,342 were letters and 30,545 parcels; Bombay second with 49,103 articles, of which only 8,016 were letters and 41,087 parcels; and Bengal third with 41,326 articles, of which 18,374 were letters and 22,952 parcels. Having regard to the total amounts for which the articles were insured, Bombay was first with an insurance of R2,78,27,000, Madras second with an insurance of R2,33,84,000, and Bengal third with an insurance of R1,45,48,000. The average value for which each letter was insured during the year 1889-90 was R323, and the average value for which each parcel was insured was R405.

Extension of insurance to United Kingdom.

43. The insurance system was extended from the 1st November 1889 to parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight exchanged between India and the United Kingdom. Under this system any parcel not containing money can, for a fee of 6 annas in India or 6*d.* in the United Kingdom, be insured against loss or damage throughout its transit. The number of parcels for the United Kingdom insured up to the close of the year was 3,659, and the number from the United Kingdom 1,310.

Claims for compensation.

44. There were 20 claims for compensation for the alleged loss of insured articles during the year as compared with 29 in 1888-89 and 28 in 1887-88, and in 14 out of the 20 cases the liability of the Post Office was admitted. In 12 of the 14 cases in which responsibility was accepted the loss occurred through fraud or neglect on the part of servants of the Post Office, and in two cases through highway robberies in Native States. A statement of the cases in which compensation was paid in the last two years is given on the margin, and it will be seen that the payments by the Post Office amounted to only R1,262-12-0 in 1889-90, as compared with R10,796-7-0 paid in the previous year. The insurance fees realised during the year amounted to R2,29,659 and the total compensation paid was only ·54 per cent. of this sum. In three of the six cases in which the Post Office declined to accept responsibility it was proved after enquiry that the insured articles were delivered to the addressees exactly as they were closed and posted by the senders; in one case the person entrusted with the posting of the article stole the contents and was convicted; in another case the abstraction was committed after delivery; and in the remaining case the Post Office declined to accept responsibility, because, although there was no evidence of fraud, the article was accepted by the addressee as in good condition, and it was only after a clear receipt had been given that a complaint was made that the letter had been tampered with and a currency note for R100 abstracted.

Cases in which compensation was paid.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R a. p.		*R a. p.*
Loss by accident or departmental neglect or fraud	16	11,974 7 0	12	4,444 2 0
Loss by highway robbery in British territory	7	4,244 4 0	...	...
Loss by highway robbery in Native States	...	...	2	1,090 0 0
	23	16,218 11 0	14	5,534 2 0
Value of property recovered	...	5,422 4 0	...	3,702 6 0
		10,796 7 0	...	1,831 12 0
Claims not settled before close of year	...	...	...	569 0 0
Amount of compensation paid	...	10,796 7 0	..	1,262 12 0

Section VIII.—The Value-payable System.

Value-payable post.

45. The development of the value-payable post since its introduction in December 1877 is shown in the marginal table. It will be seen that the number of articles sent last year by the value-payable post was more than a million, and that the total amount that the Post Office was called upon to recover from the addressees and repay to the senders was nearly 104 lakhs. From the introduction of the system to the present time there has been no break in its progress; and, in spite of the measures which it was found necessary to adopt from the beginning of last year (1st April 1889) in order to prevent abuse of the system, there was an increase of 10,700 in the number of value-payable articles posted, and of more than 11 lakhs in the amount specified for recovery from the addressees. The fall of R11,000 in commission was due solely to the change of rates noticed above in the money order section of this report. As in previous years, nearly half the total number of articles sent under the value-payable system was posted in Calcutta. In the year under report, 464,143 parcels, book packets and railway receipts were sent by Calcutta firms to their customers by value-payable post, and the amount recovered by the Post Office from the addressees and repaid to the despatching firms in Calcutta was 48$\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs.

Year.	Articles sent under the value-payable system.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.
	No.	*R*	*R*
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877)—4 months.	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49,389	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543	19,838
1882-83	174,301	16,86,098	32,568
1883-84	287,377	28,08,873	53,450
1884-85	338,930	34,35,045	65,571
1885-86	436,115	45,32,803	85,530
1886-87	596,296	58,78,016	1,17,247
1887-88	775,928	76,02,734	1,50,708
1888-89	999,731	92,67,984	2,01,015
1889-90	**1,010,410**	**1,03,84,966**	**1,92,970**
			Decrease.
Increase per cent. in 1889-90	1·07	12·05	5·41

Classification of value-payable articles.

46. In the statement on the margin details are given regarding the different classes of value-payable articles. Comparing these figures with those of the previous year, it appears that there was an increase of 42,527 or 11·57 per cent. in the number of value-payable parcels, of 25,839 or 43·58 per cent. in value-payable Railway receipts, while there was a decrease of 1,047 or ·96 per cent. in registered letters and packets, and of 56,640 or 12·18

	Number.	Value.	Commisson.	Average value of each article.	Average commission on each article.
		R	*R*	*R a. p.*	*Annas.*
Value-payable parcels	409,946	40,33,482	76,880	9 13 5	3
Value-payable Railway receipts	85,125	20,75,903	25,034	24 6 2	5
Value-payable registered letters and registered packets	107,183	25,69,588	35,689	23 15 6	5
Value-payable unregistered packets	408,156	17,05,993	52,317	4 2 10	2
Total	1,010,410	1,03,84,966	1,92,970	10 4 5	3

per cent. in unregistered packets. These detailed figures are this year of special interest, as they show the effect of the measures adopted to check the abuse of the value-payable post noticed in the last two reports. The certificate now required in every case from the sender of a value-payable article, to the effect that it is sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order, has in no way impeded the legitimate progress of the system, for there was a great increase in the number of value-payable parcels and value-payable railway receipts, while the decrease in the number of value-payable registered letters and packets was too small to have any significance. The change of procedure as regards value-payable unregistered packets, by which prepayment of commission was made compulsory, had a marked effect upon this class of postal article, and the fall of 56,000 or 12·18 per cent. in the number of value-payable unregistered book packets may be taken as some indication of the extent of the abuse that has now been stopped. The abuse consisted in the sending of pamphlets without orders by value-payable post on the chance of their being carelessly accepted and paid for in a sufficient number of cases to make the transactions profitable on the whole, the loss to the sender in the case of each refused packet being only the postage which was ordinarily half an anna. By making the prepayment of the commission compulsory, no injury has been caused to *bonâ fide* tradesmen, for the amount pre-paid is always included in the sum specified for recovery from the addressee. The man who sends an unregistered packet by value-payable post without an order must, however, now prepay the commission as well as the postage; and as the commission on a returned packet is not refunded, the speculation of sending cheap packets by value-payable post, on the chance that one out of a number will be accepted, is no longer profitable. The practice of sending articles, and especially book packets, by value-payable post without orders, seems to have prevailed to some extent in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh, but the abuse, as well as the use of the value-payable post, was undoubtedly greatest in the Lower Provinces. The report of the Postmaster General of Bengal, however, shows that the measures adopted have been completely successful, and that since he chan ge of procedure not a single instance of the abuse has come to notice. Special statistics, taken for the three months of June, September and December, show that the number of unregistered value-payable packets returned as refused through the General Post Office, Calcutta, fell from 2,830 in 1888-89 to 565 in 1889-90, and a number of packets posted before the new procedure came into force were afterwards consigned to the Dead Letter Office, with the remark "Refused by the addressee, sender closed business." At no time did the instances of abuse anywhere bear an appreciable proportion to the total number of articles sent by value-payable post, but the cases were sufficiently numerous to threaten the credit of the system. Now, however, it may safely be said that the abuse has ceased, and that the million articles sent last year by value-payable post were all sent in execution of *bonâ fide* orders. When a case of abuse is now brought to notice, it is always found to be an exceptional instance in no way affecting the credit of the system.

Section IX.—Miscellaneous.

Post Office Security Fund.

47. The statement below shows the position of the old and new departmental Security Funds. Since the creation of the new fund in 1883 all subscriptions realised from Post Office servants have been credited to this fund, while all charges on account of (1) loss to Government through the misconduct of postal servants, (2) rewards, and (3) the management of the funds, have been debited against the old fund. The balance at credit of the old fund has thus been reduced from R81,045 on the 31st March 1889 to R58,129 on the 31st March 1890, while the balance of the new fund has risen from R2,75,617 on the 31st March 1889 to R3,30,114 on the 31st March 1890.

Old Fund.

Receipts.	R	Charges.	R
Balance of 1888-89	81,045	Sums decreed against the fund	20,838
		Payments on account of refunds to subscribers .	868
		Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	190
		Cost of establishment	1,020
		Total .	22,916
		Balance at credit .	58,129
	81,045		81,045

New Fund.

Receipts.	Amount Subscription. First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.	Charges.	Amount.
	R	R	R		R
Balance of 1888-89	...	...	2,75,617	Refund on account of excess realisation	201
Interest on above at 4 per cent. from April 1889 to March 1890 . .	...	...	11,025		
Imperial	19,369	19,631	...		
District	2,325	2,348	...		
	21,694	21,979	43,673	Total .	201
				Closing balance .	3,30,114
			3,30,315		3,30,315

Complaints by the public.

48. The number of complaints made by the public which came to the knowledge of the heads of postal circles was 7,860, against 6,961 in the previous year. These figures include all complaints made directly or indirectly to heads of circles and to the Postmasters of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and all complaints reported to any of those officers. A certain number of petty complaints made to subordinates are no doubt not reported; but the figures given above may be taken as including not only all serious complaints but the great majority of other complaints which are not mere enquiries. Of the total number of complaints 2,792 or 35·52 per cent. were found on enquiry to be well-grounded and 3,194 or 40·63 per cent. to be groundless. In 1,578 cases the enquiries made were without result, and the remaining 296 complaints were under enquiry at the close of the year. As 95 per cent. of the complaints made by the public relate to unregistered articles, it is in many cases impossible to fix the responsibility for loss or delay; but the chance of localising responsibility is very much increased by complaints being readily and promptly made. For this reason the Post Office desires to encourage complaints. The increase of 899 or 13 per cent in the number of complaints last year was to a great extent due to the increase of postal business, the increase in unregistered articles being 6 per cent. and in other postal articles and transactions 9 per cent. The total number of complaints was only 1 per 39,693 of the total number of postal transactions and postal articles dealt with in the year.

Complaints regarding special classes of articles.

49. The number of complaints received during the year regarding registered letters, ordinary parcels, insured articles, and value-payable articles is shown in the statement below. The total number of complaints rose from 272 in 1888-89 to 331 in 1889-90; but there were 25 more cases in which the complaints proved groundless, and the actual number of cases in which blame was established against the Post Office was 82, as compared with 92 in the previous year. There were only 9 well-founded complaints relating to insured articles, against 17 in the previous year.

	1889-90.			Total.	
	Registered letters and ordinary parcels.	Insured letters and insured parcels.	Value-payable parcels and value-payable registered articles.	1889-90.	1888-89.
I.—Cases in which enquiry showed either that no loss occurred or that the loss was not through the fault of any postal official	135	11	14	160	135
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	62	9	11	82	92
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at or which were pending at the close of the year . . .	77	6	6	89	45
Total .	274	26	31	331	272

Offences by servants of the Post Office.

50. The offences punishable by law which were established against servants of the Post Office during the year are shown in appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures is given in the margin. Of the 253 offences, 125 were frauds in connection with the Money Order branch, 11 were frauds in connection with the Savings Bank branch, and most of the remaining offences were cases of misappropriation of Post Office collections. Of the offenders, 89 were departmental postmasters and clerks, 44 schoolmasters and other extraneous agents employed as postmasters, 81 postmen and village postmen, 8 runners, and 2 overseers. The total amount of defalcations and losses due to the dishonesty or negligence of Post Office servants was R40,770, of which R18,268 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties; R8,862 was written off against the Guarantee Fund; R13,635 remained unadjusted at the close of the year, and only R5-2 was debited to Government as actual loss. With the present security system and Post Office Guarantee Fund, the actual loss to Government through the criminal misconduct and negligence of postal servants is now extremely small, although the amount of money order transactions (issues and payments) alone is about 30 crores of rupees in the year.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Number of legal convictions . .	166	127
Number of cases punished departmentally	67	126
Total .	233	253

51. The most serious case of fraud which came to notice during the year under review occurred at the Ranikhet Post Office. The Postmaster who had been in charge of the office since 1871 embezzled about R6,000 of the postal collections of his office by a systematic course of fraud, besides misappropriating more than R1,000 belonging to Savings Bank depositors. The Postmaster was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years, and a clerk who had connived at the frauds was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of R200. A case of theft of a parcel containing halves of currency notes for R18,550, whole notes for R1,000, and a draft for R1,000 occurred in the Calcutta

General Post Office in November 1889. The parcel reached Calcutta on a Saturday, too late for delivery, and was missing on the following Monday. One of the clerks who was suspected of the theft was prosecuted but acquitted, and no trace was found of the contents of the parcel which was uninsured. In another case, which occurred in the Rungpur District of Bengal, a schoolmaster in charge of a Branch Post Office ordered jewellery from Calcutta to the value of R510, and when the parcels containing the jewellery, which was insured by the senders and sent by value-payable post, arrived, the Branch Postmaster abstracted the contents, substituted for them copper coins and weights belonging to the scales in his office, and proceeding on leave to his home instructed his successor to re-direct the parcels to his address. When the parcels reached the Branch Postmaster on the second occasion he refused to take delivery of them on the ground that they had been tampered with. The parcels were accordingly returned to the senders when the fraud was discovered and suspicion fell on the Branch Postmaster who was eventually convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

52. During the year a postman committed suicide while enquiries were being made into complaints against him for not paying money orders, and in three other cases postmen disappeared after starting for their beats, and have never since been traced. In all these instances the postmen had been entrusted with money to pay money orders, but the precise circumstances connected with the disappearance of the men have not yet been ascertained.

Offence by persons not belonging to the Post Office.

53. Two frauds in connection with the Money Order business of the Post Office and eight frauds in connection with the Savings Bank were committed by persons not belonging to the Department. In the Savings Bank cases a total sum of R1,317 was fraudulently withdrawn by men who personated the holders of Savings Bank accounts, the culprit in one case being the depositor's own son. Excluding cases of highway robbery, which are separately dealt with, there were 33 cases of burglary and theft of Government money from Post Office safes and mails; the total amount stolen was R8,521-2-3, of which R5,481-7-9 was recovered, and R2,108-11-4 was outstanding at the close of the year. The most serious case under this head was one in the Madras Circle in which a remittance of R5,000 was stolen by the police constables who escorted the remittance; the whole amount, except R441, was afterwards recovered.

Highway robberies and attacks upon the mail.

54. From the abstract given in the margin, it will be seen that there were 25 highway robberies of the mail during the year, as compared with 40 in 1888-89, and 23 in 1887-88. Of the total number of robberies, 19 occurred in British territory and 6 in Native States or foreign territory, the latter cases including 2 robberies committed by Arabs between Aden and Perim. The following statement shows the circle and the district or Native State in which each of the mail robberies or attempts at robbery occurred. There were 8 cases in the North-Western Provinces, 5 in Madras, 4 in Bombay, 4 in Rajputana, 2 in Burma, 1 in Bengal, and 1 in Behar.

	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Number of Highway Robberies.			Number of Highway Robberies.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bombay . . .	3	3	6	1	3	4
Madras . . .	6	...	6	5	...	5
N.-W. Provinces .	6	...	6	8	...	8
Punjab . . .	2	...	2	...	...	...
Behar . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1
Burma . . .	5	...	5	2	...	2
Central Provinces .	...	1	1	...	...	..
Central India . .	...	6	6	...	...	...
Oudh . . .	3	...	3	...	...	...
Rajputana . .	1	2	3	1	3	4
Sind . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total .	28	12	40	19	6	25

In the previous year there were 5 cases of highway robbery of the mail in Burma, and in 1887-88 there were 10 such cases in that province:—

	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Name of District.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.	Name of Native State.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.
Bengal	Hazaribagh	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
Bombay	Ahmedabad	1	...	Idar (Edar)	1	...
	Poona	...	1	Between Aden and Perim	2	...
	Thana	...	1		3	...
		1	2		...	...
Madras	Kistna	1	...		...	...
	Trichinopoly	1	...		...	...
	Kurnool	2	...		...	...
	Cuddapah	1	1		...	...
		5	1		...	...
North-Western Provinces.	Meerut	2	...		...	...
	Mozuffernagar	1	...		...	...
	Bulandshahr	1	...		...	...
	Mainpuri	2	...		...	...
	Budaun	1	...		...	...
	Etah	1	...		...	...
	Bareilly	...	1		...	...
		8	1		...	...
Punjab	Umballa	...	2		...	...
	Delhi	...	1		...	...
		...	3		...	...
Behar	Patna	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
Burma	Basein	1	...		...	...
	Pakokku	1	...		...	...
		2	...		...	...
Rajputana	Ajmere and Merwara	1	...	Jeypore	2	...
				Meywar	1	1
		1	...		3	1
	Total	19	7		6	1

Character of mail robberies.

55. In only one case were the contents of the plundered mail of any considerable value. In that case, which occurred in the Jeypore State, the mail contained two parcels which had been insured for R1,040, six uninsured parcels, and four registered articles. The registered articles, as well as two of the ordinary parcels, were subsequently recovered, and the value of the insured parcels was made good by the Jeypore State. The total loss of Government money in all the 25 cases of mail robbery amounted to only R69. In 11 cases the entire mail, and in 8 cases a portion of the mail, was recovered. Prosecutions were instituted in 10 cases and convictions obtained in 8 cases. In 20 cases the mail carriers were beaten or wounded by their assailants, and in 3 cases so severely as to necessitate their detention in hospital. In 2 cases, which occurred in the Budaun and Etah districts of the North-Western Provinces, the attacks on the mails were, it is believed, instigated by zamindars with the object of bringing

trouble upon their rivals on whose property the robberies were actually committed; and in another case (in Burma), in which the mail in charge of a village postman was stolen, the real object of the attack seems to have been to take away the postman's wife who accompanied him in a boat, and the mail was probably carried off by mistake along with other property. Besides actual highway robberies of the mail, there were 8 attempts at highway robbery. The most serious case was on the Delhi-Karnal line on the 29th January 1890, when a band of 18 dacoits stopped the mail cart and plundered the passengers of their clothing and everything else that they possessed. The mail bags, which fortunately did not contain any cash, were left by the robbers upon the road. On the 8th June 1889 a runner, who was carrying the mails in the Thayetmyo district, in Burma, was killed by dacoits; but this case does not appear to have been one of highway robbery or attempted robbery, as the mail bag was not opened and even some money which the runner had on his person was left untouched.

Casualties of the year.

56. Apart from robberies of the mail and attacks upon mail carts and runners, there were, during the year, three cases of fatal accident to postal servants while in the discharge of their duties. On the 4th April 1889 two runners were met by a tiger while they were taking the mail in the day-time from Dhamtari to Jagdalpur in the Raipur district in the Central Provinces. The tiger seized and killed the man who was carrying the mail at the time and the mail bag was found afterwards uninjured. A similar occurrence took place on the same road on the 6th December 1889, and on this occasion too one of the runners was killed and the mail was subsequently recovered. On the 3rd July 1889 a runner was swept away with the mail while crossing a stream in the Umballa district. The mail, which did not contain any article of intrinsic value, was lost and the body of the runner was not found until some days afterwards. Eleven small post offices in different parts of India were burnt down, but in no case was there any serious loss of Government property or valuable postal articles.

Post Office staff.

57. The staff of the Imperial Post Office in the different grades is shown, circle by circle, in Appendix IX, and an abstract of this appendix is given in the margin. The total numerical strength of the Post Office staff was raised by more than two thousand during the year, 1,406 of the additional staff being in the Madras Circle to which the postal administration in Mysore was added from the 1st April 1889.

Postal Officials.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Directorate and Heads of Circles, and Account Office	22	22
Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	399	411
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub, and Branch Postmasters	4,858	5,047
Extraneous Agents, such as Schoolmasters and Stationmasters	2,739	3,126
	5,879	6,256
Clerks	11,218	11,896
Postmen and other servants	12,203	12,132
Road establishment	3,297	3,690
Village Postmen		
Signallers, clerks, and other servants employed for Telegraph work in Combined Offices	741	849
Total	41,356	43,429

Cost of printing by private presses.

58. The charges incurred during the year on account of printing work done for the Post Office by private presses amounted to R81,164, as compared with R72,954 in the preceding year. The whole increase was in the Railway Mail Service, the circle entrusted with the preparation of the departmental quarterly publications. No other circle has any large dealings with private presses.

Section X.—Non-Postal Branches of the Post Office.

Telegraph work of Post Office

59. During the year under review, 99 combined Post and Telegraph offices were opened and 19 combined offices were closed. There was, therefore, an increase of 80 in the total number of combined offices. Of the 99 new combined offices, 82 were at places which had previously been without a Govern-

ment Telegraph office, and 56 at places at which there was previously no Government or Railway Telegraph office. The greatest progress in the combined office system was again made in the Madras Circle, where 31 new offices were opened. The total number of Government Telegraph offices in existence in India, when the first combined office was opened in 1883-84, was 318. At the close of the year under report there were 880 Government Telegraph offices, of which 248 were purely departmental Telegraph offices, 8 were combined Post and Telegraph offices worked by the Telegraph Department, and 632 were combined offices worked by the Postal Department.

Training of signallers.

60. During the year 182 servants of the Post Office qualified as signallers, and 114 were under training at the end of the year.

Telegraph traffic at Combined Offices.

61. The statement given below shows the traffic statistics of combined offices under the Postal Department according to Postal Circles; and it will be seen that Madras was far in advance of all other circles in the number of combined offices, as well as in the number of messages and revenue. Taking the total figures of the 632 combined offices, there was an increase of 111,175 or 16·47 per cent. in the number of messages sent, and of 107,653 or 15·36 per cent. in the number received. In revenue there was an increase of R1,16,819, or 16·12 per cent. over the figures of the previous year, while the total revenue from messages sent from combined offices exceeded the expenditure on the establishments of the offices by R6,24,426. These figures of revenue and expenditure take no account of the cost of wires, instruments, technical supervision, and other charges borne directly by the Telegraph Department, or of the fact that in the case of combined offices close to departmental offices, a large part of the revenue is merely a transfer. On the other hand, the figures take no account of the increase to the revenue of departmental Telegraph offices owing to the additional combined offices with which they are placed in communication.

Statistics of combined Post and Telegraph Offices for the year 1889-90.

Names of Circles.	Number of combined offices.	Total cost of Postal Establishment debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year.	Number of Messages.			Revenue realized during the year on sent messages (Inland and Foreign).	Remarks.
			Sent (Inland and Foreign).	Received.	Transit.		
		R a. p.				R a. p.	
1. Madras	130	38,350 14 10	189,619	185,843	36,069	1,97,354 4 4	At the close of the year there were 223 combined offices authorized to accept foreign messages, as compared with 193 offices at the end of 1888-89.
2. Bengal	84	18,531 7 9	76,157	70,305	21,000	84,246 4 11	
3. Punjab	83	26,415 3 8	97,767	97,029	17,541	98,210 9 1	
4. North-Western Provinces	82	27,973 11 10	93,636	113,956	42,540	94,915 11 5	
5. Bombay	60	26,399 6 4	78,269	94,238	21,280	81,167 13 9	
6. Assam	40	13,270 11 10	30,454	32,335	8,370	30,775 12 5	
7. Behar	38	11,933 9 7	31,977	40,378	30,223	37,018 14 10	
8. Central Provinces	34	11,149 15 1	37,268	42,161	5,500	39,183 10 2	
9. Burma	34	22,412 7 5	55,392	54,328	2,892	76,664 14 6	
10. Central India	16	6,286 0 0	18,235	22,820	14,331	20,831 3 9	
11. Sind and Baluchistan	11	6,786 15 10	40,924	16,195	296	39,706 15 2	
12. Oudh	8	2,279 6 2	6,394	9,203	2	6,448 3 0	
13. Eastern Bengal	8	2,746 7 7	14,258	14,280	510	22,246 3 2	
14. Rajputana	4	2,334 0 0	15,778	15,027	...	12,555 15 9	
Total for 1889-90	**632**	**2,16,900 5 11**	**786,128***	**808,098**	**195,554**	**8,41,326 8 3**	
Total for 1888-89	552	1,94,071 15 6	674,953	700,445	174,363	7,24,506 12 6	
Increase	80	22,828 6 5	111,175	107,653	21,191	1,16,819 11 9	
Percentage of increase	14·49	11·76	16·47	15·36	12·15	16·12	

* Excluding 39,327 Free Messages.

Telegraph Receiving Offices.

62. In addition to the work done by combined offices as shown in the statement above, 1,523 Post offices received, booked, and forwarded telegrams to the nearest Telegraph office for onward transmission. The number of messages thus received was 35,089, as compared with 36,540 in the previous year. The revenue derived from this source for the Telegraph Department rose from R31,535 in 1888-89 to R33,212 in the year under report.

Post Office Carrying Agency and Passenger Service.

63. The only other non-postal service conducted by the Post Office during the year was the Government Carrying Agency and Passenger Service between Umballa and Simla with branch lines of the carrying agency to the hill stations of Kasauli, Dagshai, Solon, and Subathu. Owing to a rise in the price of grain and other fodder along the line, it was necessary to raise the allowances given to the contractors who supply and feed the horses and cattle at the different stages; and from this and other causes the deficit from the service during the year was greater than in 1888-89 by R33,297. The total deficit on the passenger service and bullock train was R1,06,574; but part of this sum is a true postal charge, as no separate account is kept of the cost of the horses, stock, and establishment used for the mail services along the line.

Section XI.—Financial Results.

Receipts and expenditure according to Departmental Accounts.

64. The receipts and charges of the year as shown in the Post Office Accounts are given in detail in Appendix X under two main heads—Postal Service Proper and Non-Postal Branches—and a summary of the results is shown in the statement below:—

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	R	R	R	R
1. Postal Service Proper	1,24,21,847	1,26,25,238	1,00,56,516	1,05,67,125
2. Non-Postal Branches—				
(a) Bullock Train	1,06,808	1,09,411	1,52,809	1,52,856
(b) Passenger Service	2,14,959	2,02,799	2,14,959	2,02,799
(c) Mail Subsidies	...	...	6,07,640	6,41,811
(d) Contributions from Native States	11,215	11,205	...	...
Total	1,27,54,829	1,29,48,653	1,10,31,924	1,15,64,591

65. These figures do not, however, give a correct comparison between the receipts of the year under report and the previous year. Before 1889-90 the sales of postage stamps from Treasuries and other local and branch depôts were taken as the actual sales of the year, without any addition being made on account of stamps in the hands of Postmasters at the beginning of the year or any deduction on account of stamps in the hands of Postmasters at the close of the year. In the same way, in previous years the whole amount of unpaid postage shown in the accounts of post offices was treated as postage realised in cash without any addition on account of unpaid letters and other articles in hand at the beginning of the year, or any deduction on account of such letters and articles in hand at the close of the year. In 1889-90 the Comptroller changed the system of his accounts in respect of these matters, and in the figures for 1889-90 stamps and unpaid articles in the hands of Postmasters at the close of the year have been excluded, while those in hand at the beginning of the year could not be included, as they properly should be, owing to their having been already brought into account in 1888-89. In order that the receipts for the two years may be correctly compared, the stamps and unpaid articles in hand at the beginning of each year must be added to the figures given above, and a deduction must be made from the receipts of 1888-89 of the value of stamps

and unpaid articles in Post Offices at the close of that year. These corrections have been made in the figures entered in the following statement:—

1. Postal Service Proper.	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
1. Postage realised in cash	14,73,140	15,37,856	...	...
2. Commission on money orders and British Postal Orders	16,88,745	18,22,165	...	...
3. Sale of ordinary stamps	75,47,581	79,44,359	...	...
4. Sale of Service stamps	18,98,749	19,51,452	...	...
5. Other receipts	1,33,102	78,977	...	...
Total	1,27,41,317	1,33,34,809	1,00,56,516	1,05,67,125
Deduct—Postage due to London Post Office and to Colonial and Foreign Administrations	2,81,768	3,00,362	...	...
	1,24,59,549	1,30,34,447		
2. Non-Postal Branches	3,32,982	3,23,415	9,75,408	9,97,466
Grand Total	1,27,92,531	1,33,57,862	1,10,31,924	1,15,64,591

66. It will be seen that there was an increase under each of the main heads of income and that the total receipts of the year under report exceeded those of 1888-89 by ₹5,65,000. The additional charges of the year were, however, very heavy, including a payment of ₹1,45,000 to State Railways in excess of the payments of the previous year, and additional establishments costing ₹1,88,000 for the Madras and Burma Circles. Many of the offices and lines in Burma are maintained at a considerable loss, but in the special circumstances of the province it has not been considered right to apply the usual rules and conditions when a line or office is required for the purposes of the administration. The additional establishments in the Madras Circle were mainly owing to the amalgamation of the Mysore Post with the Imperial Post, and their cost was met by increased revenue. Altogether there was, according to the accounts, a net improvement of ₹32,664, and a net revenue of ₹17,93,271 as compared with ₹17,60,607 in the previous year and 11 lakhs in 1887-88.

Financial position of Post Office.

67. Appendix XI is a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges of the year, and includes not only the items shown in the Post Office Accounts, but certain other receipts and charges credited and debited to the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. These other items are shown in the margin; and, if the figures relating to them are added to those given in the preceding paragraph, the result is an apparent deficit of ₹3,43,109. The District Post figures should, however, be properly excluded; for, as was explained last year, the expenditure is met by receipts shown under different heads in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. On the other hand, indirect charges, amounting to ₹8,02,832 as shown in the margin, should be added to the other charges, in order that the true financial position

A.

Revenue, 1889-90.	₹	Charges, 1889-90.	₹
District post collections, including zemindary dâk receipts in Bengal	64,968	District post establishment, including zemindary dâks in Bengal	11,57,728
		Stores from England	3,12,030
		Payments under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	4,08,330
		Exchange on charges in England	3,23,260
Total	64,968	Total	22,01,348

B.

	1889-90.
	₹
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery	1,93,330
Railway free service estimated	1,56,966
Value of services rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press	40,106
Rent of Government buildings	3,57,887
Gratuities	2,747
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	1,204
Pension (being the average of five years capitalized at 10·165 years' purchase)	2,63,371
	10,15,611
Deduct—Share of Marine subsidies charged in the Finance Accounts, which should have been borne by Military, Political and other Departments	2,12,779
	8,02,832

of the Post Office may be obtained. These adjustments are made in the following statement, and the financial result is a net deficit of ₹53,181:—

	Receipts.	Charges.
	₹	₹
As shown in the Post Office Accounts*	1,33,57,862	1,15,64,591
Additional receipts and charges shown in statement A in this paragraph	64,968	22,01,348
Indirect charges as shown in statement B in this paragraph	...	8,02,832
Total	1,34,22,830	1,45,68,771
Deduct—District Post receipts and charges	64,968	11,57,728
	1,33,57,862	1,34,11,043
Resulting deficit	53,181	

* After the adjustment explained in paragraph 65.

Against this small deficit of ₹53,181 may fairly be set the free service which the Post Office renders in managing the Savings Bank and the special service rendered directly to Government by the carriage of official correspondence at exceptionally low rates. According to the rates actually allowed by Government to the Presidency Savings Banks, the value of the former service alone is ₹3,76,243.

Section XII.—Notice of Post Office Officials.

Mention of special services.

68. Mr. Farrer's special services in connection with the transfer of the Mysore Post have already been acknowledged by Government, but it is right that they should be mentioned here as it was from the beginning of the year under report that the transfer was actually made. Mr. K. J. Badshah, Postmaster General of the North-Western Provinces, did excellent work during the year in improving and re-organising the delivery system of his circle, and in this and other matters his zeal and energy have been of public benefit. I would also bring to notice the special services of Mr. G. Barton Groves, Deputy Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal, and Messrs. Williams and McCrea, Superintendents of Post Offices in connection with the postal arrangements for the Chin-Lushai expedition. Owing to the nature of the country traversed by the expeditionary force, the arrangements involved unusual difficulties and labour on the part of those to whom they were entrusted, and the acknowledgments of the General Officers who commanded the different columns show that the difficulties were successfully overcome. Among the officers mentioned by Heads of Circles, Mr. Mehta, Postmaster of Allahabad, deserves to be specially named, both on account of the arrangements of his office and for the success with which he carried out the Postmaster-General's scheme for the rapid delivery of local letters.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.
(2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyo, and Sandoway.
(3) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Mergui *viâ* Tavoy.
(4) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Rangoon, touching at certain intermediate ports on the north-east coast of Madras.
(5) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi.
(6) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *viâ* the coast ports.
(7) Weekly communication between Karachi and Busrah *viâ* the Persian Gulf ports.

} Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1884, on an annual subsidy of ₹4,39,000.

(8) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Bimlipatam *viâ* Masulipatam, Coconada, and Vizagapatam.
(9) Weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.

} Under supplementary contract with the Post Office, from 6th May 1886 to 30th April 1894, on an annual subsidy of ₹15,000.

(10) Weekly communication between Kyouk-Phyo, Cheduba, and Ramree.

} Under contract with the Local Administration for ten years, from 18th November 1884, on a monthly subsidy of ₹1,500 for the first five years and ₹1,200 for the second period of five years, subject to other arrangements if intermediately made.

(11) Additional services between India and Burma

} These additional services are not included in the contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, but it has been arranged that the Post Office may use them until 30th April 1894 on payment of ₹50,000 annually.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

12) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.

} The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores. The contract is for five years from 1st January 1888, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

(13) Bi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Mandalay and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension between Bhamo and Mandalay.

} Under contract for one service for five years, from the 1st January 1886, the subsidy being ₹3,500 per month.

(14) Tri-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein and Bassein and Henzada.

} Under contract with the Local Administration for a bi-weekly service for five years, from 1st July 1880; the contract to continue in force afterwards until determined by six months' notice. The monthly subsidy is ₹2,500 towards which the Post Office contributes ₹500 per mensem.

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

(15) Weekly communication on the river Tigris between Busrah and Bagdad.

} Under contract for ten years, from the 1st May 1884, with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy ₹36,000 per annum: steamers run in connection with line No. 7.

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

(16) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales.

} No subsidy.

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

(17) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching occasionally at Madras.
Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo.

} Non-contract lines maintained by the Company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails sent by these non-contract steamers.

By other Agencies.

(18) By the River Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Dhubri and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra river.

} Under contract with the Local Administration, from the 7th October 1883 to the 1st May 1893. Annual subsidy ₹1,00,000 towards which the Post Office contributes ₹30,000.

(19) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Naraingani and Silchar.

} Under contract with the Local Administration, from 1st January 1887 to 31st December 1891. Annual subsidy ₹40,000 during the first two years, and ₹30,000 during the succeeding three years, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹10,000.

(20) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Daudkandi and Naraingani.

} Under contract, from 1st February 1890, terminable by a month's notice. Subsidy ₹100 per month

(21) By Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers.—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa.

} Under contract with the Local Government from 1st October 1890 to 31st May 1891. The monthly subsidy is ₹3,000, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹969-6, and the Portuguese Government ₹200.

(22) By Bengal Central Flotilla Company.—Daily communication between Khulna and Barisal.

} Under contract with the Post Office from 1st July 1889 to 30th June 1894, but terminable at any time by six months' notice Monthly postal subsidy ₹350, of which the Imperial Post Office contributes ₹183.

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

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened, and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1889-90, and the total number that stood at the end of the Official year's 1888-89 and 1889-90.

[This appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1889.			Opened or entertained in 1889-90.			Closed or discontinued in 1889-90.			Balance on 31st March 1890.			Increase or Decrease.				Total of 1889-90.			
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.		Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	
Bengal	1,171	3,585	456	36	177	10	1	1	...	1,206	3,761	466	Increase	5	Increase	112	1,207	3,762	466	Decrease 4
Madras	1,282	1,138	554	433	383	351	50	46	1	1,715	1,521	904	,,	409	,,	274	1,715	1,521	905	Increase 337
Bombay	1,250	1,959	626	36	168	46	1	...	...	1,285	2,127	672	,,	27	,,	81	1,286	2,127	672	,, 3
North-Western Provinces	805	485	100	66	319	29	...	...	...	871	804	129	,,	40	,,	319	871	804	129	,, 22
Punjab	717	373	293	138	75	48	...	...	...	855	448	341	,,	3	,,	41	855	448	341	,, 5
Burma	140	103	24	28	15	10	...	...	...	168	118	34	,,	9	,,	14	168	118	34	,, 5
Central Provinces	392	462	283	38	43	4	...	...	...	430	505	287	,,	7	,,	10	430	505	287	,, 2
Oudh	297	158	162	17	10	10	...	...	...	314	168	172	,,	17	,,	7	314	168	172	Decrease 1
Rajputana	192	104	100	20	28	9	...	...	...	212	132	109	,,	20	,,	15	212	132	109	Increase 9
Assam	216	165	233	16	10	7	...	...	...	232	175	240	,,	3	,,	8	232	175	240	,, 6
Behar	444	467	262	32	66	3	...	...	...	476	533	265	,,	23	,,	35	476	533	265	Decrease 5
Eastern Bengal	342	863	107	28	156	23	...	...	...	370	1,009	130	Decrease	5	,,	102	370	1,009	130	Increase 13
Central India	139	47	29	7	3	3	...	...	...	146	50	32	Increase	4	,,	2	146	50	32	,, 1
Sind	146	81	68	13	16	6	...	...	...	159	97	74	,,	8	,,	4	159	97	74	,, ...
Railway Mail Service	...	87	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	,,	...	,,	2	...	90	...	,, ...
TOTAL	7,533	10,067	3,297	908	1,472	559	338	446	166	8,103	11,093	3,690	Increase	570	Increase	1,026	8,441	11,539	3,856	Increase 393

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, and Steamers, during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

[This appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Under Local Control.		Under Inspector-Generals, Railway Mail Service.				Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, &c.		Runners and Boats.		Steamer Services, Sea and River.		Total.	
			Served by Railway Guards under Weighment System.		Served by Mail Guards.		Served by Railway Mail Service Sorting Sections.							
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	...	...	145	93	174	174	637	637	4,484	4,443	9,040	(a) 3,423	9,040	9,102
Madras	...	...	552	89	68	68	2,152	2,152	6,909	8,978	10,969	1,207	10,969	13,253
Bombay	...	...	46	19	267	292	1,788	1,788	8,473	8,531	14,348	(a) 3,233	14,348	14,470
North-Western Provinces	...	...	166	60	174	235	1,740	1,740	1,045	1,360	3,669	...	3,669	3,941
Punjab	...	...	488	86	...	35	1,371	1,371	2,196	2,168	4,744	...	4,744	4,714
Burma	547	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	958	1,091	5,674	3,415	5,674	5,664
Central Provinces	...	...	46	83	13	13	...	...	2,749	2,827	4,169	...	4,169	4,304
Oudh	...	...	21	...	226	246	...	...	677	766	1,329	...	1,329	1,417
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	140	141	...	...	2,222	2,269	3,267	...	3,267	3,405
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,733	1,715	2,540	701	2,540	2,522
Behar	106	138	...	41	...	...	839	...	1,063	1,025	2,026	669	2,026	2,034
Eastern Bengal	...	...	80	86	...	...	...	...	1,523	1,559	1,895	...	1,895	1,922
Central India	...	...	86	86	...	...	...	...	1,792	1,732	2,338	277	2,338	2,318
Sind	...	...	49	36	12	...	...	...	725	725	2,118	...	2,118	2,047
TOTAL	653	685	1,625	603	1,217	1,411	11,378	13,021	36,539	39,189	68,026	12,224	71,113	78,720

RAILWAY.

(a) These are sorting services at sea between Calcutta and Rangoon, and between Bombay and Karachi.

Appendix

Statement showing the estimated Number of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, and the actual number North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Oudh, Rajputana, Assam, Behar,*

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N.-W. Provinces.		Punjab.		Burma.		Central Provinces.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Letters, paid	17,399,811	18,124,544	24,189,306	27,196,020	27,020,324	27,525,693	14,239,667	14,736,197	14,313,632	14,701,785	3,968,854	4,682,767	5,780,922	5,946,033
,, unpaid	4,496,93	4,552,306	2,550,307	2,658,660	3,682,876	3,375,937	3,773,318	3,686,422	2,359,324	2,108,110	2,673,417	2,549,991	1,384,549	1,436,379
,, registered	831,80	873,732	1,062,750	1,300,834	671,600	694,018	658,460	710,838	570,834	578,681	148,581	163,272	285,326	294,216
,, insured	23,28	23,934	26,019	38,846	10,376	10,298	19,110	8,369	11,758	18,302	1,350	4,002	3,911	5,684
,, value-payable	13,97	17,416	11,028	16,347	4,641	6,544	19,175	23,542	13,322	18,110	3,259	3,129	4,04	5,315
,, service privileged	798,33	860,826	8,731	1,226,243	1,330	1,173	1,410,204	1,317,050	1,242,799	1,224,001	477,576	361,533	461,803	471,345
Post-cards	14,759,76	16,263,227	12,855,37	14,856,308	19,422,560	20,595,985	10170,152	10,933,445	10,625,306	11,053,217	365,235	465,975	2,865,407	3,170,364
Reply post-cards	396,91	462,742	379,626	532,613	248,721	272,146	393,340	426,633	392,401	620,813	28,991	43,526	133,277	142,976
Total	38,723,81	41,178,727	41,083,148	47,825,871	50,962,368	52,482,124	30,683,726	31,842,496	29,428,776	30,323,053	7,667,269	8,274,198	10,919,236	11,472,342
Newspapers	3,510,630	3,587,429	3,456,785	3,848,742	3,615,012	3,653,076	2,752,256	2,697,350	2,887,369	2,869,578	1,306,638	1,544,484	893,410	953,030
Book and Pattern Packets, unregistered	1,075,62	1,278,386	1,697,146	1,994,986	1,259,58	1,150,715	821,879	923,867	735,475	691,310	238,90	442,041	312,19	317,498
Book Packets. Registered	29,40	32,250	20,935	21,405	21,040	17,859	12,280	14,339	18,276	19,423	4,823	9,321	4,15	5,162
Book Packets. Value-payable registered	5,91	7,065	11,362	15,434	4,197	3,441	5,527	10,090	8,916	7,352	3,624	4,888	4,302	4,145
Book Packets. Value-payable unregistered	166,25	108,275	95,891	94,741	76,85	50,996	91,954	63,876	70,836	41,558	16,161	15,434	27,01	31,442
Parcels, paid	116,22	119,146	90,650	107,466	153,769	138,961	99,306	97,220	128,819	135,024	46,691	46,903	26,723	26,045
,, unpaid	59,704	60,486	44,243	48,545	42,653	38,169	41,662	38,142	39,264	40,046	29,200	35,275	16,373	18,485
,, insured	16,73	21,300	32,276	35,666	30,816	28,939	14,453	11,497	13,948	12,280	3,963	3,011	12,228	12,488
,, value-payable	76,41	92,893	63,719	86,375	31,416	36,917	59,260	70,888	56,080	49,718	42,170	47,789	26,410	35,926
Total	43,810,767	46,485,957	46,596,655	54,079,234	56,197,719	57,601,197	34,584,403	35,769,765	33,387,749	34,189,342	9,419,738	10,423,341	12,212,440	12,826,563
Money-Orders, Inland	1,525,929	1,691,584	736,961	854,716	618,174	660,950	892,308	874,338	463,864	493,032	288,285	328,140	279,848	298,211
Grand Total	45,336,69	48,180,541	47,333,619	54,933,950	56,815,893	58,262,147	35,380,711	36,644,103	33,851,612	34,682,374	9,708,023	10,751,484	12,522,288	13,124,777
Deduct number of articles returned undelivered	500,232	547,031	1,095,143	1,306,518	2,020,640	1,953,454	637,513	675,380	761,207	800,132	1,563,060	1,495,131	476,090	536,263
Net actually delivered	44,836,461	47,633,510	46,238,176	53,627,432	54,795,253	56,308,693	34,759,198	35,968,723	33,090,405	33,882,242	8,144,963	9,256,353	12,046,198	12,628,514
Add number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	547,113	612,342	262,44	286,482	644,567	647,023	295,399	306,669	290,882	287,735	216,924	215,648	92,553	107,772
Total	45,383,577	48,245,852	46,500,624	53,913,914	55,439,820	56,955,716	35,054,597	36,275,392	33,381,287	34,169,977	8,361,887	9,472,001	12,138,751	12,736,286

* Calculated from the actual figures of 14 days.

No. III.

of Money Orders received in the Post Offices (both Imperial and District Post) under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Eastern Bengal, Central India, and Sind Postal Circles, during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Behar.		Eastren Bengal.		Central India.		Sind.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
3,087,248	3,237,758	3,879,585	4,022,847	2,014,800	2,118,330	5,031,447	5,324,099	3,607,295	4,074,547	1,664,869	1,660,933	4,035,258	4,341,023	130,242,418	137,692,574
1,156,007	1,124,747	683,489	649,335	731,877	709,325	2,301,247	2,228,503	887,393	876,208	507,793	433,350	595,197	534,725	27,684,024	26,984,006
126,081	142,950	96,803	104,990	62,780	72,661	243,064	256,412	89,946	86,635	51,903	50,813	124,282	118,990	5,027,223	5,449,072
2,007	1,747	1,590	1,330	2,368	1,721	3,233	3,911	2,477	2,320	1,252	991	365	652	109,004	122,107
5,084	4,980	4,041	3,989	6,909	8,147	18,067	24,246	2,320	3,233	2,164	1,981	1,616	3,363	109,941	140,708
143,341	156,142	21,848	15,486	103,903	93,961	458,440	460,291	183,178	197,804	103,425	147,147	104	...	5,414,123	6,533,002
1,871,616	2,068,194	1,635,982	1,835,835	1,066,217	1,167,922	2,855,265	3,111,677	3,180,714	3,843,033	734,041	790,382	1,158,015	1,276,223	83,465,594	91,435,787
87,239	91,354	22,317	27,245	26,228	24,220	162,086	169,204	130,566	141,907	17,129	19,449	29,461	27,010	2,448,993	3,002,138
6,479,323	6,827,872	6,345,655	6,665,057	4,014,087	4,196,587	11,072,849	11,578,348	8,033,889	9,225,687	3,032,581	3,165,046	5,944,598	6,301,986	254,491,320	271,359,394
629,231	596,488	342,787	343,413	712,815	700,618	775,886	811,447	692,405	683,150	352,277	335,983	678,848	671,756	22,696,378	23,286,544
156,998	144,775	110,908	104,390	219,756	240,796	253,236	290,592	153,401	194,154	53,681	52,325	125,821	140,395	7,217,277	7,966,230
2,320	2,555	1,408	2,033	3,181	4,171	3,467	5,084	4,875	4,494	913	782	2,920	2,555	130,097	141,423
2,461	2,060	600	1,173	1,903	2,685	2,790	5,136	2,060	2,425	886	1,512	1,434	1,199	56,470	68,695
38,955	15,539	13,681	10,481	25,732	21,822	31,494	26,801	38,455	26,254	10,038	8,551	9,985	8,760	609,191	524,533
30,686	27,479	23,513	23,334	13,714	16,764	25,602	26,228	13,792	17,468	10,220	10,924	17,885	17,051	797,620	810,013
9,777	10,246	13,140	12,123	14,887	13,505	17,676	18,380	10,898	12,280	6,779	6,127	10,533	8,604	356,789	360,413
5,345	4,536	19,788	15,930	3,155	3,233	4,119	4,093	3,494	3,911	4,224	3,076	4,171	3,806	168,318	163,766
11,315	11,550	7,769	7,795	35,49	38,195	28,574	32,850	14,548	17,728	8,708	8,734	13,010	10,715	474,969	548,073
7,351,201	7,643,100	6,879,259	7,185,729	5,044,509	5,238,376	12,215,663	12,798,959	9,017,820	10,187,541	3,530,307	3,593,060	6,809,205	7,166,827	297,037,438	305,228,994
149,302	157,550	112,659	119,098	189,726	209,349	390,580	444,412	299,531	348,815	112,545	115,488	158,076	160,430	6,136,790	6,759,118
7,500,506	7,800,650	6,991,918	7,301,827	5,234,235	5,447,725	12,615,243	13,243,371	9,317,351	10,536,356	3,642,852	3,708,548	6,967,281	7,327,257	293,234,228	311,988,110
171,237	167,613	139,482	138,909	188,835	173,688	291,948	306,548	189,930	216,002	145,035	147,747	141,020	149,207	8,311,672	8,613,623
7,329,269	7,633,037	6,852,436	7,165,918	5,045,400	5,274,037	12,323,295	12,936,823	9,127,421	10,320,354	3,497,817	3,560,801	6,826,261	7,178,050	284,912,556	303,374,487
104,246	103,569	82,304	86,839	70,966	77,037	197,576	202,101	68,098	73,101	107,231	121,366	68,360	59,615	3,048,667	3,187,299
7,433,515	7,736,606	6,934,740	7,252 5[illegible]	5,116,366	5,351,074	12,520,871	13,138,924	9,195,519	10,393,455	3,605,048	3,682,167	6,894,621	7,237,665	287,961,223	306,561,786

Appendix

Statement showing the Number of Articles received at, and disposed of, by the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpur, Lucknow, Abu, Rangoon, Dinapore, and Karachi, during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

[The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post]

		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Received from Post Offices.	Registered Articles	1,548	1,891	3,435	4,172	5,256	6,053	1,314	1,613	832	958
	Parcels	209	194	142	140	579	740	141	78	84	90
	Letters	616,229	681,854	226,971	243,510	539,239	543,195	354,693	381,866	235,220	233,790
	Newspapers	43,146	52,987	24,142	28,315	62,631	54,454	32,086	30,512	39,721	38,444
	Packets	24,445	25,551	7,755	7,345	36,871	42,581	10,396	10,966	15,025	14,453
	Total	* 686,177	† 762,480	262,448	286,482	644,567	647,023	‡ 402,630	§ 423,035	290,882	287,735
Received from other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	...	...	6	12	608	592	...	61	38	63
	Parcels	...	...	...	1	108	91	...	9	...	1
	Letters	104,625	110,159	85,755	81,752	68,582	68,415	178,446	194,266	71,102	65,806
	Newspapers	30,689	41,477	5,165	10,036	22,901	20,897	21,189	10,699	17,632	16,120
	Packets	6,175	7,446	1,349	2,542	35,488	35,869	2,812	3,292	1,875	2,319
	Total	140,469	159,082	92,578	94,343	127,687	125,864	202,447	208,327	90,647	84,309
Total number of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office.		826,646	921,562	355,026	380,825	772,254	772,887	605,077	636,362	381,529	372,044
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	195	166	173	198	679	1,161	108	176	48	51
	Parcels	33	38	16	20	7	8	38	15	2	11
	Letters	218,161	236,780	39,237	36,494	134,346	136,115	10,621	126,654	62,960	67,413
	Newspapers	8,903	12,795	14,310	16,167	38,205	41,261	20,554	19,766	15,265	11,221
	Packets	14,162	13,497	5,015	3,645	52,393	51,676	5,858	7,491	9,611	8,921
	Total	241,459	263,276	58,781	56,524	225,630	230,221	136,159	154,105	87,886	87,617
Balance remaining to be disposed of		585,187	658,286	296,245	324,301	546,624	542,666	468,918	482,257	293,643	284,427
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By re-direction or re-transmission to their addressees.	Registered Articles	165	204	36	59	264	319	63	113	72	108
	Parcels	46	42	9	9	80	35	27	19	13	24
	Letters	36,607	39,972	20,850	23,439	80,201	76,754	63,412	55,202	33,193	35,801
	Newspapers	3,638	4,001	1,111	2,519	3,573	4,967	2,722	2,207	1,167	1,767
	Packets	2,526	3,000	709	355	10,561	10,980	3,210	1,810	2,320	2,340
	Total	42,982	48,122	22,738	26,381	94,619	92,895	69,434	59,381	36,765	40,040
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By return to their senders.	Registered Articles	1,233	1,352	2,798	3,274	3,926	3,299	707	806	522	553
	Parcels	90	89	42	44	307	419	39	22	45	29
	Letters	297,886	341,879	179,748	186,864	230,222	234,123	270,747	281,507	148,793	142,527
	Newspapers	61,321	76,119	13,972	19,665	43,674	29,122	28,044	17,334	40,371	41,540
	Packets	13,126	15,752	2,722	3,787	9,382	15,820	3,341	4,224	4,018	5,209
	Total	373,656	435,191	199,282	213,634	287,511	282,783	302,918	303,893	194,679	189,858
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Registered Articles	255	169	434	653	905	1,866	436	579	228	309
	Parcels	40	25	75	68	284	369	37	31	21	27
	Letters	167,200	173,382	72,904	81,465	163,052	164,618	93,359	115,769	61,376	53,855
	Newspapers	248	646	184	...	80	61	1,915	1,904	550	26
	Packets	806	751	628	2,100	83	74	819	700	21	302
	Total	168,549	174,973	74,225	84,286	164,404	166,988	96,566	118,983	62,190	54,529
Grand Total		585,187	658,286	296,245	324,301	546,624	542,666	468,918	482,257	293,643	284,427
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Registered Articles	305	345	294	429	223	205	117	161	62	75
	Parcels	...	2	12	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
	Letters	39,953	50,697	30,098	31,292	41,635	47,353	24,315	27,529	17,055	15,813
	Newspapers	218	2,420	53	39	3	...	117	37	54	138
	Packets	180	250	110	33	2	...	44	46	67	55
	Total	40,656	53,714	30,477	31,793	41,864	47,559	24,593	27,773	17,239	16,082

	* 1888-89.	† 1889-90.		‡ 1888-89.	§ 1889-90.
From Bengal	547,113	612,342	From North-Western Provinces	295,369	306,669
„ Assam	70,966	77,037	„ Central India	107,231	121,366
„ Eastern Bengal	68,098	73,101			
Total	686,177	762,480	Total	402,600	428,035

No. IV.

Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpur, Lucknow, Abu, Rangoon, Dinapore, and Karachi, during the years 1889-90.

Imperial and the District Post]

Nagpur.		Lucknow.		Abu.		Rangoon.		Dinapore.		Karachi.		Total.			
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
790	810	501	328	98	180	443	442	900	761	599	500	16,019	17,708	...	...
22	35	18	35	14	16	113	83	13	20	15	23	1,341	1,454	...	...
84,297	98,071	93,283	93,659	76,206	79,736	197,783	192,660	188,127	191,122	60,805	51,648	2,676,456	2,797,111	...	...
7,327	8,696	8,449	8,325	4,989	5,292	10,846	8,934	5,223	6,377	4,705	5,088	243,570	247,424	...	...
117	160	1,992	1,222	997	1,615	7,739	13,529	3,308	3,821	2,236	2,356	110,881	123,602	...	...
92,553	107,772	104,246	103,569	82,304	86,839	216,924	215,648	197,576	202,101	68,360	59,615	3,048,667	3,187,299	75·39	75·63
40	45	14	20	...	5	20	31	118	37	23	13	867	879	...	...
1	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	...	...	117	109	...	...
29,726	31,323	95,469	97,912	44,819	43,179	10,741	11,618	138,415	147,026	12,781	12,900	839,461	864,356	...	...
516	618	4,305	4,810	287	1,074	280	190	736	1,223	116	184	104,129	107,328	...	...
72	99	424	475	149	242	125	332	1,916	1,619	286	242	50,671	54,477	...	...
30,355	32,088	100,214	103,217	45,255	44,506	11,166	12,172	141,191	149,908	13,236	13,339	995,245	1,027,149	24·61	24·37
122,908	139,860	204,460	206,786	127,559	131,339	228,090	227,820	338,767	352,009	81,596	72,954	4,043,912	4,214,448	100	100
8	10	32	53	8	3	38	40	70	58	8	14	1,367	1,930	...	...
5	9	2	12	1	2	19	26	1	...	6	5	130	146	...	...
34,223	41,993	40,701	42,481	29,350	31,596	109,169	98,176	58,351	56,448	32,711	28,032	868,839	902,182	...	...
5,660	6,745	5,555	5,893	4,612	4,225	8,461	5,653	4,307	5,381	3,533	3,980	129,430	133,087	...	...
91	136	1,256	920	544	629	6,429	10,237	2,808	2,882	1,454	1,696	90,631	102,043	...	...
39,987	48,893	47,576	49,359	34,554	36,765	124,116	114,132	65,537	64,769	37,712	33,727	1,090,397	1,139,388	27·19	27·04
82,921	90,967	156,884	157,427	93,005	94,574	103,974	113,688	273,230	287,240	43,884	39,227	2,944,515	3,075,060	72·81	72·96
78	50	3	16	9	12	19	28	175	146	45	25	929	1,080	...	...
7	13	3	4	3	6	21	19	2	4	3	3	214	178	...	...
9,648	10,169	17,334	17,007	24,356	24,194	22,462	34,645	17,830	16,154	7,718	6,713	333,601	340,050	...	...
940	1,089	802	731	353	424	942	1,774	527	432	511	670	16,319	21,424	...	...
44	43	459	220	202	351	581	1,986	519	627	597	498	21,731	22,140	...	...
10,717	11,364	18,601	17,978	24,983	24,987	24,028	38,452	19,053	17,363	8,874	7,909	372,794	384,872	12·66	12·5
568	627	317	139	53	128	276	231	557	426	434	378	11,891	11,213	...	...
4	5	7	8	3	4	18	10	6	4	2	2	563	636	...	...
56,584	62,658	99,139	97,992	57,404	57,668	69,040	49,395	175,812	181,663	21,117	19,410	1,606,492	1,655,686	...	...
1,243	1,480	6,367	6,511	281	1,717	1,054	1,180	1,071	1,741	568	525	198,006	196,934	...	...
54	80	534	492	307	535	526	1,071	1,843	1,805	316	342	37,009	49,117	...	...
58,453	64,850	106,364	105,142	58,048	60,052	70,914	51,887	179,289	185,639	22,437	20,657	1,853,551	1,913,586	62·95	62·23
176	168	166	140	28	42	130	174	216	168	135	96	3,199	4,364	...	...
7	11	8	11	7	4	55	29	10	15	4	13	551	603	...	...
13,568	14,574	31,578	34,091	9,006	9,457	7,853	22,062	74,549	83,883	12,010	10,393	707,385	763,549	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	669	517	59	46	239	97	3,944	3,307	...	...
...	...	167	65	33	32	325	567	54	126	155	62	3,091	4,779	...	...
13,751	14,753	31,919	34,307	9,074	9,535	9,032	23,349	74,888	84,238	12,573	10,661	718,170	776,602	24·39	25·25
82,921	90,967	156,884	157,427	93,005	94,574	103,974	113,688	273,230	287,240	43,884	39,227	2,944,515	3,075,060	100	100
105	119	16	16	1	2	57	87	131	97	75	44	1,386	1,580	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	17	6	...	...
6,219	7,022	5,511	5,339	8,703	8,768	437	5,026	31,174	26,353	2,597	1,650	207,606	226,842	...	...
1	...	1	34	...	...	...	...	68	...	15	..	130	2,668	...	...
...	1	3	7	...	...	24	5	52	2	20	3	502	402	...	...
6,325	7,142	5,531	5,396	8,704	8,771	520	5,119	31,425	26,452	2,707	1,697	210,041	251,498	9·43	10·07

Appendix No. V.

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Envelopes, square.	1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes, square.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, small size.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, large size.	4½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Labels.	9-pie Labels.	1-anna Labels.	1½-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	3-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	4½-anna Labels.	6-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	12-anna Labels.	1-rupee Labels.	Gross value.	Discount.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R	R
Bengal	11,986,344	1,503,691	15,872	456	9,159,907	27,312	3,027	8,520	37,166	1,883	51,504	9,278,048	30,032	1,590,941	149,356	995,768	165,237	485,412	221,783	28,824	209,577	37,414	204,797	16,36,249	25,533
Madras	10,958,192	1,107,278	20,196	5,000	12,123,423	42,330	6,163	10,855	113,119	3,631	48,448	9,392,374	95,542	1,496,889	79,668	918,689	168,832	346,430	141,769	30,901	215,187	45,024	203,883	16,48,710	25,344
Bombay	17,547,824	1,018,368	28,004	920	13,623,520	34,256	7,080	7,328	33,376	2,880	41,546	8,119,518	103,709	1,245,765	128,114	549,752	356,004	353,926	240,474	39,332	170,598	43,111	280,400	18,06,413	27,982
North-Western Provinces.	8,073,997	463,754	11,070	216	5,911,091	42,144	6,768	8,216	21,544	1,600	36,054	3,158,533	87,810	738,123	5,422	608,096	35,907	208,659	51,487	8,273	111,613	17,622	92,278	8,05,758	12,570
Punjab	7,553,552	1,005,824	13,312	296	5,812,484	42,208	19,472	10,472	32,384	1,490	50,187	2,631,169	152,190	689,521	9,741	382,103	55,132	202,708	86,023	9,016	132,962	19,298	120,607	8,26,111	12,894
Burma	277,430	13,548	5,616	184	1,200,422	15,712	5,280	6,712	3,316	616	20,824	1,632,026	27,975	329,815	16,419	108,987	58,626	113,880	62,045	15,678	81,017	25,752	141,023	4,02,792	6,264
Central Provinces.	2,058,404	288,920	2,336	104	2,768,156	13,264	2,256	2,736	9,152	456	12,855	867,362	22,730	187,768	2,413	139,685	38,040	53,705	12,155	2,656	35,588	12,621	44,937	2,88,505	4,492
Oudh	1,476,336	102,224	1,696	40	1,084,784	7,280	304	1,296	3,536	232	7,496	778,323	30,776	143,569	1,281	121,505	9,815	53,421	15,681	1,502	14,692	4,158	14,572	1,58,615	2,473
Rajputana	1,391,779	193,032	2,000	40	2,590,725	6,832	2,288	584	4,352	416	4,912	488,961	4,152	88,087	2,927	68,871	13,583	37,668	7,980	5,476	29,122	8,208	35,137	2,13,103	3,508
Assam	809,040	127,344	3,984	56	866,496	11,728	1,184	1,512	6,304	288	10,288	735,895	...	175,263	1,018	80,865	10,966	77,530	12,624	2,472	49,822	12,750	43,902	1,96,984	3,064
Behar	2,187,314	305,632	2,499	152	2,463,760	10,400	912	592	11,101	376	10,724	1,182,734	61	205,331	4,100	202,358	7,733	71,429	9,856	2,219	33,537	8,758	42,649	2,90,457	4,520
Eastern Bengal	2,342,528	244,088	992	16	1,381,920	3,904	720	1,192	4,461	200	2,816	640,576	24	110,083	466	88,132	7,591	50,159	6,974	1,808	23,787	4,256	25,738	1,84,614	2,879
Central India	574,256	53,520	1,024	24	973,536	4,032	544	1,416	2,288	80	3,408	286,611	27,221	60,172	445	30,510	7,190	25,259	9,093	2,504	15,863	2,667	13,484	95,175	,484
Sind	944,544	115,648	2,832	176	2,159,136	8,976	6,432	2,032	5,440	424	11,344	863,774	25,457	150,896	10,123	64,612	34,505	42,369	36,887	5,993	36,116	9,444	43,672	2,36,351	3,664
Total of 1889-90	68,181,540	6,542,871	111,433	7,680	62,119,360	270,378	62,430	63,463	287,539	14,572	312,406	40,060,904	607,679	7,207,223	411,193	4,359,93.	969,161	2,122,555	914,831	156,654	1,159,481	251,083	1,307,079	87,89,837	1,36,671
Total of 1888-89	61,187,446	5,758,862	103,195	3,272	59,629,843	246,544	126,663	53,144	241,320	13,081	287,155	38,943,999	537,726	6,728,949	364,909	3,765,788	841,259	2,181,068	802,133	162,836	1,134,886	170,778	1,212,089	82,12,068	1,27,704

		R
Gross value of ordinary stamps sold as per this statement		87,89,837
Ditto ditto ditto as per Appendix X		76,64,146
	Difference	11,25,691

	R	
Value of unsold stamps held by Postmasters on 31st March 1890 and prematurely credited as revenue	3,18,663	
Telegraph revenue realised in stamps	8,00,451	
Ordinary postage labels used by Presidency Banks and their branches in connection with Government Treasury business, adjusted in the accounts under Government orders	7,623	
Amount deducted from sale of stamps by the Accountant General, Bengal, on account of refund of stamps into Treasury, but not deducted from the return of the Superintendent of Stamps	103	
Short credit in Civil Accounts for 1889-90 in adjustment of excess credits in previous years	65	
Petty differences between Civil Accounts and the returns furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps	1	
		11,26,906
Deduct—Credits in Civil Accounts for money deposited in the Treasury for which stamps were not issued	50	
Excess credits in Civil Accounts in adjustment of short credits in previous years	427	
Credits in Civil Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received	738	
		1,215
		11,25,691

Discount as per this statement		1,36,671
Ditto ditto as per Appendix X		1,24,178
	Difference	12,493
Discount of stamps affixed to Telegraph messages during 1889-90, deducted from Post Office Accounts		12,507

	R	
Deduct—Excess debits in Civil Accounts in adjustment of short debits in previous year	8	
Petty differences between figures in Civil Accounts and those furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps	6	
		14
		12,493

Appendix No. VI.

Statement showing the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldi-rs' envelopes.	½-anna Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	Gross value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R
Bengal	312,942	4,784	1,302,959	2,073,114	166,119	123,466	44,825	2,49,482
Madras	315,376	17,520	2,775,889	2,818,232	217,203	80,328	38,805	3,35,407
Bombay	113,434	17,552	1,754,118	3,511,695	313,404	148,557	61,110	3,83,899
North-Western Provinces	83,730	13,472	1,299,985	1,777,149	159,752	67,151	26,005	2,03,501
Punjab	184,672	14,560	885,588	2,968,382	186,520	201,491	128,548	3,54,842
Burma	18,279	8,608	400,431	875,882	39,564	20,304	4,187	80,228
Central Provinces	44,609	1,280	588,860	691,044	62,895	25,332	11,472	82,290
Oudh	28,832	2,880	359,735	497,992	44,717	23,108	8,887	58,159
Rajputana	7,712	...	116,703	120,016	9,741	3,311	1,118	13,873
Assam	46,912	...	126,843	316,937	15,822	11,354	3,857	31,250
Behar	42,112	1,808	378,528	467,406	22,129	7,525	1,541	47,217
Eastern Bengal	19,872	...	134,548	266,481	9,419	4,364	443	23,660
Central India	1,696	1,600	71,702	115,822	5,668	3,244	1,239	11,733
Sind	33,128	32	621,396	637,220	28,173	11,360	3,765	68,008
Total of 1889-90	**1,253,306**	**84,096**	**10,797,285**	**17,137,372**	**1,281,126**	**730,895**	**335,802**	**19,43,549**
Total of 1888-89	1,138,283	77,702	10,848,683	16,575,133	1,243,557	705,308	323,981	18,90,764

		R
Sale of service stamps as per Appendix X		19,51.452
Ditto ditto as per this statement		19,43,549
	Difference	7,903

	R	
Ordinary stamps used by the Presidency Banks and their branches for Government Treasury business adjusted under Government Orders	7,622	
Excess credits in Civil Accounts in adjustment of short credits in previous years	208	
Credits in Civil Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received	131	
		7,961
Deduct—Value of stamps returned to Treasury, deducted from Civil Accounts, but not from the returns of Superintendent of Stamps	34	
Short credits in Civil Accounts in adjstment of excess credits in previous years	19	
Petty differences between the figures in the Civil Account Department and those furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps	5	
		58
		7,903

Appendix No. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Names of Postal Circles.	Articles received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post.								Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.								Articles returned by the District Post to the Imperial Post undelivered.							
	Paid.					Unpaid.		Total.	Paid.					Unpaid.		Total.	Paid.					Unpaid.		Total.
	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.		Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.		Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	
	No.	No	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	34,499	14,914	966,411	90,151	4,560	191,390	5,656	1,367,581	60,113	10,758	934,036	13,319	1,038	172,360	1,110	1,192,794	1,348	1,266	16,440	3,270	324	22,434	406	45,488
Madras	47,568	88,782	2,054,694	105,516	10,374	395,382	7,266	2,709,582	12,234	17,478	1,108,608	23,214	2,322	189,420	2,634	1,355,910	4,092	28,506	30,420	2,970	1,428	63,864	2,382	142,662
Bombay	18,918	21,684	943,498	68,418	1,956	216,300	720	1,271,494	480	2,580	361,644	570	36	67,536	24	432,870	702	5,304	21,036	792	114	28,320	42	57,210
N.-W. Provinces	141,722	56,867	1,500,690	52,470	5,095	606,257	5,041	2,368,142	93,981	24,164	1,101,177	16,729	916	510,332	1,941	1,749,243	6,392	6,191	23,022	1,968	408	59,078	300	97,659
Punjab	37,3 3	59,437	759,360	9,825	2,944	272,874	1,858	1,143,601	2,816	14,072	352 422	1,8 8	404	167,33	383	539,239	1,494	8,401	18,719	397	395	26,485	238	56,132
Burma	3,984	7,920	186,430	37,966	5,833	152,732	4,723	399,588	14,397	7,080	155,548	3,426	1,128	108,924	1,254	291,757	110	597	5 332	2,088	198	11,39	330	20,048
Central Provinces	2,141	22,920	191,458	14,751	1,785	69,645	1,977	301,680	6,571	10,538	168,237	9,437	265	58,672	1,569	255,262	153	3 22	7,513	426	150	13,464	606	25,532
Oudh	84,212	24,348	392 536	7,678	3,114	261,669	1,954	775,451	4,468	3,090	138,018	1,494	210	121,510	648	269,351	3,420	1,654	13,867	182	78	17,568	90	36,859
Rajputana	312	2,55	23,144	774	30	6,153	24	32,995	294	1,119	18,446	5,6	12	4,06	12	24,497	24	252	702	48	18	708	...	1,752
Assam	6,252	2,33	182,448	30,000	2,048	47,754	2,814	273,650	6,168	1,368	158,538	4,811	426	43,002	343	214,659	232	276	6,402	1,080	126	8,514	192	16,822
Behar	41,004	13,530	372,282	29,586	1,854	197,29	2,196	657,750	26,196	6,516	368,124	11,004	534	244,038	1,152	657,564	2,261	2,004	8,046	1,104	144	39,348	156	53,160
Eastern Bengal	5,526	2,67	325,440	13,842	1,944	46,602	1,464	397,488	24,471	5,622	319,236	4,950	1,104	49,116	642	404,544	276	180	6,132	726	78	8,424	138	15,954
Sind	5	2	2,354	95	9	107	12	2,604	21	31	2,933	77	4	151	16	3,233	...	7	6	...	1	7	...	21
Total of 1889-90	423,449	317,99	7,900,745	461,072	41,546	2,464,097	35,705	11,644,606	252,249	103,819	5,186,967	91,298	8,399	1,736,469	11,731	7,390,932	20,607	58,161	167,537	15,051	3,462	299,607	4,874	569,299
Total of 1888-89	367,553	323,03	7,004,375	441,794	42,787	2 319,231	37,042	10,566,117	199,595	93,677	4,519,71	88,844	8,205	1,635,978	12,815	6 558,825	17,530	46 769	151,731	14,284	3,921	303.593	2,758	540,589

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement showing the offences punishable by law committed by Post Office Officials and established against them during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

[The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office Employés.		Total.
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	14	20	34
Madras	17	17	34
Bombay	5	13	18
North-Western Provinces	18	2	20
Punjab	6	16	22
Burma	9	...	9
Central Provinces	6	3	9
Oudh	8	1	9
Rajputana	3	10	13
Assam	9	1	10
Behar	22	8	30
Eastern Bengal	3	2	5
Central India	4	...	4
Sind	1	2	3
Railway Mail Service	2	31	33
Total of 1889-90	**127**	**126**	**253**
Total of 1888-89	166	67	233

Note.—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant.
Besides the 253 cases shown above, there were in 1889-90 35 cases in which offences were apparently established against Post Office Officials, but no punishment was imposed on them owing to the cases not being concluded, or to the death or escape of the offenders.

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the staff of Officers, Clerks, and other Employés of the Imperial Post Office in British India on the 31st March 1889 and 1890.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		North-Western Provinces.		Punjab.		Burma.		Central Provinces.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Behar.		Eastern Bengal.		Central India.		Sind.		Railway Mail Service.		Total.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General, Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	14	14
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	58	64	62	62	27	29	52	54	33	34	21	23	12	12	12	13	10	11	10	10	19	17	9	10	7	7	7	3	60	59	399	411
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	777	764	630	706	604	608	707	733	517	526	130	128	237	240	179	235	143	146	167	168	338	359	226	225	113	115	90	94	...	...	4,858	5,047
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Station Masters, &c.	397	416	663	1,002	646	672	131	131	206	204	15	23	157	165	117	80	45	66	49	50	109	114	118	114	24	25	62	64	...	...	2,739	3,126
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	1,276	1,359	566	607	680	699	621	633	378	364	219	230	160	156	127	139	81	79	102	104	177	173	124	133	55	56	63	73	1,250	1,451	5,879	6,256
Postmen and other Servants	2,301	2,346	1,294	1,443	1,579	1,689	1,653	1,807	952	973	302	326	416	430	357	385	234	234	125	129	767	796	449	463	144	142	161	174	484	559	11,218	11,896
Village Postmen	456	452	554	891	626	629	100	122	293	298	24	29	283	285	162	161	100	109	233	239	262	257	107	120	29	30	68	68	...	...	3,297	3,690
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks and Booking Agents, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, Bearers and others	1,916	1,798	2,539	2,960	2,150	1,932	401	447	1,025	1,060	141	158	819	754	158	185	600	561	636	648	322	305	836	675	489	438	165	211	6	...	12,203	12,132
Combined Offices.																																
Signallers	24	26	68	90	39	42	57	62	54	66	8	12	21	24	6	8	3	4	5	6	19	21	3	6	13	15	7	8	...	...	327	390
Clerks	16	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	17	6
Messengers and other Servants	47	54	93	114	40	45	58	60	55	56	20	20	24	28	5	8	4	4	14	17	19	21	3	6	10	14	5	6	...	...	397	453
Total	7,276	7,288	6,470	7,876	6,392	6,348	3,781	4,051	3,514	3,582	881	950	2,130	2,095	1,124	1,215	1,221	1,215	1,343	1,373	2,033	2,064	1,876	1,753	885	843	629	706	1,801	2,070	41,356	43,429

Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Heads of Receipts.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Postal Service.				
Postage realised in cash and commission. *				
Bengal	6,43,823	6,87,271	43,448	...
Madras	3,39,935	3,54,731	14,796	...
Bombay	3,92,173	3,75,805	...	16,368
North-Western Provinces	4,30,746	4,39,664	8,918	...
Punjab	2,64,800	2,60,006	...	4,794
Burma	1,90,362	2,07,348	16,986	...
Central Provinces	1,55,177	1,60,538	5,061	...
Oudh	99,742	87,545	...	12,197
Rajputana	73,007	76,613	3,606	...
Assam	87,972	84,314	...	3,658
Behar	2,08,773	2,09,010	237	...
Eastern Bengal	1,32,951	,47,789	14,838	...
Central India	61,628	56,425	...	5,203
Sind	85,440	83,966	...	1,474
Total	31,66,829	32,31,025	1,07,890	43,694
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	8,26,402	7,81,098	...	45,304
Madras	14,29,992	16,05,062	1,75,070	...
Bombay	17,39,892	17,49,086	19,094	...
North-Western Provinces	7,77,598	7,80,421	2,823	...
Punjab	7,92,210	8,01,512	9,302	...
Burma	3,61,729	3,79,956	18,227	...
Central Provinces	2,91,438	2,73,053	...	18,385
Oudh	1,49,462	1,51,939	2,477	...
Rajputana	2,02,515	2,02,542	27	...
Assam	1,84,565	1,84,940	375	...
Behar	2,72,235	2,67,102	...	5,133
Eastern Bengal	1,52,031	1,70,093	18,062	...
Central India	98,139	89,958	...	8,181
Sind	2,26,727	2,26,484	...	243
Total	75,04,935	76,64,146	2,36,457	77,246
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,16,843	1,24,178	7,335	...
Net Total	73,88,092	75,39,968	2,29,122	77,246
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2 49,363	2,55,336	5,973	...
Madras	3,24,626	3,36,177	11,551	...
Bombay	3,75,527	3,84,954	9,427	...
North-Western Provinces	2,09,706	2,03,501	...	6,205
Punjab	3,41,076	3,54,832	13,756	...
Burma	67,303	80,508	13,205	...
Central Provinces	81,171	82,255	1,084	...
Oudh	54,751	58,159	3,408	...
Rajputana	13,796	13,873	77	...
Assam	31,955	31,250	...	705
Behar	46,314	47,224	910	...
Eastern Bengal	22,676	23,660	984	...
Central India	12,717	11,715	...	1,002
Sind	67,768	68,008	240	...
Total	18,98,749	19,51,452	60,615	7,913

* This includes—
(*a*) Commission realised on issue of money orders and other money order receipts.
(*b*) Commission realised on sale of British Postal Orders.
(*c*) Postage on privileged publications.

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bombay	2,78,480	2,80,568	2,088	...
Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	10,690	22,927	12,237	...
Total	2,89,170	3,03,495	14,325	...
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	16,182	17,093	911	...
Madras	13,882	6,608	...	7,274
Bombay	60,525	6,366	...	54,159
North-Western Provinces	19,186	21,624	2,438	...
Punjab	6,244	5,450	...	794
Burma	6,904	8,812	1,908	...
Central Provinces	2,044	4,077	2,033	...
Oudh	1,106	1,324	218	...
Rajputana	1,181	2,110	929	...
Assam	1,685	1,530	...	155
Behar	1,721	1,198	...	523
Eastern Bengal	258	815	557	...
Central India	724	615	...	109
Sind	1,460	1,355	...	105
Total	1,33,102	78,977	8,994	63,119
Total Postal Service.				
Bengal	17,35,770	17,40,798	5,028	...
Madras	21,08,435	23,02,578	1,94,143	...
Bombay	28,57,287	28,20,606	...	36,681
North-Western Provinces	14,37,236	14,45,210	7,974	...
Punjab	14,04,330	14,21,800	17,470	...
Burma	6,26,298	6,76,624	50,326	...
Central Provinces	5,30,130	5,19,923	...	10,207
Oudh	3,05,061	2,98,967	...	6,094
Rajputana	2,90,499	2,95,138	4,639	...
Assam	3,06,177	3,02,034	...	4,143
Behar	5,29,043	5,24,534	...	4,509
Eastern Bengal	3,07,916	3,42,357	34,441	...
Central India	1,73,208	1,58,713	...	14,495
Sind	3,81,395	3,79,813	...	1,582
Total	1,29,92,785	1,32,29,095	3,14,021	77,711
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,16,843	1,24,178	7,335	...
Net Total	1,28,75,942	1,31,04,917	3,06,686	77,711
Deduct—*Amount due to the London Post Office.*				
Bombay	5,57,549	5,44,282	...	13,267
Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	13,389	59,575	46,186	...
Total	5,70,938	6,03,857	46,186	13,267

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Net Amount.				
Bengal	17,35,770	17,40,798	5,028	...
Madras	21,08,435	23,02,578	1,94,143	...
Bombay	22,86,349	22,16,749	...	69,600
North-Western Provinces	14,37,236	14,45,210	7,974	...
Punjab	14,04,330	14,21,800	17,470	...
Burma	6,26,298	6,76,624	50,326	...
Central Provinces	5,30,130	5,19,923	...	10,207
Oudh	3,05,061	2,98,967	...	6,094
Rajputana	2,90,499	2,95,138	4,639	
Assam	3,06,177	3,02,034	...	4,143
Behar	5,29,043	5,24,534	...	4,509
Eastern Bengal	3,07,916	3,42,357	34,441	...
Central India	1,73,208	1,58,713	...	14,495
Sind	3,81,395	3,79,813	...	1,582
Total	1,24,21,847	1,26,25,238	3,14,021	1,10,630
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,16,843	1,24,178	7,335	...
Net Amount	1,23,05,004	1,25,01,060	3,06,686	1,10,630
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Punjab	1,06,808	1,09,411	2,603	...
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	...	322	322	...
Punjab	2,14,959	2,02,156	...	12,803
Burma	...	321	321	...
Total	2,14,959	2,02,799	643	12,803
Contributions from Native States.				
Punjab	6,000	6,000	...	...
Central India	5,160	5,160	...	...
Madras	55	45	...	10
Total	11,215	11,205	...	10
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	...	322	322	...
Punjab	3,27,767	3,17,567	...	10,200
Burma	...	321	321	...
Central India	5,160	5,160	...	...
Madras	55	45	...	10
Total	3,32,982	3,23,415	643	10,210

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.		1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
		₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*					
*Fixed Establishment and Charges.**					
Director-General of the Post Office		1,34,738	1,18,273	...	16,465
Copmtroller, Post Office		3,17,149	3,44,103	26,954	...
Bengal		11,23,597	11,41,873	18,276	...
Madras		8,43,372	9,50,431	1,07,059	...
Bombay		11,70,150	11,78,628	8,478	...
North-Western Provinces		6,75,932	6,82,952	7,020	...
Punjab		5,61,531	5,76,215	14,684	...
Burma		3,44,829	4,25,787	80,958	...
Central Provinces		3,09,225	3,13,183	3,958	...
Oudh		1,65,320	1,71,214	5,894	...
Rajputana		1,90,708	1,93,899	3,191	...
Assam		2,41,216	2,43,407	2,191	...
Behar		3,10,874	3,14,077	3,203	...
Eastern Bengal		2,34,366	2,45,654	11,288	...
Central India		1,13,770	1,10,842	...	2,928
Sind		1,33,360	1,42,571	9,211	...
Railway Mail Service		7,21,334	7,53,678	32,344	...
Total		75,91,471	79,06,787	3,34,709	19,393
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.					
Director-General of the Post Office		31,868	28,171	...	3,697
Comptroller, Post Office		8,686	9,745	1,059	...
Bengal	Law charges	52	22	25,710	...
	Payments to State Railway	180	180		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	1,192	750		
	Stationery and Rent	57,770	54,080		
	Other charges	1,50,974	1,80,846		
Madras	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	—279	610	30,083	...
	Payments to Guaranteed Railway	48	1		
	Stationery and Rent	48,512	50,957		
	Other charges	73,006	99,802		
Bombay	Law charges	196	1	43,921	...
	Payments to Guaranteed Railway	4,050	4,235		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	601	740		
	Stationery and Rent	68,110	62,353		
	Exchange on Continental Money Orders	...	54,295		
	Other charges	1,01,845	97,099		
North-Western Provinces	Law charges	2,527	1,952	2,798	...
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	4,476	39		
	Stationery and Rent	36,138	37,518		
	Other charges	58,737	65,167		
Punjab	Law charges	3	...	...	1,309
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	630	2,508		
	Stationery and Rent	27,397	28,074		
	Other charges	55,328	51,467		
Burma	Law charges	2	7	5,018	...
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	—625	...		
	Special Train Hire	...	402		
	Payments to Guaranteed Railway	397	190		
	Payments to State Railway	36,703	41,284		
	Stationery and Rent	14,811	17,820		
	Other charges	73,590	70,193		
Central Provinces	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	858	...	...	7,169
	Stationery and Rent	16,391	16,557		
	Other charges	37,629	31,152		

* Charges for Stationery and Rent were formerly shown under "Fixed Establishment." In this statement they have been taken under "Miscellaneous and Contingencies" according to the classification of the items prescribed in the Civil Account Code.

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—continued.				
Oudh . . . Stationery and Rent	6,938	7,019	1,885	...
Other charges	15,404	17,208		
Rajputana . . . Payments to State Railway	2,540	...	...	4,765
Compensation for loss of insured parcels	917	—10		
Stationery and Rent	9,246	9,498		
Other charges	19,911	18,361		
Assam . . . Law charges	...	432	...	55
Stationery and Rent	6,451	6,551		
Other charges	22,193	21,606		
Behar . . . Law charges	1	6	3,843	...
Stationery and Rent	18,631	19,582		
Other charges	26,113	29,000		
Eastern Bengal . . Law charges	...	130	3,451	...
Compensation for loss of insured parcels	32	...		
Stationery and Rent	9,522	9,450		
Other charges	24,222	27,647		
Central India . . Stationery and Rent	4,501	4,298	...	192
Other charges	7,973	7,984		
Sind . . . . Law charges	1	...	2,474	...
Payments to Guaranteed Railway	...	51		
Compensation for loss of insured parcels	805	...		
Stationery and Rent	7,757	8,643		
Other charges	12,345	14,688		
Railway Mail Service . Law charges	...	19	1,17,679	...
Payments to Guaranteed Railway	1,65,488	1,51,129		
Special Train Hire	58,400	66,713		
Stationery and Rent	24,715	23,123		
Payments to State Railway	4,56,689	5,99,543		
Other charges	2,32,344	2,14,738		
Total	20,14,892	22,65,626	2,37,921	17,187
Mail-cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).				
Bengal	12,905	7,218	...	5,687
Madras	17,764	17,908	144	...
Bombay	32,208	33,884	1,676	...
North-Western Provinces	28,079	23,138	...	4,941
Punjab	60,214	95,875	35,661	...
Burma	10,415	8,592	...	1,823
Central Provinces	27,407	22,971	...	4,436
Oudh	4,125	4,620	495	...
Assam	2,994	3,784	790	...
Behar	518	615	97	...
Central India	5,808	6,367	559	...
Sind	12,858	13,887	1,029	...
Railway Mail Service	300	300	...	...
Total	2,15,595	2,39,159	40,451	16,887
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	61,599	...	...	61,599
Madras	4,090	5,114	1,024	...
Bombay	2,211	2,662	451	...
Burma	809	666	...	143
Sind	8	12	4	...
Total	68,717	8,454	1,479	61,742
Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings.				
Bengal	9,249	9,633	384	...
Madras	72	179	107	...
Bombay	523	376	...	147

Appendix No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*concluded.*				
Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings—continued.				
North-Western Provinces	828	1,353	525	...
Punjab	197	72	...	125
Burma	1,417	807	...	610
Central Provinces	330	263	...	67
Oudh	468	666	198	...
Rajputana	14	64	50	...
Assam	1,460	3,035	1,575	...
Behar	1,926	1,292	...	634
Eastern Bengal	1,738	5,042	3,304	...
Central India	84	15	...	69
Sind	297	91	...	206
Railway Mail Service	395	33	...	362
Total	18,998	22,921	6,143	2,220
Total Postal Service.				
Director-General of the Post Office	1,66,606	1,46,444	...	20,162
Comptroller, Post Office	3,25,835	3,53,848	28,013	...
Bengal	14,17,518	13,94,602	...	22,916
Madras	9,86,585	11,25,002	1,38,417	...
Bombay	13,79,894	14,34,273	54,379	...
North-Western Provinces	8,06,717	8,12,119	5,402	...
Punjab	7,05,300	7,54,211	48,911	...
Burma	4,82,348	5,65,748	83,400	...
Central Provinces	3,91,840	3,84,126	...	7,714
Oudh	1,92,255	2,00,727	8,472	...
Rajputana	2,23,336	2,21,812	...	1,524
Assam	2,74,314	2,78,815	4,501	...
Behar	3,58,063	3,64,572	6,509	...
Eastern Bengal	2,69,880	2,87,923	18,043	...
Central India	1,32,136	1,29,506	...	2,630
Sind	1,67,431	1,79,943	12,512	...
Railway Mail Service	16,59,615	18,09,276	1,49,661	...
Total	99,39,673	1,04,42,947	5,58,220	54,946
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Punjab	1,52,809	1,52,856	47	...
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	...	322	322	...
Punjab	2,14,959	2,02,156	...	12,803
Burma	...	321	321	...
Total	2,14,959	2,02,799	643	12,803
Subsidy Payments.				
British India Steam Navigation Company and River Steamer Companies and Ferries in Bengal	4,60,333	5,10,516	50,183	...
Bengal Central Flotilla (Eastern Bengal)	...	392	392	...
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company and for conveyance of Mails between Bombay and Goa (Bombay)	61,755	43,755	...	18,000
Irrawaddy Flotilla Company (Burma)	48,052	48,048	...	4
Subsidy for the Daily Mail Service between Dhubri and Dibrugarh (Assam)	37,500	39,100	1,600	...
Total	6,07,640	6,41,811	52,175	18,004
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	4,60,333	5,10,838	50,505	...
Bombay	61,755	43,755	...	18,000
Punjab	3,67,768	3,55,012	...	12,756
Burma	48,052	48,369	317	...
Assam	37,500	39,100	1,600	...
Eastern Bengal	...	392	392	...
Total	9,75,408	9,97,466	52,814	30,756

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

No. XI.

Post Office Revenue.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
I.—Postal Service.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Cash Receipts—				
Postage on Letters and Newspapers	14,81,436	14,12,636		
Receipts on account of Money Orders	16,88,192	18,21,452		
Ditto ditto British Postal Orders	556	718		
	31,70,184	32,34,806		
Deduct—				
Refund of Postage collections	3,352	3,776		
Ditto Money Order commission	3	5		
	3,355	3,781	31,66,829	32,31,025
Sale of Postage Stamps, ordinary (gross value)	...	...	75,04,935	76,64,146
Ditto ditto service	...	...	18,98,749	19,51,452
Miscellaneous Receipts (i. e., *sale of waste paper, &c.*)—				
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	8,730	7,987		
Other petty receipts	1,25,620	71,564		
	1,34,350	79,551		
Deduct—Refund of petty receipts	1,248	574	1,33,102	78,977
			1,27,03,615	1,29,25,600
Deduct—				
Amount of Foreign Postage due to London	2,79,069	2,63,714		
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations	2,699	36,648	2,81,768	3,00,362
Total	...	...	1,24,21,847	1,26,25,238
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train collections	1,06,808	1,09,432		
Deduct—Refund of ditto	...	21	1,06,808	1,09,411
Mail Cart, Parcel Van and Passenger Service	2,14,959	2,02,799		
Contribution from Native States	11,215	11,205	2,26,174	2,14,004
Total	...	...	3,32,982	3,23,415
III.—Receipts not shown in Post Office Accounts, but credited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
District Post collections, including Zemindary Dâk receipts in Bengal	...	...	60,570	64,968
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,28,15,399	1,30,13,621

Post Office Expenditure.			1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
I.—Postal Service.			₹	₹	₹	₹
*Salaries and Establishments.**						
Chief Office,	Director General's Office, Salaries		98,676	84,838		
	Establishment		36,062	33,435		
	Comptroller's Office		35,196	31,598		
	Establishment		2,81,954	3,12,505		
Presidency and District Offices.	Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General and Inspector General, R. M. S., Salaries		1,91,895	2,04,009		
	Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents and Inspectors, Salaries		7,50,386	7 62,384		
	Establishment		51,75,400	54,18,916		
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment		9,24,671	9,66,346		
	Ferry		2,851	2,620		
	Boat Establishment		20,600	19,795		
	Railway Charges		21,986	18,502		
Post Office Miscellaneous.	Printing Establishment		51,794	51,839		
					75,91,471	79,06,787
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.						
Chief Office, Calcutta.	Director General's Office.	Temporary Establishment	661	1,258		
		Office Expenses	4,575	6,434		
		Travelling Expenses	8,792	8,971		
		Hill Journey Allowances	17,839	11,508		
	Comptroller's Office.	Temporary Establishment	...	480		
		Office Expenses	8,583	9,033		
		Travelling Expenses	104	232		
Presidency and District Offices.	Experimental and Temporary Establishment		18,973	25,166		
	Office Expenses		7,71,724	7,46,214		
	Travelling Expenses		3,06,579	3,36 155		
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment, Temporary		3,587	6,633		
	Contingent Road Charges		41,404	47,959		
	Payments to P. and O. Co.		12,939	5,443		
	Boat Establishment, Contingencies		3,138	4,469		
	Special Train Hire		58,400	67,116		
	Payments to State Railways		4,96,111	6,41,006		
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways		1,69,933	1,55,607		
Post Office Miscellaneous.	Printing Miscellaneous		89,372	92,214		
	Other Miscellaneous Charges		32,178	45,433		
	Loss by Exchange on Overland Continental Money Orders		...	54,295		
					20,44,892	22,65,626
Conveyance of Mails.	Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service).	Mail Cart Establishment and Charges	4,30,554	4,41,958		
		Deduct Mail Cart and Passenger Service	2,14,959	2,02,799		
	Bounty Money		...	...	2,15,595	2,39,159
Post Office Miscellaneous.	Construction and repair of Post Offices		...	...	68,717	8,454
Discount on sale of ordinary stamps			...	...	18,998	22,921
					1,16,843	1,24,178
Total			...	...	1,00,56,516	1,05,67,125
II.—Non-Postal Branches.						
Conveyance of Mails.	Bullock Train Establishment and Charges		...	...	1,52,809	1,52,856
	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service		...	...	2,14,959	2,02,799
	Subsidy to B. I. and other S. N. Companies		...	...	6,07,640	6,41,811
Total			...	...	9,75,408	9,97,466
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.						
District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Dâks in Bengal			...	...	11,44,970	11,57,728
Stores from England			...	...	4,76,460	3,12,030
Payments under Postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury			...	...	3,75,000	4,08,330
Exchange on charges in England			...	...	3,96,170	3,23,260
Total			...	...	23,92,600	22,01,348
GRAND TOTAL			...	...	1,34,24,524	1,37,65,939

* Charges for Rent and Stationery were formerly shown under Fixed Establishment. In this statement they have been taken under "Miscellaneous and Contingencies" according to the classification of the items prescribed in the Civil Account Code.

Appendix

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management and Net Revenue, &c.,

[NOTE.—The financial figures in this able do not include either receipts or disbursements

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realized in cash.	POSTAL TACLES AT THE OF EACH
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c.									Post Offices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		No.
1853-54 . . .	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated)	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72 910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645
1855-56 . . .	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	...	753
1856-57 . . .	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779
1857-58 . . .	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	...	810
1858-59 . . .	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	...	835
1859-60 . . .	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852
1860-61 . . .	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	889
1861-62 . . .	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942
1862-63 . . .	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011
1863-64 . . .	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,061
1864-65 . . .	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191
1865-66 . . .	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,29,357	...	1,538
1866-67 (11 months)	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738
1867-68 . . .	25,42,261	23,09,859	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,205
1868 69 . . .	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	...	2,589
1869-70 . . .	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,629
1870-71 . . .	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72 . . .	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,884
1872-73 . . .	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,427	31·86	3,006
1873-74 . . .	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31·23	3,178
1874-75 . . .	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,408
1875-76 . . .	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30·97	3,631
1876-77 . . .	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30·71	3,852
1877-78 . . .	41,22,910	12,86,136	22,44,948	53,845	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	71,669	29·33	4,107
1878-79 . . .	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26·62	4,392
1879-80 . . .	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,884	79,89,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,52,583	24·86	4,410
1880-81 . . .	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,030	53,384	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,92,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	2,21,679	23·74	4,521
1881-82 . . .	43,91,285	13,38,929	31,36,104	98,800	90,15,118	87,04,239	73,15,330	79,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35·17	4,819
1882-83 . . .	44,50,471	14,90,802	33,77,402	53,297	93,71,972	91,06,935	76,16,133	85,49,226	5,57,709	9,33,093	36·24	5,310
1883-84 . . .	47,92,161	15,72,756	35,24,817	57,835	99,47,569	96,62,300	80,89,544	89,42,790	7,19,510	8,53,246	35·64	5,879
1884-85 . . .	50,24,334	16,17,614	35,87,102	43,620	1,02,72,670	99,89,669	83,72,055	90,72,350	9,17,319	7,00,295	35·07	6,488
1885-86 . . .	64,08,218	17,19,768	26,88,929	96,317	1,09,13,232	1,06,05,220	88,35,452	94,26,282	11,78,938	5,40,830	24·86	6,849
1886-87 . . .	66,96,849	17,49,152	28,12,035	86,791	1,13,44,827	1,10,82,590	93,33,438	97,26,901	13,55,689	3,93,463	24·98	7,097
1887-88 . . .	70,85,553	18,11,058	29,68,076	82,914	1,19,47,601	1,16,65,355	98,54,297	99,58,084	17,07,271	1,03,787 Surplus	25·02	7,263
1888-89 . . .	73,88,092	18,98,749	31,66,829	1,33,102	1,25,86,772	1,23,05,004	1,04,06,255	99,39,673	23,65,331	4,66,582 Surplus	25·43	7,533
1889-90 . .	75,39,968	19,51,452	32,31,025	78,977	1,28,01,422	1,25,01,060	1,05,49,608	1,04,42,947	20,58,113	1,06,661	25·39	8,103

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

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters, packets, &c.) from that year to 1872-73, and afterwards at a low privileged letter rate of one anna for 10 tolas (about 4 oz.).

Column 8.—The figures in this column show the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence detailed in the note regarding column 3.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1889-90.

on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the non-Postal Branches.]

RECEPTACLES OPEN END YEAR.		POSTAL LINES.					TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY.						ARTICLES FINALLY UNDELIVERED AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEAD LETTER OFFICES.		Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	EUROPEAN LETTERS.		Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers.
Letter boxes.	Village Postmen.	Railway.	Mail-cart, horses, camels, &c.	Runner or boat-lines.	Steamer Services, Sea and River.	Total mileage.	Letters. *	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money Orders.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 26.		Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s Steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s Steamers.	
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No.	£
							Three digits omitted in these five columns.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260	1,824	296	93	...	19,473						
...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392	2,629	463	133	...	29,618						
...	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	172	...	33,286						
...	...	No information available for this year.					33,863	3,772	492	173	...	38,302						
...	...	273	5,503	31,152	...	36,933	37,453	5,272	533	177	...	43,441						
...	...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	...	52,938						
...	...	711	5,862	32,765	...	39,338	42,637	5,262	564	268	..	48,733						
...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	292	...	48,490						
...	...	1,798	4,722	39,034	...	45,554	42,347	4,229	561	321	...	47,459						
...	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	341	...	49,702						
...	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	...	52,462						
...	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	...	56,968						
...	...	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	...	60,913						
...	...	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	...	59,849						
...	...	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	525	...	69,154						
...	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	...	75,987						
1,422	...	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867	6,165	764	736	...	84,534	...	...	...	...	...	73,110
1,608	...	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	694	1,127	...	85,689	...	...	...	...	...	69,150
1,835	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,636	6,840	675	1,409	...	89,561	...	...	430	...	...	68,110
2,299	...	5,368	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	...	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,072
3,554	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,762	605	1,336	...	109,235	1,035,440	·94	542	...	...	54,770
3,938	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,353	9,365	792	1,608	...	116,119	922,001	·79	610	...	...	57,170
4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	...	119,470	781,487	·66	633	...	...	53,125
5,454	1,950	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	...	122,541	691,261	·56	644	(a) 2,678,592	(a) 2,548,795	66,685
5,574	2,242	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963	115,089	10,909	909	1,827	...	128,826	667,170	·51	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	70,749
6,167	2,601	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,599	10,276	998	2,023	...	131,899	635,901	·48	...	2,362,213	2,873,319	71,051
6,426	2,702	8,606	3,042	32,284	14,308	58,240	128,567	11,251	1,074	2,085	...	142,977	658,068	·46	...	3,021,980	2,035,403	88,160
6,720	2,833	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,538	11,942	1,080	2,105	...	158,666	673,108	·43	...	2,797,421	3,138,473	71,051
7,190	3,241	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677	153,093	12,527	1,152	2,387	2,645	171,804	621,451	·36	...	3,243,047	3,170,128	70,000
7,936	3,670	9,901	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,204	165,553	14,076	1,312	3,113	2,566	186,620	578,606	·31	..	3,272,930	3,176,926	70,000
8,426	3,843	10,631	3,580	34,805†	14,520	63,536	179,480	15,848	1,286	3,691	3,035	203,340	608,967	·29	...	3,336,127	3,251,652	70,000
8,731	4,039	11,632	4,049	34,482	10,725	60,888	193,513	17,507	1,338	4,425	3,550	220,333	639,399	·29	...	3,531,071	3,429,865	70,000
9,056	4,253	11,862	4,227	35,281	11,117	62,487	211,983	20,342	1,476	5,119	4,163	243,083	672,076	·28	...	3,668,270	3,310,681	68,000
9,386	4,455	12,710	3,933	35,729	11,693	64,055	225,811	21,607	1,580	5,752	4,821	259,571	708,817	·27	...	3,752,148	3,633,664	68,000
9,704	4,725	14,043	3,963	36,471	12,483	66,960	238,692	21,833	1,621	6,740	5,512	274,398	707,362	·26	...	4,411,729	4,427,507	68,000
10,057	3,297	15,073	3,976	36,539	12,438	68,026	254,491	22,696	1,798	8,102	6,137	293,224	718,170	·24	...	4,416,392	4,569,876	50,000
12,993	3,690	15,720	3,980	39,189	12,224	71,113	271,359	23,287	1,882	8,701	6,759	311,988	776,602	·24	...	4,653,919	4,612,823	40,000

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

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

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

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

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

* Including post-cards from 1879-80.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLI 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 18th January, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Week ending 17th January, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 18th January, 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 17th January, 1891. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
24th Jan., 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	9,20,585	603	1,526	9,21,089	604	3,51,50,889	549	3,31,27,502	517	...	20,23,387
24th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,792	154	57	13,129	230	4,07,175	169	4,17,395	174	10,220	...
17th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly	141	14,052	100	141	9,345	66	3,49,458	62	3,34,015	59	...	15,443
24th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	347	57,284	165	585	78,452	134	14,93,109	115	24,97,312	104	10,04,143	...
17th ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	752	95,487	127	752	98,356	131	26,07,725	89	26,58,198	85	50,473	...
24th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	4,20,962	252	1,672	4,22,000	252	1,54,30,791	221	1,32,83,859	190	...	21,46,932
24th ditto	Southern Maratha	978	87,955	90	1,044	83,375	80	32,76,159	87	36,18,131	84	3,41,972	...
	Ditto, Mysore Section	296	19,434	66	296	28,955	98	7,97,102	73	10,00,098	80	2,02,996	...
17th ditto	Bengal and North-Western*	649	99,379	153	699	90,870	130	34,05,305	125	34,81,452	123	76,147	...
	TOTAL	6,418	17,23,930	269	6,772	17,45,571	258	6,29,17,773	242	6,04,17,962	215	...	24,99,811
	State Lines worked by the State.												
24th Jan., 1891	North Western	2,369	(*d*)5,26,864	222	2,395	(*e*)5,12,531	214	(*f*)2,30,18,144	225	(*e*)2,14,17,592	214	...	16,00,552
24th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,81,706	263	692	1,69,388	245	61,62,279	212	55,66,690	192	...	5,95,589
17th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	2,50,551	335	777	2,28,690	294	94,01,832	310	92,24,623	289	...	1,77,209
17th ditto	Bengal Central†	125	11,538	92	125	13,000	104	5,96,997	113	5,35,088	102	...	55,909
17th ditto	Nalháti	27	2,535	94	27	1,880	70	81,793	71	75,165	66	...	6,628
17th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	292	42	8	480	60	9,378	30	14,759	44	5,381	...
10th ditto	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	(*g*)...	...	(*h*) 48,554	41	(*i*)50,324	47	1,770	...
17th ditto	Burma (*j*)	553	1,07,150	194	556	1,25,110	225	36,57,221	158	40,70,748	176	4,19,527	...
	TOTAL	4,520	10,80,636	239	4,580	10,51,079	229	4,29,70,198	223	4,09,60,989	214	...	20,09,209
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
17th Jan., 1891	Great Indian Peninsula(*k*)	1,492	9,04,736	606	1,492	9,26,835	621	2,86,22,562	458	2,94,92,984	474	8,70,422	...
24th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,50,058	542	461	2,69,000	584	1,01,42,861	526	99,40,055	517	...	2,02,806
17th ditto	Madras	840	1,38,493	165	840	1,79,662	214	74,16,545	211	77,69,110	222	3,52,565	...
17th ditto	South Indian (*l*)	737	87,913	119	779	1,08,45	139	48,62,608	158	52,43,685	161	3,81,077	...
	TOTAL	3,530	13,81,200	391	3,572	14,83,948	415	5,10,44,576	345	5,24,45,834	352	14,01,258	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,468	41,85,766	289	14,924	42,80,598	287	15,69,32,547	261	15,38,24,785	248	...	31,07,762
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,18,25,712	136	7,96,67,736	128	...	21,57,976
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,51,06,835	125	7,41,57,049	120	...	9,49,786
	Assisted Companies.												
24th Jan., 1891	Tárakeshwar	22	5,178	235	22	4,976	226	2,16,912	232	2,16,032	231	...	880
17th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,271	79	67	4,627	69	2,81,907	105	2,77,926	104	...	4,071
10th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*g*) ...	...	(*h*) 3,68,400	115	(*i*)3,97,916	124	29,516	...
	TOTAL	89	10,449	117	89	9,603	108	8,67,309	124	8,91,874	128	24,565	...
	Native States Lines worked by Companies.												
17th Jan., 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	50,328	142	354	42,548	120	18,68,352	126	19,76,050	134	1,07,698	...
24th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,355	40	72	3,420	48	1,09,595	44	1,58,322	55	48,727	...
24th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	838	31	27	900	33	41,584	37	39,105	35	...	2,479
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	810	62	...	...	(*m*)34,145	71	34,145	...
	TOTAL	440	53,521	122	466	47,678	102	20,19,531	110	22,07,622	114	1,88,091	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
24th Jan., 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	6,758	63	108	9,351	87	(*n*)1,08,427	72	4,07,993	91	2,99,566	...
	Native States Lines.												
24th Jan., 1891	Jodhpore	332	24,086	73	334	25,173	75	10,30,223	86	12,12,631	87	1,82,408	...
24th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	124	6,540	53	124	9,600	77	2,78,540	54	2,94,335	57	15,786	...
17th ditto	Morvi	94	4,065	43	94	5,588	59	1,48,085	51	2,46,960	63	98,275	...
	TOTAL	550	34,691	63	552	40,361	73	14,57,457	73	17,53,926	76	2,96,469	...

(*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*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway from 1st April, 1889, to 18th January, 1890, and Rájpura-Bhátinda State Railway from 1st April to 12th October, 1889.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 11th January, 1890.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 10th January, 1891.
(*j*) Includes the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*k*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(*l*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*m*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890.
(*n*) 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,
The 12th February, 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

EXAMINATION OF PROBATIONERS IN THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT OF STATE RAILWAYS BEFORE FINAL APPOINTMENT.

Circular No. 1 Railway, dated Calcutta, the 9th February, 1891.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Ry., dated 10th October 1888.

Read also—

Public Works Department Circular No. 18 P.W., dated 24th November 1888.

Endorsement No. 98 E., dated 13th January 1891, from the Director General of Railways, forwarding letter No. 398 D.G., dated 12th December 1890, from the Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

RESOLUTION.—With reference to the orders issued in para. 5 (*g*) of Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Ry., dated 10th October 1888, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that an examination equivalent to the revised Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, laid down in Public Works Department Circular No. 18 P.W., dated 24th November 1888, may be considered sufficient for the language test required to be passed by probationers before final appointment to the Superior Traffic Department of State Railways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted on the margin, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 31st, 1891.

The weather during the week under review has been quieter and more settled than during the preceding week. The deep depression which crossed Northern India last week, had practically disappeared by the morning of the first day of the present week, though under the influence of a slight residual disturbance a few showers were reported from Bengal. Anti-cyclonic conditions of pressure and of wind prevailed throughout the Indian region, and these lasted throughout the whole week. Slight showers occurred in the Punjab on the 27th and 28th, but these seem to have been attributable to a disturbance in the upper atmosphere, as, beyond a slight barometric fall in the North-West, there was nothing in the observations at the earth's surface to account for the fall. In Southern India the weather was steadily fine. Towards the close of the week there occurred a steady continued barometric fall in the Punjab and Baluchistan, which, at this season of the year, is fairly conclusive evidence of the approach of a depression.

The chart of the 25th showed a high pressure area over North-West India with a large area of low readings over the Bay and off the West Coast, and relatively low readings over Bengal and Assam. Irregular winds were reported from Bengal, but elsewhere the normal anti-cyclonic circulation prevailed. Showers were reported from Quetta, Murree, Mussoorie, Cuttack and several stations in Bengal. The sky was clear or nearly so, except in Bengal. On the 26th the barometer was rising almost everywhere, and conditions were generally similar to those reported on the 25th, except that showers had ceased over Bengal and the wind over that province was steady from north. Slight showers were reported from Quetta and Jacobabad. On the following day the barometer was falling briskly at Quetta, in the south of the Punjab and at Murree, and a slight disturbance was in progress. A strong east-south-east wind was blowing at Murree with snow, rain was falling in Peshawar and Rawalpindi, and cloudy weather prevailed over North-West India. There was, however, no general change. On the 28th rain was reported from most of the Punjab stations and snow from Murree, but the distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds at the earth's surface were little changed. By the morning of the 29th the rain had ceased and the weather was everywhere fine. During the 30th and 31st the barometer fell steadily and rather briskly over Baluchistan and North-West India, but the change was not sufficient to alter the general distribution, which continued anti-cyclonic. Quetta received slight rain on both days, but generally throughout the Indian region the weather was fine and bright.

Temperature—Has exhibited considerable variations during the week. At first, accompanying the dispersion of the storm which affected the weather last week, the mean temperature was low throughout almost the whole of India. This depression of temperature gradually decreased as the week advanced, and

on the 29th was changed into an excess which lasted till the close of the week. The coldest day for the whole of India was the 25th, when all over the north-western and central parts of the country there was an average depression of about 5°.

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.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	Means.
Burma	+0·3	+1·5	+1·0	+0·2	+0·8	+1·0	+0·8	+0·8
Bengal	—0·7	—1·8	—2·0	—1·5	—0 6	+1·0	—0·3	—0·8
North-Western Provinces .	—6·2	—4·2	—2·5	—0·3	+3·4	+0·9	—1·1	—1·4
Punjab	—4·4	—1·3	—1·1	—1·4	—0·7	—2 2	—0·6	—1·7
Bombay	—1·9	+0·5	+2·2	+3·1	+2·4	+3·4	+2·9	+1·8
Central Provinces . . .	—5·4	—3·5	—2·6	—0 5	+0 9	+2·9	+1·9	—0·9
Guzerat and Central India .	—5·2	—5·6	—2·5	+1 8	+4·3	+5·0	+2·6	+0·1
Sind and Rajputana . .	—5 8	—5·2	—1 2	+2 5	+4·0	+1·4	+0·5	—0·5
Madras	+1·8	+2·4	+1·6	+1·3	+0·3	+0·5	—1·0	+1·0

The concluding column shows that, owing to the excess at the end and the deficiency at the commencement of the week being about equal, the mean variations for the whole period were small.

The maxima over North-Western and Central India on the 25th and 26th were about 10° below the normal, and generally throughout the week the day temperatures have been low, while the minima, on the contrary, have been higher than usual.

Rain.—As shown in the earlier paragraphs of this summary the total rainfall of the week has been slight and confined to a few divisions. In only four divisions, *viz.*, the Punjab Hill Districts, the Punjab North-West, the Punjab West, and Assam (Bhramaputra), has the average rainfall of the district exceeded one-tenth of an inch; in twelve other divisions rainfall occurred, but in amounts which gave an average fall of less than one-tenth of an inch; while in thirty-five divisions the rainfall of the week was absolutely *nil*. The rainfall in Bengal was due to the slight atmospheric disturbance resulting from the large storm which crossed Northern India last week, and the rainfall in North-Western and Central India to the feeble, disturbance which appeared in the north of the Punjab on the 26th to 28th. A few slight showers occurred over the Peninsula. The third column of the concluding table shows that the rainfall was in defect throughout.

The concluding column of the table shows the same distribution of the seasonal rainfall as was given last week.

The records of maximum falls show no amounts of importance. Maldah (Central Bengal) had one inch; Tarntaran (Amritsar) and Zaffarwal (Sialkote) had nearly one inch; Mansehra (Hazara) had one and a half inch, and Rambha (Ganjam) had one inch. These are the heaviest falls recorded.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 31st, 1891.			Rainfall data from January 4th to January 31st, 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, January 4th to January 31st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma.	Tenasserim	0	0·10	—0·10	0·14	0·10	+ 40
	Lower Burma	0	0·15	—0 15	0	0·17	— 100
	Central do.	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·08	—100
	Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·10	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·01	0 22	—0·21	0·01	0·58	— 98
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·38	—100
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·12	0·20	—0 08	0·42	0·73	+ 42
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·23	—0·23	0·01	0·51	— 98
	Central do.	0·06	0·16	—0·10	0 61	0·48	+ 27
	North do.	0·03	0·19	—0·16	0·42	0·54	— 22
	Orissa	0	0·21	—0·21	0	0·35	—100
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·22	—0 22	0·81	0·71	+ 14
	Behar (South)	0	0·19	—0·19	1·18	0·65	+ 82
	Do. (North)	0	0·22	—0·22	1·06	0·64	+ 66
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·03	0·72	+ 29
	Oudh (South)	0	0·16	—0·16	0.68	0·72	— 6
	Do. (North)	0	0·17	—0·17	1·00	0·82	+ 22
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·01	0·06	—0·05	0·48	0·59	— 19
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·15	—0·15	0·55	0·66	— 17
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·02	0·27	—0·25	1·57	1·25	+ 26
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·11	—0·11	1·70	0·74	+130
	Do. (Central)	0	0·26	—0·26	1·68	0·82	+105
	Do. (Submontane)	0·08	0·30	—0·22	4·13	1·55	+166
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·12	0·78	—0·66	4·22	3·79	+ 11
	Do. (North-West)	0·27	0·43	—0·16	4·17	1·75	+138
	Do. (West)	0·11	0·12	—0·01	1·20	0·57	+111
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·13	—0·13	0·14	0·34	— 59
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·62	0·20	+210
	Coorg	0	0	0	0·13	0 04	+225
	Mysore	0	0	0	0·04	0 29	— 86
	Konkan	0	0·05	—0·05	0 01	0·30	— 97
	Bombay—Deccan	0	0·01	—0·01	0·06	0·08	— 25
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0	0	0·01	0 11	— 91
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	—0·04	0·24	0·30	— 20
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·40	0·36	+ 11
	Do. do. (Central)	0	0·09	—0·09	0·28	0·52	— 46
	Do. do. (East)	0·01	0·07	—0·06	0 48	0·29	+ 66
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·03	—100
	Kattiawar	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·05	—100
	Sind	0·08	0·15	—0·07	0·57	0·40	+ 43
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·02	0·05	—0·03	0·46	0·40	+ 15
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·32	0·23	+ 39
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·39	0·28	+ 39
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·02	0·02	0	0·02	0·16	— 87
	Do. do. (A)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·17	—100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·03	0·09	— 67
	East Coast (Central)	0·02	0·09	—0·07	0·70	0·35	+100
	Do. (South)	0 01	0·05	—0·04	0·80	0·71	+ 11
	Madras (South)	0	0·21	—0·21	0·20	0·77	— 7

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *5th February, 1891.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 7th February.*—No rain. Standing crops suffering from want of rain or water in parts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, South Canara, and Malabar. Prices generally high, but steady. Prospects unchanged. Over 500 labourers employed on public works started last week in the most affected parts of Chingleput.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Standing crops, especially wheat, cotton, and oilseeds, damaged by locusts, blight, or excessive cold in parts of 10 districts; otherwise good. Prospects of late crops generally good. Preparation of land for next season progressing in two districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th February.*—No rain during the week except a few drops in Chumparun. *Rubbi* crops are generally very hopeful, and some of the earlier kinds are being harvested with good outturn. Prospects of *boro* or spring rice, which is being transplanted, are favourable. Sugarcane harvest is progressing and a fair outturn may be expected. Poppy is doing well, the collection of opium in the early-sown fields has begun. Tobacco is a promising crop, as also potatoes in the district of Rungpore. Price of common rice has remained almost stationary during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Heavy rain has fallen in Kumaon, and a slight shower is reported from Bareilly. The *rabi* and poppy crops are generally flourishing, and prospects are good, though frost has somewhat injured peas, gram, wheat, and *arhar* in a few districts. Supplies are ample, but prices have risen in four districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar and Delhi. Prices unsettled in Delhi, rising in five districts, and stationary elsewhere. Weeding of *rabi* crops in progress. Ploughing for *kharif* commenced in Hissar and Shahpur. More rain wanted in Delhi. Condition of standing crops reported good, except in Lahore where the wheat is said to have been attacked by wheat rust. Hail is reported from Amritsar, and frost from Ferozepore. Locusts appeared in parts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, and damaged the crops in the latter district. Crops are also slightly damaged by heavy rains in some villages of Lahore. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Delhi where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Weather cloudy in the Eastern Districts and Saugor. Rain is needed in the Rehli tahsil of latter district for the winter crops. Prospects elsewhere continue favourable. Prices stationary or falling.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th February.*—Reaping of paddy practically finished; threshing in progress everywhere, and completed in places. The estimated outturn is the same as last week, except in Thongwa, where after full enquiry an eighteen-anna crop is now expected instead of twenty annas shown last week. The price of paddy has risen slightly in six districts, and considerably in one, while in two it has declined.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Weather seasonable. Slight rain in the Lakhimpur district. Ploughing for summer paddy, gathering of mustard, and pressing of sugarcane continue.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Crops and prospects good. Outturn of harvest generally favourable. Want of rain felt in parts of the Tumkur district. Prices risen in two districts.

Threshing is still in progress in Coorg. Prospects unchanged.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Weather cold in Berar. Threshing of *kharif* crops almost completed. *Rabi* crop generally in good condition, and is being harvested. Fodder sufficient. Prices almost stationary. Land under preparation for ensuing *kharif* crops.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues. Standing *rabi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Crops in Western Malwa, Bhopawar, Goona, and Neemuch slightly damaged by frost. Prices of food-grains falling in Bundelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory. Harvests fair. Crops slightly damaged by frost in three Agencies. Cattle generally in good condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in eight Agencies; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th February.*—Weather continues fine. Prospects of winter crops generally 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. 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.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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. $\frac{11}{300-312}$, 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. $\frac{28}{1579-95}$, 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 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, 197,768. 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 155,320 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 R739 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 R342⅔ lakhs in 1889-90, and that of moveable property from R26¾ 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 R28⅘ 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 R33⅔ 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 R40¼ lakhs in 1886-87 to R52⅗ in 1889-90. Comparing the results of the last two years, the value of immoveable property increased from about R30⅓ lakhs to R42 lakhs, and that of moveable property from about R7⅗ lakhs to R10⅔.

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.

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.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	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	...
31st ditto	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
24th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	289	41	8	521	65	9,667	30	15,280	44	5,613	...
17th ditto	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	(*f*)...	...	(*g*) 49,437	41	(*h*)50,875	47	1,438	...
24th ditto	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	...
31st 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
31st 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.												
31st 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	4,995	61	2,86,620	104	2,82,253	103	...	4,367
17th 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
31st 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	115	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.												
31st 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	14,96,072	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*) Includes 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,
the 9th February, 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

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 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	...	...	...	...	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	16 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 10⅔	16 0	13 5⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12⅔	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 11
Khási and Jaintiá 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—																										
Goálpára	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
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	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	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 6½	10 6½	13 5½	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
Búga 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
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	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	11 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	...	...	9 6	9 6	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	15 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 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	...	...	17 1	17 12	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 6	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 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, cholam, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
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 3	15 12	...	...	13 2	12 9	17 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 3	21 0	21 0	21 4	21 0	15 12	15 12	168 0	168 0	10 8	10 3
Gya	15 0	15 4	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 8 to 17 4	16 4 to 17 4	23 8	22 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	19 6	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 6	21 0	23 0	...	18 0	130 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Shahabad	14 8	14 8	25 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 12	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	...	...	15 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	16 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	16 6	20 3	20 3	12 to 15 2	12 to 16 6	16 6 to 18 15	16 6 to 18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	20 3	20 3	21 7	15 2	16 6	164 0	151 8	10 6	10 1
Durbhunga	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	...	18 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	14 0	17 8	19 12	18 8	19 12	17 8	17 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	25 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Sarun	14 8	15 0	20 8	20 0	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	18 8	16 8	16 4	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Chumparun	16 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	...	18 0	19 0	21 0	21 8	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 4½	13 4½	15 7	16 0	9 12	9 12	15 11¼	15 11¼	16 13	17 1	15 11	15 7	...	11 6	15 3	14 8	16 4	16 8	17 14	17 14	17 14	17 14	120 0	120 0	10 2	10 6½
Ghazipur	14 13	14 13	17 6	17 6	7 1	7 1	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 5	16 12	18 0	25 12	25 12	12 14	15 7	18 0	17 6	19 5	18 0	17 6	15 7	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 0
Jaunpur	12 12	13 0	14 12	14 12	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 8	14 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	170 0	170 0	9 0	9 0
Allahabad	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	7 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	18 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	16 4	16 8	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	12 12	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 4	14 8	14 4	18 0	19 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 8	...	...	13 4	13 0	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Fatehpur	13 4	14 0	15 4	15 8	12 12	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	18 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamírpur	13 7	13 4	13 12	13 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	17 13	16 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	18 6	...	140 0	140 0	10 15	11 4
Jalaun	13 4	13 4	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	14 12	14 12	17 0	16 8	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	17 8	16 8	17 0	17 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	11 12
Etáwah	13 8	14 0	15 0	15 12	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	15 12	17 0	15 4	16 12	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	15 4	15 8	16 0	16 0	17 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	12 8	12 0	15 8	16 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	16 4	16 0	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 8	16 8	17 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Mainpuri	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 4	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 12	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 0
Etah	13 12	14 4	15 12	15 4	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	15 8	15 4	14 4	15 4	18 4	18 4	20 4	20 4	18 4	18 4	16 4	16 4	13 4	13 4	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 8	14 10	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 8	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	14 12	22 0	22 0	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 10
Jhánsi	15 8	15 8	17 12	17 12	7 12	7 12	13 0	12 4	20 4½	21 4	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	15 7	16 2	...	...	...	19 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	13 4	14 0	17 8	17 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 12	17 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 0	14 0	17 8	18 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 4	12 4	17 8	18 8	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	17 8	18 8	16 8	17 0	...	...	16 0	15 8	17 0	17 8	18 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 4
Bulandshahr	15 2	15 12	17 8	18 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 8	16 8	17 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 4	17 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	15 0	15 8	19 0	16 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	17 8	17 12	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 0	16 4	...	...	10 4	10 6	15 7	16 4	18 0	18 12	18 0	...	...	21 0	13 0	...	18 0	18 12	18 0	17 12	18 0	18 12	155 0	155 0	10 10	10 12
Azamgarh	13 4	12 14	14 12	14 12	8 14	8 14	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 2	16 4	16 4	12 8	12 8	177 8	177 8	9 3	9 3
Gorakhpur	13 8	13 8	15 4	14 6	9 7	9 0	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	18 0	14 6	12 8	12 8	14 6	14 6	15 4	15 4	16 3	16 10	140 0	140 0	9 10	10 0
Basti	13 12	15 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	28 0½	28 8½	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 12	13 12	17 8	17 8	8 8	8 8	13 4	14 8	17 8	16 12	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	16 8	16 8	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Budaun	13 12	12 12	16 4	15 8	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 4	16 4	15 0	15 0	14 4	...	...	15 8	17 8	16 4	16 0	17 8	17 4	10 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	13 2	13 11	20 0	18 12	11 4	12 8	13 12	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	16 8	17 8	19 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 14	10 14
Rohilkhand	15 2	15 7	15 0	15 0	8 2	8 2	13 2	13 2	16 14	16 14	15 0	15 10	...	18 12	13½ 12	14 6	15 10	15 15	17 8	17 8	16 14	16 14	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10
Kheri	15 12	16 0	18 0	18 12	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	17 12	17 8	16 8	16 4	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 0	18 0	18 12	18 12	17 8	17 8	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Fyzabad	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	20 8	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 12
Sitapur	15 0	15 4	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	18 0	21 0	21 8	15 8	18 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	20 8	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 12
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 15	15 15	25 0	23 2	8 9	8 2	11 4	10 10	23 2	23 2	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 6	23 2	25 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	16 5	16 5
Bánswára	21 4	22 8	...	25 0	8 2	8 12	15 0	16 4	...	31 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2	25 0	37 8	40 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	13 4½	17 15½	18 12	10 2½	9 12½	10 15	10 8½	19 14½	21 14	14 13½	15 10	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 4½	14 1	13 4½	14 13½	19 8½	21 1½	10 8½	11 5½	160 0	160 0	9 9	9 12½
Sirohee	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	16 0	16 0	21 12	21 12	...	...	8 4	8 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	13 8	14 0	18 8	19 8	4 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	20 8	15 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	19 0	20 8	...	...	80 0	90 0	12 0	13 0
Abu	13 0	13 2	19 0	18 0	6 4	6 4	8 0	7 8	...	...	14 8	13 12	20 0	20 0	14 0	13 12	20 0	20 0	10 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	14 0	14 8	18 12	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	19 4	19 4	14 12	15 0	‡	‡	...	‡	17 12	17 8	19 0	19 0	‖	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	23 0	23 0	27 0	32 0	10 0	9 8	11 8	10 0	34 0	35 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	31 0	31 0	10 0	9 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	18 8	18 8	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	30 0	30 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	15 15	15 9	23 14	23 14	7 15½	7 13½	12 1½	11 12½	27 12	26 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	26 9	24 14½	20 10½	20 14	30 15	29 0	11 12	11 12½	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 0
Tonk	16 5	17 12	21 5	22 8	8 8	9 8	10 8	23 12	24 8	30 13	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	21 8	19 10	18 12	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 4
Jeypore	14 4	15 0	20 4	20 12	4 12	4 12	8 0	8 4	21 0	21 8	18 8	18 8	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	17-0 to 19 0	17-8 to 19 0	21 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 0	16 5	20 0	21 14	11 4	13 4	12 8	18 12	18 12	23 2	19 1	20 0	...	...	16 4	18 8	17 12	20 0	...	...	21 14	21 4	200 0	200 0	11 4	13 4
Dholpur	14 1	14 3	18 11	18 11	8 10	8 7	10 9	10 2	18 10	18 12	18 4	19 8	...	...	15 12	14 10	17 3	17 3	...	21 15	22 9	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhurtpore	15 8	15 10	19 8	19 8	6 12	6 12	6 14	9 12	19 0	19 0	17 12	17 12	...	...	12 4	12 4	18 4	18 4	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	220 0	200 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	15 5	16 3	20 0	21 1	*8 0	10 2	10 2	20 11	22 2	18 8	19 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	18 11	19 13	21 13	22 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	17 4	17 4	23 0	23 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	20 15	19 8	19 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 12½	15 1½	19 8	19 5½	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	21 1	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 11½	20 10	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	§	§	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	13 12	13 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	...	...	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	14 8	14 8
Anádra	14 8	15 10	21 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	12 2	12 0
Shahpoora	18 0	15 0	22 12	22 0	7 12	7 8	10 8	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	24 4	24 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Western—																										
Jodhpore	14 6	11 8	15 0	15 0	6 4	5 0	7 8	6 0	15 0	14 8	16 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 7	10 12
Jeysulmere	11 10	11 6	...	...	8 0	7 12	10 6	10 6	19 6	16 4	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	13 0	13 4	...	...	2 14	2 14	6 6	7 0	...	...	17 12	17 13¾	...	...	...	...	17 4	15 12	...	...	8 7½	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	13 8	14 0	18 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 4	16 4	30 0	30 0	22 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	14 12	15 7	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	24 5	25 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	16 1½	17 10	25 4	27 2	28 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 8	19 8	21 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	...	...	20 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Goona	15 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 5½	14 5½	17 0	16 5	7 8	7 7	10 1½	10 1½	19 15	21 0	17 0	18 1½	...	...	14 14	15 15	12 8	12 12	23 6	24 3	12 14	13 9	149 0	149 0	11 15	11 15

* 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	19 0	19 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	†	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	100 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	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 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	20 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	90 0	13 2	13 0
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	23 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—																										
Siálkot	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	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
Mooltan	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
Bannu	21 0	22 0	43 0	41 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	40 0	43 0	28 0	29 0	8 0	9 0	38 0	38 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	17 0	18 0	††	††	110 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 0
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
Tháru 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 ½	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	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	...	16 0	8 8	9 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—																										
Karwar	12 8	12 8	...	...	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
Ratnágirí	11 13	11 13	...	...	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
Colába (Alibág)	8 2	8 0	...	...	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
Bombay	10 8	16 4	15 11	15 15	7 2	7 2	13 0	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
Tanna (Salsette)	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	16 8	15 8	...	...	13 8	13 0	80 0	76 0	14 0	14 0
Satara	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
Guserat—																										
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	...	...	14 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 9	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 8	12 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	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	9 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	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	16 4	17 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	28 13	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 3	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	8 0
Nágpur	17 13	18 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	22 8	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 5	16 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	124 0	124 0	10 3	10 3
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	14 12	...	...	14 5	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	13 8	...	...	15 0	12 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 0	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 1	20 1	21 7	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	20 11	21 7	130 0	130 0	9 2	9 2
Boláram	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
Chadarghat	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 sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1891—*concluded*.

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. S. Ch.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, common. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, common. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum Typhoideum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum Typhoideum*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.
Madras—														
Malabar Coast—														
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 5	10 14	11 13	11 13	...	...	*	*	21 14	21 14
S. Canara	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 14	11 2	13 13	12 13	...	...	*	*	19 5	21 13
South, central—														
Coimbatore	10 5	10 5	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	18 11	19 10	20 11	22 5	21 5	24 10
Nilgiris	8 8	9 14	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	20 0	19 5	15 6	16 13	18 11	20 3
Salem	10 3	11 2	...	...	10 5	10 13	13 3	13 3	21 6	22 5	23 13	26 3	26 8	29 2
Central—														
Bellary	15 6	15 6	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	29 6	28 13	25 6	24 6	29 2	29 2
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 3	11 13	12 6	13 0	27 5	27 5	21 10	22 10	30 2	28 2
Cuddapah	13 10	13 10	...	...	9 13	9 14	11 3	11 10	24 8	24 8	21 0	23 3	25 8	25 8
Kurnool	14 10	14 10	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 3	12 3	29 8	29 8	25 3	24 6	*	*
East Coast, north—														
Ganjam	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	*	*	30 0	*
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
Godavari	11 11	11 11	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	23 3	28 3	29 2	29 2
East Coast, central—														
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 3	13 3	18 6	18 6	17 3	17 3	26 13	26 13
Nellore	13 6	11 8	...	...	10 2	11 2	10 10	11 11	19 2	19 13	17 14	18 2	20 10	20 10
East Coast, south—														
Madras	11 2	11 0	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 13	10 14	18 11	18 11	17 3	17 3	22 6	22 6
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 11	11 11	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 5	10 5	23 11	23 11	20 10	20 10	23 14	23 14
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	*	*	23 2	23 14	22 5	23 5
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 13	13 13	*	*	24 11	27 10	25 11	28 5
Trichinopoly	10 14	10 10	...	...	10 5	9 11	10 11	10 3	*	*	19 2	20 5	21 0	22 5
Southern—														
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 6	10 6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Madura	9 13	9 13	...	...	10 14	10 8	11 6	11 0	*	*	14 11	17 10	20 3	21 11
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	26 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 0
Kolar	11 0	11 8	10 12	10 12	9 8	9 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0
Tumkur	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0
Hassan	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 2	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0
Kadur	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0
Shimoga	13 10	13 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 10	11 9	25 3	29 6	...	...	28 6	28 6
Chitaldroog	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	48 0	48 0
Coorg—														
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	29 0	28 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...

Districts	Salt. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Firewood. 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.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Gram, Chenna, Cholai, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Gram, Chenna, Cholai, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). 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.
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	11 11	11 11	136 2	136 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	13 5	14 3	128 13	128 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	12 11	12 11	133 11	133 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	10 2	11 0	274 3	274 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	13 2	13 2	186 10	186 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	11 14	11 14	97 3	97 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	11 5	11 5	97 3	97 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	12 3	12 3	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	11 11	11 11	138 14	138 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	10 11	10 11	114 3	114 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	11 11	11 11	116 10	116 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	12 0	12 0	243 0	243 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	13 3	13 3	140 14	140 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	12 13	12 13	93 5	93 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	13 0	13 2	108 14	105 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	12 6	12 6	122 8	122 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	11 5	11 5	160 10	160 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	11 5	11 5	209 0	209 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	12 14	12 14	145 13	145 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	12 3	12 3	143 6	143 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	15 3	15 3	58 5	58 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	13 10	13 10	121 8	121 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	10 0	10 4	102 0	102 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...
Bangalore	9 8	9 8	84 0	84 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...
Kolar	8 12	8 12	132 0	132 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...
Tumkur	9 0	9 0	340 0	340 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...
Hassan	8 0	8 0	72 0	72 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...
Kadur	9 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...
Shimoga	9 7	9 7	480 0	480 0	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...
Chitaldroog	8 8	8 0	320 0	320 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	...	...
Aden	32 0	32 0	65 5	65 5	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

* Not 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 Burma, 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	2¼
Peshawar—Lahore	4
Hazara—Hazara	2½
Shahpur—Mithalwana	4
	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

W. L. DALLAS,

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Simla, 12th February 1891.

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.

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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.								
	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.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Area in square miles.	Population.	No. of Registration Offices.	Average area in square miles to each Registration Office.	Average population to each Registration Office.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Madras	608,942	633,626	686,376	727,395	8,56,242	8,98,839	9,52,971	10,24,106	7,00,761	6,85,721	7,50,101	7,26,979	81·8	75·2	78·7	70·9	10,84,36,973	11,99,50,346	12,08,96,760	13,06,89,806	1,19,13,011	1,13,99,587	1,26,49,296	1,67,01,358	12,03,49,984	13,13,49,933	13,35,46,056	14,73,91,164	140,149	30,827,218	373	375	82,646
Bombay	112,412	134,788	146,304	154,326	3,23,326	3,91,298	4,25,763	4,41,809	2,49,146	2,42,723	2,41,744	2,47,344	77·0	62·0	56·7	55·9	6,08,45,162	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	124,352	16,454,414	249	499	66,081
Bengal	698,539	717,993	783,462	893,608	10,31,485	10,21,982	10,93,472	11,98,801	5,64,274	5,79,266	5,99,176	6,27,434	54·7	56·6	54·7	52·3	11,62,23,181	11,84,48,090	16,99,35,531	12,75,87,010	1,92,84,862	1,97,85,576	2,03,58,392	2,14,53,548	13,45,08,043	13,82,33,666	19,02,93,923	14,90,40,558	150,689	66,691,456	307	490	217,236
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	179,854	192,659	195,198	197,768	3,43,479	3,68,249	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	6,81,13,745	6,77,55,015	7,23,87,015	7,38,99,470	90,21,094	93,48,964	95,73,063	1,03,16,951	7,41,34,840	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	2,19,732	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	2,70,48,205	3,24,81,879	3,53,64,164	3,42,41,160	16,42,806	22,44,887	26,86,344	23,58,776	2,86,91,051	3,47,26,766	3,80,50,508	3,65,99,936	106,613	18,842,264	235	452	80,179
Central Provinces	25,695	27,545	27,383	28,676	78,166	83,000	95,546	1,00,697	40,791	42,706	43,209	40,298	52·1	51·4	45·2	40·0	83,13,574	91,83,079	93,85,321	95,59,083	6,54,571	5,57,257	4,73,320	6,57,183	89,68,145	97,40,336	98,58,641	1,02,16,266	86,501	9,839,818	82	1,054	119,997
Burma (Lower)	7,630	8,676	9,430	10,822	25,502	29,402	32,811	36,054	14,004	15,232	15,721	16,948	54·1	51·8	47·9	47·0	1,08,33,195	89,16,641	1,08,68,693	1,22,96,269	16,26,809	24,84,447	28,81,976	32,36,979	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	24,220	31,242	36,415	31,429	32,119	42,417	22,509	21,878	22,362	23,193	62·8	69·6	69·6	54·6	33,83,434	30,82,415	30,37,989	41,94,321	7,01,695	6,84,333	7,63,827	10,65,388	40,85,129	37,66,748	38,01,816	52,59,709	45,350	4,932,046	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	31·6	10,59,580	9,26,709	13,39,447	15,90,699	2,33,350	2,19,317	2,44,899	1,23,561	12,92,930	11,46,027	15,84,346	17,14,260	1,581	178,302	9	175	19,811
Hyderabad Assigned Districts (including Secunderabad)	25,778	27,046	28,380	32,570	58,029	61,527	64,134	73,455	37,280	38,293	39,693	41,016	64·2	62·2	61·9	55·8	57,71,929	62,17,352	67,39,131	77,73,537	3,30,872	5,41,990	3,88,254	4,27,301	61,02,801	67,59,342	71,27,385	82,00,838	17,711	2,672,673	62	285	43,107
Grand Total	1,753,405	1,843,593	1,983,540	2,156,329	29,48,694	31,10,573	33,09,337	35,35,363	19,22,765	19,33,985	20,24,233	20,11,141	65·2	62·1	61·1	56·8	40,55,28,978	43,30,70,825	50,40,27,605	47,80,05,166	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	53,63,10,975	8,55,248	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.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	8,81	61,03	20,58	90,42	5,40	39,86	3,69	48,95	1,01	1,11	1,72	3,84	3,14	10,40	11,51	25,05	1,32	3,56	13,64	18,52	19,68	1,15,96	1,35,64	51,14	1,86,78	1871-72
1872-73	9,95	57,90	22,76	90,61	4,65	37,28	2,98	44,91	89	1,04	1,73	3,66	3,23	10,13	9,25	22,61	2,51	4,21	23,24	29,96	21,23	1,10,56	1,31,79	59,96	1,91,75	1872-73
1873-74	8,86	56,58	18,46	83,90	5,39	39,74	3,13	48,26	1,11	85	1,02	2,98	3,20	11,79	11,47	26,46	2,70	4,05	18,25	25,00	21,26	1,13,01	1,34,27	52,33	1,86,60	1873-74
1874-75	9,76	65,37	15,03	90,16	5,63	40,48	3,68	49,79	95	76	1,25	2,96	3,10	11,38	11,09	25,57	2,12	5,74	11,68	20,54	22,56	1,23,73	1,46,29	42,73	1,89,02	1874-75
1875-76	10,49	62,56	15,89	88,94	5,92	36,48	4,01	46,41	1,13	90	1,08	3,11	3,65	11,58	9,40	24,63	3,12	4,21	20,07	27,40	24,31	1,15,73	1,40,04	50,45	1,90,49	1875-76
1876-77	10,84	54,88	15,17	80,89	6,93	35,18	94	43,05	1,23	65	25	2,13	4,49	10,10	5,88	20,47	3,47	4,43	15,25	23,15	26,96	1,05,24	1,32,20	37,49	1,69,69	1876-77
1877-78	12,12	68,56	16,89	97,57	7,19	41,50	99	49,68	1,61	79	40	2,80	4,75	7,87	1,85	14,47	4,10	5,22	12,01	21,33	29,77	1,23,94	1,53,71	32,14	1,85,85	1877-78
1878-79	10,99	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	29,92	1,07,87	1,37,79	38,48	1,76,27	1878-79
1879-80	10,33	50,89	11,32	72,54	7,98	33,47	1,90	43,35	2,64	62	25	3,51	4,28	7,71	6,43	18,42	5,71	5,73	18,99	30,43	30,94	98,42	1,29,36	38,89	1,68,25	1879-80
1880-81	10,89	50,57	12,41	73,87	7,24	46,61	2,07	55,92	4,10	1,06	21	5,37	4,39	8,86	6,38	19,63	3,98	6,81	22,70	33,49	30,60	1,13,91	1,44,51	43,77	1,88,28	1880-81
1881-82	10,88	45,03	14,51	70,42	8,41	40,14	1,53	50,08	3,17	1,09	32	4,53	4,18	8,20	3,95	16,33	5,89	6,73	26,24	38,86	32,53	1,01,19	1,33,72	46,55	1,80,27	1881-82
1882-83	11,82	14	15,42	27,38	8,49	—1,01*	1,53	9,01	2,87	4	49	3,40	4,46	4	3,14	7,64	6,54	7	31,09	37,70	34,18	—72*	33,46	51,67	85,13	1882-83
1883-84	12,03	24	15,79	28,06	8,96	48	1,30	10,74	3,08	4	46	3,58	4,19	7	4,63	8,89	6,43	12	23,96	30,51	34,69	95	35,64	46,14	81,78	1883-84
1884-85	10,48	29	11,48	22,25	9,03	30	1,66	11,08	3,28	5	50	3,83	4,02	6	4,12	8,20	6,39	5	16,71	23,15	33,20	84	34,04	34,47	68,51	1884-85
1885-86	11,17	26	13,28	24,71	9,89	48	1,08	11,45	3,57	6	76	4,39	4,20	10	3,06	7,36	5,26	6	26,33	31,65	34,09	96	35,05	44,51	79,56	1885-86
1886-87	11,52	39	10,89	22,80	10,23	46	1,36	12,05	4,44	9	80	5,33	5,41	17	4,31	9,89	8,13	13	23,36	31,62	39,73	1,24	40,97	40,72	81,69	1886-87
1887-88	10,72	43	14,31	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	42,60	1,07	43,67	44,59	88,26	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	45,62	10,98	56,60	35,75	92,35	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	45,43	13,84	59,27	46,18	1,05,45	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	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
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 16th February 1891.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 9.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 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 Summary of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 14th, 1891.

The anticyclonic conditions, consisting of a high pressure area in the north-west and low pressure areas over the south-west and south-east of the Peninsula and the south of the Bay, which were established at the close of last week, have prevailed uninterruptedly during the week under review. The intensity of these conditions has varied from day to day according to the variations in the height of the barometer in the northern and southern districts of India. Thus the barometric difference between Peshawar and Colombo on the 11th exceeded 0·55 inch, and on the 14th was only 0·3 inch; but though these variations occurred in the relative distribution, the general distribution remained undisturbed, readings being steadily highest in the north and lowest in the south. Accompanying this distribution there was during the early part of the week an abnormal northing in the wind directions throughout India. This northing was most marked on the 11th, when, as mentioned above, the barometric difference between the north and south was greatest. On this date, of the 113 plain stations the reports from which appear in the daily weather chart, no less than 60 had the wind from directions between north-west through north to north-east. Not only was the wind so very generally northerly, but the force was high, and hence the effects of the low temperatures which prevailed over Northern India, and more particularly over the hills on the northern frontier of India, were felt over a large part of the country. On the 12th much of this northing disappeared from the wind directions, and the aërial circulation settled down into that which is ordinarily associated with the distribution of pressure described above. This circulation

consists of a westerly and north-westerly current down the Gangetic plain, a northerly current over Bengal and the head of the Bay, and a north-easterly to easterly current over the central parts of the country, the Peninsula, Guzrat, and Sind.

Though throughout the week there occurred no change in the anticyclonic distribution of pressure and the charts showed no travelling vortices either in Northern or Southern India, the weather became suddenly disturbed on the 11th both over the Central Provinces and the south of Madras. On this date rain fell at Jubbulpore, Seoni, Nagpur, Pachmarhi, and Hoshangabad in the Central Provinces, and at Colombo, Negapatam, Salem, Cuddalore, Madras, Nellore, and Wellington in Southern India. On the next day, the 12th, the rainfall area over the Central Provinces contracted, while that over Southern India expanded and included the whole of the south of the Peninsula. On the 13th there was no change, but on the 14th the rainfall was less in both regions. On this day a few slight showers were also recorded in Lower Bengal. Throughout the week the weather in the north of the Punjab and in Beluchistan has been somewhat cloudy, and slight scattered showers have at times fallen.

Temperature has been low throughout the week over the greater part of the Indian region. There have been no well-marked waves of heat and cold passing across the country, as was the case last week, but the charts of mean temperature have exhibited a comparatively stationary and steady area of relative cold overlying the whole of the Indian region lying to the north of a line joining False Point and Bombay, and to the west of a line joining False Point and Gorakhpur. To the north and west of these lines the mean temperature was below the normal average and to the south and east above. The area of greatest depression of temperature was during the middle of the week over the Central Provinces, but both at the commencement and close of the week lay more to the westward over Central India and Rajputana.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal average of each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

TABLE A.

Temperature variations for week ending the 14th February 1891.

PROVINCE.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	Means.
Burma	+0·2	+2·9	+4·6	+4·0	+4·1	+3·8	+3·8	+3·3
Bengal	−7·4	−4·3	−2·4	−0·9	−0·2	+0·6	+1·9	−1·8
North-Western Provinces	−8·6	−7·6	−7·7	−6·5	−3·8	−2·8	−3·4	−5·8
Punjab	−7·8	−9·1	−9·3	−7·6	−8·0	−4·7	−3·6	−7·2
Bombay	−3·8	−4·5	−2·3	+1·1	+3·1	+4·1	+2·5	0
Central Provinces	−7·7	−8·8	−9·1	−3·8	−5·3	−0·2	−1·7	−5·2
Guzerat and Central India	−9·3	−9 5	−8·8	−6·2	−3·5	−3·9	−2·3	−6·2
Sind and Rajputana	−7·7	−8·8	−7·6	−7·5	−6·5	−7·0	−3·7	−7·0
Madras	+2·2	+2·5	+1·4	+3·9	+0·9	−0·8	−0·3	+1·4
Means for India	−5·5	−5·2	−4·6	−2·6	−2·1	−1·2	−0·8	−3·2

These figures show that Burma had an excessive temperature throughout the week; Madras an excess of temperature from the 8th to the 12th; Bengal an excess on the 13th and 14th; and Bombay an excess from the 11th to the 14th. In all the other Provinces the mean temperature was in defect throughout. The greatest deficiency was in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana where the average defect amounted to 7° for the week. The figures at the foot of the table show that for the whole of India the coldest day was the 8th when the mean deficiency equalled $5\frac{1}{2}$°; as the week advanced this deficiency steadily diminished, and at the close amounted to only 0°·8.

On the hills frost was experienced at night throughout almost the whole week, and during the first few days continued during the day also at some stations. The following is the record for the earlier days at:—

		8th. °	9th. °	10th. °
QUETTA	Min.	19·8	21·8	18·8
	8 A.M.	22·8	24·3	21·3
	Max.	38·5	38·5	41·5
MURREE	Min.	22·2	20·2	21·7
	8 A.M.	23·7	23·2	25·2
	Max.	35·1	35·6	32·6
SIMLA	Min.	22·2	21·8	25·4
	8 A.M.	24·3	24·4	27·0
	Max.	30·5	35·2	39·7

The weather on the plains of North-Western India was during these days relatively to the normal as cold as that on the hills, and frost was reported from many stations.

Rain.—The principal rainfall of the week occurred over the south of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, but scattered showers occurred in many districts of India. Hence the table at the close of the Summary shows a fairly general fall of rain. Twenty-six of the rainfall divisions report no rain, and twenty-five report rain in greater or less amount. The regions where absolutely no rain fell include Arrakan, East, Central, and North Bengal, Cachar, Behar, the North-Western Provinces, the south, central, submontane and western divisions of the Punjab, Rajputana, Guzerat, Kattiawar, the Konkan, Coorg, Hyderabad, and the Circars. The rainfall region includes the greater part of Burma, the Assam Valley, the divisions around the head of the Bay, the hill and north-western divisions of the Punjab, the south-west and south of the Peninsula, and the Central Provinces with Khandeish. Of the twenty-five divisions which recorded rainfall, 16 had over the average amount, the greatest excess being in South Madras, where it exceeded one inch.

The seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the rainfall since the beginning of January, is generally equal to or in excess of the average, except in Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, Western India, and the North Circars.

The record of maximum falls shows some large amounts both in Central and Southern India. The following are the principal falls:—

Division.	Station.	Inches.
Salem	Harur	1·79
Nilgiris	Cunoor	3·80
Nellore	Kavaly	2·40
North Arcot	Palur	1·90
South Arcot	Tendivunken	2·05
Tanjore	Narrilam	3·25
Trichinopoly	Ariyalur	3·09
Madura	Dindigul	3·09
Tinnevelly	Ambasamudram	3·15
Akola	Zalgaon	2·53
Buldana	Malkupur	2·10
Ellichpur	Sudder	3·09
Seoni	Laknudon	1·74
Mandla	Sudder	1·95

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending February 14th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from January 4th to February 14th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 4th to February 14th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0·10	0	+0·10	0·65	0·31	+ 20
	Lower Burma	0·08	0	+0·08	0·08	0·24	— 67
	Central do.	0·11	0	+0·11	0·11	0·11	0
	Upper do.	0·02	?	?	0·02	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·10	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·39	—0·39	0·02	1·22	— 98
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·44	—0·44	0·01	0·99	— 99
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·01	0·39	—0·38	0·47	1·36	— 65
	Deltaic Bengal	0·04	0·28	—0·24	0·05	1·16	— 96
	Central do.	0	0·24	—0·24	0·01	0·91	— 33
	North do.	0	0·18	—0·18	0·42	0·76	— 45
	Orissa	0·01	0·33	—0·32	0·01	0·91	— 90
	Chota Nagpur	0·17	0·22	—0·05	0·98	1·20	— 18
	Behar (South)	0	0·12	—0·12	1·18	0·90	+ 31
	Do. (North)	0	0·21	—0·21	1·06	0·92	+ 15
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·16	—0·16	0·93	0·97	— 4
	Oudh (South)	0	0·06	—0·06	0.68	0·84	— 19
	Do. (North)	0	0·13	—0·13	1·00	1·07	— 7
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·48	0·74	— 35
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·12	—0·12	0·60	0·83	— 28
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·39	—0·39	1·78	1·81	— 2
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·09	—0·09	1·76	0·89	+ 98
	Do. (Central)	0	0·17	—0·17	1·72	1·16	+ 48
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·41	—0·41	4·35	2·24	+ 94
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·09	0·94	—0·85	5·35	5·40	— 1
	Do. (North-West)	0·20	0·40	—0·20	5·68	2·68	+112
	Do. (West)	0	0·08	—0·08	1·84	0·83	+122
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·21	0·07	+0·14	0·35	0·42	— 17
	Madras (South Central)	0·86	0·03	+0·83	1·48	0·26	+469
	Coorg	0	0·01	—0·01	0·13	0·05	+160
	Mysore	0·02	0	+0·02	0·06	0·30	— 80
	Konkan	0	0	0	0·01	0·31	— 97
	Bombay—Deccan	0·08	0·04	+0·04	0·14	0·12	+ 17
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·07	0·02	+0·05	0·08	0·13	— 38
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·80	0·03	+0·77	1·04	0·33	+215
	Central Provinces (West)	0·44	0·07	+0·37	0·84	0·49	+ 71
	Do. do. (Central)	0·59	0·12	+0·47	0·88	0·70	+ 16
	Do. do. (East)	0·35	0·27	+0·08	0·83	0·56	+ 48
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·07	—100
	Kattiawar	0	0·02	—0·02	0·05	0·10	— 50
	Sind	0·02	0·02	0	0·64	0·49	+ 31
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·01	0·05	—0·04	0·47	0·47	0
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·32	0·25	+ 28
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·39	0·29	+ 34
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·15	—0·15	0·02	0·34	— 94
	Do. do. (A)	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·21	—100
	Madras (Central)	0·09	0	+0·09	0·12	0·09	+ 33
	East Coast (Central)	0·53	0·04	+0·49	1·23	0·39	+215
	Do. (South)	1·33	0·07	+1·26	2·13	0·82	+160
	Madras (South)	1·25	0·11	+1·14	1·45	1·10	+ 32

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *19th February, 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 21st February.*—Rainfall fair in the Nilgiris, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, portions of Ganjam, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore and Malabar, no rain in Kistna, Nellore, the Ceded districts, Kurnool and Madras; slight elsewhere. Prospects somewhat improved. Exceptional demand for employment is confined to the northern portions of the Chingleput district and adjacent villages of the Kalahasti zemindari. About 1,031 people are employed on works in the Ponneri taluk of the Chingleput district. Prices rising in Ganjam, Gadavari, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Malabar; falling in Bellary, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly; elsewhere generally stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Rain in parts of Sind, Deccan, and Karnatak slightly damaging crops in four districts. Standing crops especially cotton and wheat damaged by blight, frost or insects in parts of eight districts; otherwise good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th February.*—The weather was unsettled and rain fell generally during the latter part of the week. In some districts the rain was accompanied by hail and did some injury to the *rabi* and poppy crops; otherwise the prospects of these crops are good. The *rabi* crops are maturing, and some of them are being gathered. Extraction of opium is in progress. Sugar manufacture is proceeding with fair results. Tobacco is a promising crop. *Boro* or spring rice is still being transplanted, and the young plants are doing well. Lands are being prepared in some districts for the cultivation of early rice and other autumn crops. Price of rice remains almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Unsettled weather at close of week, with showers and hail in a few districts. Extent of damage by hail not yet known, the crops are otherwise doing well and approaching maturity. In Banda harvesting has begun. Poppy extracting too has commenced. Supplies are ample, but prices are rising nearly everywhere. Export of grain is reported from Meerut.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Lahore and Shahpur. Prices stationary in Hissar; falling in Peshawar, and rising elsewhere. Ploughing for *kharif* crops in progress in some districts. Standing crops generally in good condition and thriving. Crops are reported to have been slightly damaged by insects in Delhi, parts of Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan, by hail in Umballa and by frost in Lahore. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Delhi and parts of Mooltan where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Weather occasionally cloudy with slight showers. Some damage has been done in places to wheat and linseed by recent rain and cloudy weather; but winter crops are on the whole in good condition, and are being harvested. Prices stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st February.*—Threshing nearly completed. Transplanting of dry weather paddy in Upper Burma in progress. Price of paddy has risen slightly in several districts, and considerably in Yew, but is stationary elsewhere.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall slight but general. Ploughing for summer paddy and crushing of sugarcane progressing. Harvesting of mustard continues.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Crops and prospects good, except in parts of the Tumkur district where the water-supply in tanks is diminishing. Paddy sown in parts. Outturn of crops harvested is generally favourable. Prices slightly risen in the Kolar district.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Thrashing of rice not completed. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Average rainfall moderate in Berar. Threshing of *jowari* nearly completed. Land for next *kharif* crops under preparation. Reaping and threshing of *rabi* continued. Gram and wheat have suffered from rain and hail in two taluks of the Basim district. Prices almost stationary. Fodder sufficient except in Ellichpur taluk.

Rainfall in Hyderabad during the week injured the standing crops. Weeding of *tabi* crops commenced, yield of *tabi* crops estimated at 12 annas in the rupee. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Standing crops in parts of Gwalior reported to be damaged by frost and hail. Prices of food-grains high in Bhopal, and rising in Neemuch.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th February.*—Standing crops satisfactory generally, but damaged by frost in six Agencies. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four Agencies and Ajmere. Prices steady in some places, but rising and fluctuating in others.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th February.*—Weather cloudy, with slight showers. Potatoes are being sown. Prospects of crops good, but food-grains are becoming dear in the Katmandu bazaar.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

No. 31-I., dated Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1891.

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

Read—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Rajputana for the year 1889-90, forwarded with letter No. 2963 S., dated 29th October 1890, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS.—The year 1889-90 was again not a favourable one for the crops in Rajputana owing to insufficient supply of water in the tanks. The average rainfall in the Ajmere District was 21·44 inches, or more than that of the previous year by 2·26 inches, and in the Merwara District it was 16·83 inches, or less than in 1888-89 by 3·40 inches.

2. The Capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 310 on Suspense Account. The total Capital expenditure on the three groups of tanks to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 16,46,681.

3. The following statement shows the actual financial results of the year under review as given in the Revenue Accounts :—

Tanks in	Total Capital outlay to end of year, including indirect charges.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital at end of year.
		Irrigation revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ajmere Sub-Collectorate .	8,78,869	51,759	1,833	53,592	38,877	1,841	40,718	12,874	1·46
Beawar „ „ .	6,31,668	47,549	1,578	49,127	10,985	478	11,463	37,664	5·96
Todgarh „ „ .	1,36,144	24,708	124	24,832	5,688	238	5,926	18,906	13·88
Total .	16,46,681	1,24,016	3,535	1,27,551	55,550	2,557	58,107	69,444	4·22
Figures for 1888-89 .	16,46,371	1,26,142	3,875	1,30,017	63,240	2,718	65,958	64,059	3·89

The irrigation revenue collected was made up as follows :—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates directly paid	12,879	13,093
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,11,137	1,13,049
TOTAL .	1,24,016	1,26,142

The share of enhanced land revenue is made up of water-rates, share of well assessments, and the difference between dry and wet rates which are collected with the land revenue.

The decrease, *viz.*, Rs. 2,466, in the actual collections of the year, as compared with those of the preceding year, has not been explained.

4. The revenue assessed for the year is compared in the following table with the area irrigated. The decrease in the assessment of irrigation revenue from the crop rate tanks was due to a smaller area having been assessed owing to insufficient supply of water in the tanks, and the increase in the assessment on variable tanks was due to enhanced rates being levied for both crops during the year :—

Sub-Collectorate.	Irrigation revenue assessed.	AREA.			Assessment per acre.
		Irrigated.	Protected.	Total.	
	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Ajmere	57,224	11,779	5,442	17,221	3·32
Beawar	43,198	8,515	5,535	14,080	3·09
Todgarh	23,813	2,867	1,602	4,469	5·33
Total for 1889-90 .	1,24,535	23,191	12,579	35,770	3·48
Total for 1888-89 .	1,25,201	27,631	8,369	36,000	3·48

It is not clear whether the irrigation revenue assessed relates to the area actually irrigated only, or includes the area protected as given in Statement I. E. This should be explained in submitting the report for the current year. Of the irrigated area, 11,635 acres were cultivated under the kharif and 11,556 acres under the rabi crop. There was less irrigation both in the kharif and rabi crops of 1890 than in those of the preceding year owing to deficiency of water. No remissions were, however, granted.

5. The following table shows the distribution of the working expenses :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance and Repairs	36,654	30,821	5,833
Establishment	26,202	24,832	1,370
Tools and Plant	384	—103	487
Leave and Pension allowances	2,718	2,557	161
Total .	65,958	58,107	7,851

It is satisfactory to notice that there has been a decrease in the working expenses of Rs. 7,851, as compared with the figures of the previous year. The cost of working expenses per acre irrigated was Rs. 1·62 as compared with Rs. 1·83 per acre in the preceding year.

The establishment charges were divided as follows :—

	Rs.
Direction	3,082
Executive	13,916
Civil Officers	7,834
	24,832

The outlay on new works and repairs was Rs. 2,837 and Rs. 27,984, respectively. The greater number of the larger tanks had been repaired during the preceding year.

6. Some information as regards the experimental cutting of crops is furnished in the Report. The highest produce per acre for wheat crop was 22 maunds of grain and 40½ maunds of straw. The value of these were, respectively, Rs. 55 and 10, and the expenditure is put down at Rs. 18 per acre, leaving a profit to the cultivator of Rs. 47. The difference between these figures and those furnished in the previous year's report is considerable.

7. The report has been correctly prepared, but no notice appears to have been taken of the remark made in para. 7 of last year's Review regarding a sketch map. The attention of the Agent to the Governor General and the Chief Commissioner is again invited to this.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information and guidance.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department and to the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Also that the Review be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, for information.

C. VINCENT.
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Civil Works—Irrigation.

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1890.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals for the half-years ending 30th September 1890 and 1889.

	Demand.		Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.								
Tollage.							Grains	25,149	75,202	1,00,351	7,261	1,14,380	1,21,641								
Private boats	757	4,967	4,650	1,073	3,947	3,510	Cotton	...	3,317	3,317	...	8,427	8,427								
Government boats	...	521	521	...	535	535	Oil-seeds	607	12,952	13,559	1,929	12,899	14,828								
Rafts	...	804	804	...	855	855	Salt	982	1,831	2,813	1,360	14,008	15,368								
Carrying operations.							Metals	5,219	1,687	6,906	9,121	5,322	14,443								
Boating (Government)	...	132	132	...	1,525	1,525	Building materials	9,58,865	91,561	10,50,426	3,02,484	3,51,095	6,53,579	64,774	50,506	2,869,235	2,767,656	9,13,183	11,43,456	125	132
Fines and sundries	...	5	5	...	7	7	Miscellaneous goods	22,776	47,351	70,127	16,311	59,484	75,795								
Ground-rent	...	1,242	1,242	...	1,284	1,284	Firewood	11,516	1,67,942	1,79,458	24,265	1,28,628	1,52,893								
							Bamboos	275	1,96,551	1,96,826	310	1,39,218	1,39,528								
							Timber	4,881	1,30,633	1,35,514	374	1,70,074	1,70,448								
							Miscellaneous timber	250	3,351	3,601	1,498	6,405	7,913								
							Logs	170	268	438	...	560	...								
*Total	757	7,671	7,354	1,073	8,153	7,716	Total	10,30,690	4,88,143	15,18,833	3,64,913	10,09,950	13,74,863								

Allahabad:
The 16th January 1891.

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

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Agra Canal for the half-years ending 30th September 1890 and 1889.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of crops.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.								
Tollage.							Grains	...	30,150	30,150	1,200	45,900	47,100								
Private boats	...	886	886	...	1,493	1,493	Cotton	...	...	...	...	250	250								
Government boats	...	78	78	...	181	181	Oil-seeds	...	...	...	100	3,180	3,280								
Rafts	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Carrying operations.							Metals	...	600	600	...	950	950								
Boating (Government)	...	832	832	...	1,872	1,872	Building materials	30,555	5,300	35,855	2,24,065	1,050	2,25,115	4,478	13,838	193,716	532,597	74,754	2,28,105	72	187
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous goods	3,225	1,690	4,915	760	41,210	41,970								
Ground-rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	Firewood	11,850	34,675	46,525	44,650	12,200	56,850								
							Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Poles and Timber	...	3,050	3,050	...	1,200	1,200								
							Miscellaneous Timber	...	800	800	...	...	...								
Total	...	1,796	1,796	...	3,546	3,546		45,630	76,265	1,21,895	2,70,775	1,05,940	3,76,715	4,478	13,838	193,716	532,597	74,754	2,28,105	72	187

Allahabad,
The 16th January 1891.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1891.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Jamaica.			Demerara.			Natal.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	26	23	49	11	8	19	13	11	24	50	42	92
From 2 to 10 years	80	51	131	50	34	84	46	26	72	176	111	287
„ 10 to 20 „	90	35	125	44	28	72	31	11	42	165	74	239
„ 20 to 30 „	494	183	677	209	125	334	237	104	341	940	412	1,352
„ 30 to 40 „	60	41	101	24	12	36	7	1	3	113	60	173
„ 40 to 50 „	3	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	3	5	2	7
Above 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	753	334	1,087	338	207	545	358	160	518	1,449	701	2,150
			40·18 women per every 100 men.			59·56 women per every 100 men.			41·13 women per every 100 men.			

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

	Jamaica.			Demerara.			Natal.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Orissa	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Western Bengal	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Central „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Cachar	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Behar	107	57	164	24	23	47	13	10	23	144	90	234
North-Western Provinces	445	220	665	225	161	386	206	108	314	876	489	1,365
Oudh	163	53	216	85	20	105	132	42	173	379	115	494
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	10	...	10	2	...	2	1	...	1	13	...	13
Nepaul and Native States	23	4	27	1	3	4	...	6	6	30	7	37
Mixed Bombay and Madras	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Grand Total	753	334	1,087	338	207	545	358	160	518	1,449	701	2,150

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

	Jamaica.			Demerara.			Natal.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Brahmins and high castes	93	30	123	5	4	9	...	44	59	142	49	191
Agriculturists	281	115	396	128	69	197	170	63	233	579	247	826
Artisans	44	14	58	30	10	40	18	11	29	92	35	127
Low castes	202	121	323	133	105	238	123	59	182	458	285	743
Musulmans	133	54	187	42	19	61	3	12	15	178	85	263
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	753	334	1,087	338	207	545	358	160	518	1,449	701	2,150

Memorandum.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	1,271	616	1,887
2. Musulmans	178	85	263
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	1,449	701	2,150

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of December, 1890.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.												
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	Total.
Cotton, raw—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta	...	...	...	2,626	92,483	2,231	...	...	135	3,177	...	...	1,00,652
Bombay Town	394	3,13,082	...	...	1,75,331	5,279	26,404	1,88,983	...	80,099	2,219	...	7,91,791
Karachi	...	...	15,414	...	...	6,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,402
Total	394	3,13,082	15,414	2,626	2,67,814	14,498	26,404	1,88,983	135	83,276	2,219	...	9,14,845
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	81,533	36,170	32,732	308	...	...	288	...	...	1,51,031
Bombay Town	...	1,84,184	...	...	11,578	36,761	7,49,785	36,152	...	82,568	165	...	11,01,193
Karachi	...	...	3,18,283	...	...	5,87,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,05,498
Total	...	1,84,184	3,18,283	81,533	47,748	6,56,708	7,50,093	36,152	...	82,856	165	...	21,57,722
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	3,66,574	67,314	...	4,493	...	225	750	...	...	4,39,356
Bombay Town	...	49,885	...	...	1,394	...	66,547	63,255	...	15,523	29,343	...	2,25,947
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Total	...	49,885	...	3,66,574	68,708	50	71,040	63,255	225	16,273	29,343	...	6,65,353
Indigo*—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	42,907	7,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,039
Total	...	...	...	42,907	7,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,039
GRAND TOTAL	394	5,47,151	3,33,697	4,93,640	3,92,402	6,71,256	8,47,537	2,88,390	360	1,82,405	31,727	...	37,87,959

* The imports of indigo into Bombay Town and Karachi are not returned.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.,
The 24th February, 1891.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1890.

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Burma—			
Tenasserim—			
Mergui	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	10 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst	25 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0
Pegu (deltaic)—			
Pegu	12 8 0	10 0 0	15 0 0
Rangoon	10-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0
Thôngwa	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Bassein	15-0 to 22-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 37-0
Pegu (inland)—			
Shwegyin	20 0 0	12 0 0	20-0 to 25-0
Tharrawaddy	20-0 to 25-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	17 8 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	12 0 0	14 0 0	40 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Upper Burma—			
Mandalay	12 0 0	16 0 0	18 [illegible]
Arakan—			
Sandoway	15 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0
Kyaukpyu	10 0 0	14 0 0	25 0 0
Akyab	15-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20-0
Assam—			
Surma—			
Sylhet	5 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	11-0 to 30-0
Cachar	7 8 0	8 0 0	14-0 to 20-0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	8-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 35-0
Garo Hills	5-10 to 7-8	7-8 to 12-0	20-0 to 40-0
Brahmaputra—			
Goálpára	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 60-0
Kámrúp	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	12-0 to 20-0
Darrang	5-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	6-0 to 40-0
Nowgong	7-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0
Sibságar	8-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 40-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 12-0	14-0 to 40-0
Bengal—			
Eastern hill tracts—			
Chittagong Hill Tracts	12 0 0	...	20 0 0
Hill Tipperah	..	...	...
Nágá Hills	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	20-0 to 40-0
Eastern—			
Backergunge	7 8 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
Noakholly	7-8 to 10-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
Chittagong	10 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
Tipperah	7-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 15-0
Dacca	6-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 20-0
Mymensingh	7-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 8-0	12-0 to 30-0
Deltaic—			
Khoolna	7-8 to 9-6	7-0 to 8-0	12-0 to 25-0
24-Pergunnahs	9-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 20-0
Midnapore	7 8 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 10-0
Howrah	7-8 to 15-0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 25-0
Calcutta	8 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hooghly	7 15 6	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 30-0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	7 8 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Jessore	7 8 0	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 15-0
Furreedpore	7 8 0	8 0 0	10-0 to 20-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1890—*continued.*

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal—*continued.*			
Central—			
Bankoora	7-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 16-0
Burdwan	8 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Beerbhoom	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 12 0
Moorshedabad	5-10 to 7-8	5 0 0	10-0 to 20-0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	3-12 to 4-0	5 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Pubna	5-0 to 6-8	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 20-0
Bogra	6-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 20-0
Rajshahye	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 16-0
Maldah	7 8 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 12-0
Northern—			
Rungpore	6-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 20-0
Dinagepore	7 8 0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
Jalpáiguri	7 8 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Darjeeling	6 0 0	8-0 to 9-0	11-0 to 30-0
Orissa—			
Pooree	7 8 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 11-4
Cuttack	4 11 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Balasore	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0
Chota-Nagpur—			
Singbhoom	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Manbhoom	4 3 6	5 0 0	9-6 to 15-0
Lohardugga	3 4 6	4-0 to 5-0	4-11 to 12-4
Hazáribágh	4 8 0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0
Behar, south—			
Monghyr	5 10 0	3-0 to 4-0	7-8 to 15-0
Gya	2-8 to 3-0	3-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 8-0
Patna	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	7-0 to 8-0
Shahabad	4-0 to 5-8	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0
Behar, north—			
Purneah	5-10 to 6-9	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 16-0
Bhágalpur	3-12 to 4-11	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 11-4
Durbhunga	3-12 to 5-10	3-0 to 4-0	3-12 to 9-6
Mozufferpore	3-0 to 5-0	3-0 to 4-8	5-0 to 10-0
Sarun	3-12 to 7-8	4-0 to 7-0	6-9 to 10-0
Chumparun	3-8 to 3-12	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0
N.-W. Provinces—			
Eastern—			
Mirzapur	3 12 0	4 11 0	7 8 0
Benares	4 0 0	4 8 0	6-12 to 8-11
Ghazipur	2 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	5 0 0	4-0 to 7-8
Allahabad	4 8 0	5 0 0	12-8 to 15-0
Central—			
Bánda	3 2 0	5 0 0	8-7 to 9-6
Fatehpur	2 13 0	4 0 0	6-0 to 8-0
Hamírpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	6-0 to 7-0
Jalaun	3 8 0	5 0 0	6-0 to 8-0
Cawnpore	4 0 0	4 8 0	10 0 0
Etáwah	4 4 0	5 0 0	9 8 0
Farukhabad	4 12 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Mainpuri	4 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Etah	3 8 0	5 0 0	6-0 to 10-0
Western—			
Lalitpur	3 8 0	5 0 0	7-0 to 10-0
Jhánsi	3 12 0	5 8	10 0 0
Agra	4-0 to 5-0	...	9-0 to 10-0
Muttra	4 11 0	5 0 0	9-4 to 10-0
Aligarh	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
Bulandshar	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0
Meerut	5 8 0	5 8 0	5-8 to 13-8
Sub-montane—			
Ballia	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Azamgarh	3 12 0	5 10 0	7-0 to 7-8
Gorakhpur	3 12 0	4 8 0	7-8 to 9-6
Basti	3 12 0	4 8 0	12 0 0
Sháhjahánpur	2 8 0	4 12 0	8-0 to 8-12
Budaun	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Philibhít	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1890—*continued.*

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*			
Sub-montane —contd.			
Bareilly	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Moradabad	2 13 0	4 8 0	7-8 to 9-6
Tarái	5 0 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Bijnor	4 11 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Muzaffarnagar	4 0 0	4 8 0	6-0 to 12-0
Saháranpur	5 1 0	5 0 0	9-0 to 10-0
Dehra Dún	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Kumaun	6 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 11-0
Garhwál	5 10 0	5 0 0	11-0 to 12-8
Oudh—			
Southern—			
Partabgarh	3 0 0	4 0 0	6-0 to 7-0
Sultanpur	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Rae-Bareli	3 8 0	4 4 0	7-5-7 to 7-8
Unao	4 0 0	4 8 0	9 4 0
Lucknow	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Hardoi	3 12 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Northern—			
Fyzabad	2 13 0	3 12 0	7-8 to 9-6
Barabanki	3 12 0	4 0 0	6-0 to 8-0
Gonda	2 12 0	3 4 0	6-8 to 8-0
Bahraich	3 0 0	4 8 0	5-0 to 10-0
Sitapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Kheri	4 0 0	4 8 0	7-0 to 7-8
Rajputana—			
Eastern—			
Partábgarh	7 8 0	5 10 0	15-0 to 16-14
Bánswára	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 to 18-12
Meywar (Oodeypore)	4-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	22-0 to 35-0
Sirohee	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Erinpura	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	3-12 to 4-10	5-10 to 7-8	7-8 to 15-0
Abu	7 8 0	7 0 0	18 0 0
Kishengurh	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	4-11 to 15-12
Boondee	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 8-0
Jhallawar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 30-0
Tonk	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Jeypore	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-4
Kerowlee	4 0 0	...	6-0 to 8-0
Dholpur	3-12 to 4-11	...	7-8 to 10-5
Bhurtpore	4 0 0	...	5-8 to 7-0
Ulwur	4-0 to 4-8	3-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0
Deoli Cantonment	3-12 to 5-10	...	7-8 to 9-6
Nusseerabad Ganntonment	6 8 0	7 8 0	10-0 to 12-8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	4 9 0	9-6 to 15-0
Balmer	5 8 0	...	11 8 0
Anádra	7 8 0	6 0 0	...
Shahpoora	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Western—			
Jodhpore	6 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0
Jeysulmere	...	...	15 0 0
Bickaneer	4 11 0	3 15 9	8-7 to 12-10-6
Central India—			
Indore	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Neemuch Cantonment	5 10 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	4 8 0	5 0 0	9-12 to 21-0
Goona	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	12-0 to 15-0
Gwalior	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Punjab—			
Southern—			
Hissar	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozepore	5 8 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Montgomery	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1890—*continued.*

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Punjab —*contd.*			
Central—			
Gurgaon	3 12 0	4 11 0	11 6 0
Delhi	5 10 0	5 10 0	12 3 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 4
Karnál	7 4 0	5 0 0	14 8 0
Lahore	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Sub-montane—			
Umballa	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 15 4
Ludhiána	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 13 0
Jullundur	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur	5 10 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	7 0 0	5 8 0	14 8 0
Hills—			
Simla	6 1 6	6 1 6	13 2 0
Kángra	7 8 0	5 10 0	15 0 0
North-western—			
Siálkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Gujránwála	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
Gujrát	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Jhelum	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Ráwalpindi	6 0 0	6 9 0	22 8 0
Hazára	7 0 0	7 8 0	17 8 0
Peshawar	5 8 0	7 0 0	26 4 0
Kohát	9 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Western—			
Shahpur	4 11 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Jhang	4 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Mooltan	8 0 0	7 0 0	17 8 0
Bannu	6 4 0	6 8 0	22 7 0
D. I. Khan	5 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0
Muzaffargarh	7 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0
D. G. Khan	6 0 0	4 8 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—			
Karáchi	12-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 40-0
Hyderabed (Gidu Bandar)	12 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	7-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	19-0 to 39-0
Sukkur	8 0 0	9 0 0	30 0 0
Shikárpur	10 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0
Upper Sind Frontier	9 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 30-0
Quetta	15 0 0	12 0 0	30-0 to 45-0
Bombay—			
Konkan—			
Karwar	8 7 0	9 0 0	18-12 to 26-4
Ratná iri	7 8 0	12 0 9	10-0 to 15-0
Colába (Alibág)	5 10 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 22-0
Bombay	11 0 0	9 8 0	27-8 to 42-1 6½
Tanna (Salsette)	8 7 0	9 0 0	26 4 0
Deccan—			
Dharwar (Hubli)	7 8 0	9 6 0	18 12 0
Belgaum	6 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0
Satara	6 8 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Sholapur	7 0 0	9 0 0	25 0 0
Bijápur	7 0 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Poona (City)	7 8 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Khandesh—			
Ahmednagar	7 8 0	10 0 0	22 0 0
Násik	9 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	7 0 0	9 0 0	14-0 to 20-0
Guzerat—			
Surat	6 8 0	9 0 0	20 0 0
Broach	7 8 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Kaira	5 2 6	9 0 0	9-6 to 18-12
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	7 8 0	7 0 0	18 12 0
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	5 8 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 19-0
Deesa Cantonment	5 13 0	8 0 0	19 6 0
Kattywar—			
Rajkot	10 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1890—*continued.*

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Central Provinces—			
Western—			
Nimár	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 21-0
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	6 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
Betúl	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Chhindwára	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Nágpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha	5 10 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Central—			
Narsinghpur	4 0 0	6 0 0	11-0 to 15-0
Saugor	4 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Damoh	4 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 13-0
Jubbulpore	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 12-0
Mandla	4 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Seoni	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Bálághát	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Bhandára	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Chánda	4 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Eastern—			
Biláspur	4 0 0	7 0 0	16 0 0
Raipur	4 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 12-0
Sambalpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Berar—			
Buldána	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Básim	6 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0
Akola	6 14 0	7 0 0	24 6 0
Ellichpur	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Amráoti	8 0 0	8 0 0	17 0 0
Wun	6 0 0	7 0 0	11-0 to 15-0
Nizam's Territories—			
Secunderabad	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-0 to 30-0
Boláram	...	5-2-1 to 6-13-6	9-11 to 25-10
Chadarghat	7 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Madras—			
Malabar Coast—			
Malabar	6 12 6	6 4 7	14 4 6
S. Canara	6 14 0	6 12 0	18 2 0
South central—			
Coimbatore	5 0 0	5 13 4	17 8 0
Nilgiris	7 2 0	8 10 0	24 10 0
Salem	3 10 8	5 5 4	13 2 8
Central—			
Bellary	5 5 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Anantapur	5 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0
Cuddapah	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Kurnool	5 10 0	5 10 0	18 12 0
East Coast, north—			
Ganjam	4 2 0	5 10 8	8 5 4
Vizagapatam	4 1 0	4 2 0	10 8 0
Godávari	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
East Coast, central—			
Kistna	6 5 4	7 5 4	17 0 0
Nellore	5 8 0	6 4 0	16 10 8
East Coast, south—			
Madras	6 4 0	5 12 0	14 2 8
Chingleput	4 8 0	5 0 0	13 8 0
N. Arcot	5 8 0	6 6 5	16 6 5
S. Arcot	5 6 4	6 3 4	12 11 4
Tanjore	5 15 6	6 3 2	15 0 0
Trichinopoly	6 6 8	7 0 0	12 8 0
Southern—			
Tinnevelly	5 4 0	6 10 8	13 5 4
Madura	6 0 0	5 12 0	15 12 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1890—*concluded.*

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter of Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Mysore—			
Mysore	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	5-0 to 10-0	7 0 0	18-12 to 22-8
Kolar	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Túmkúr	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Hassan	5 0 0	5 8 0	30 0 0
Kadur	5 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Shimoga	2-8 to 5-0	3-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 25-0
Chitaldroog	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Coorg—			
Coorg	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
Aden	.....	12 10 8	30-0 to 37-8

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIII 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 1st February, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Week ending 31st January, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 1st February, 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 31st January, 1891. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
7th Feb., 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	8,74,302	573	1,526	9,06,159	653	3,69,65,096	551	3,50,53,404	522	...	19,11,692
7th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,763	154	57	10,807	190	4,24,875	169	4,38,754	174	13,879	...
31st Jan., 1891	Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly	141	12,176	86	141	9,023	64	3,75,048	63	3,52,851	60	...	22,197
7th Feb., 1891	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	419	71,147	170	585	72,760	124	16,20,179	117	26,38,112	105	10,17,933	...
7th ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	752	83,966	112	752	85,469	114	27,74,569	90	28,35,099	86	60,590	...
7th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,95,636	237	1,672	4,28,000	256	1,62,66,395	122	1,41,95,423	194	...	20,70,972
7th ditto	Southern Marátha	978	88,647	91	1,044	80,141	77	34,35,394	86	37,67,452	83	3,32,058	...
7th ditto	Ditto, Mysore Section	296	19,842	67	296	26,270	89	8,35,560	72	10,44,630	80	2,09,070	...
31st Jan., 1891	Bengal and North-Western*	649	1,06,229	164	699	95,430	137	36,10,161	127	36,66,341	123	56,180	...
	TOTAL	6,490	16,60,708	256	6,772	18,04,059	266	6,63,07,217	243	6,39,92,066	218	...	23,15,151
	State Lines worked by the State.												
7th Feb., 1891	North Western	2,370	(*d*)4,87,960	206	2,395	(*e*)5,34,846	223	(*d*)2,41,21,734	232	(*e*)2,24,32,989	214	...	16,88,745
7th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,56,018	225	692	1,58,564	229	65,23,591	214	58,85,784	193	...	6,37,807
31st Jan., 1891	Eastern Bengal	747	2,46,412	330	777	2,92,270	376	98,86,701	311	97,54,023	291	...	1,32,678
31st ditto	Bengal Central†	125	13,134	105	125	14,380	115	6,16,709	112	5,65,498	103	...	51,211
31st ditto	Nalhátí	27	1,934	72	27	1,950	72	85,493	71	78,735	66	...	6,764
31st ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	303	43	8	483	60	9,970	30	15,703	45	5,793	...
31st ditto	Jorhát	30	1,029	34	28	1,070	38	51,601	41	53,221	46	1,620	...
31st ditto	Burma (*f*)	553	1,28,072	232	556	1,57,055	282	39,11,596	161	43,71,516	180	4,59,920	...
	TOTAL	4,551	10,34,862	227	4,608	11,60,618	252	4,52,07,401	228	4,31,57,529	215	...	20,49,872
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
31st Jan., 1891	Great Indian Peninsula(*g*)	1,492	9,05,487	607	1,492	9,24,919	620	3,04,68,370	466	3,13,86,099	481	9,17,729	...
7th Feb., 1891	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,49,683	540	461	2,52,000	547	1,06,50,407	527	1,04,67,113	519	...	1,83,294
7th ditto	Madras	840	1,82,264	217	840	1,95,607	233	77,53,129	210	81,06,729	221	3,53,600	...
31st Jan., 1891	South Indian (*h*)	737	1,22,869	167	779	1,27,491	164	50,89,946	157	55,03,555	162	4,13,609	...
	TOTAL	3,539	14,59,703	414	3,572	15,00,017	420	5,39,61,852	349	5,54,63,496	355	15,91,644	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,571	41,55,273	285	14,952	44,64,694	299	16,54,76,470	264	16,26,13,091	250	...	28,63,379
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,61,19,458	137	8,40,61,889	129	...	20,57,569
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,93,57,012	127	7,85,51,202	121	...	8,05,810
	Assisted Companies.												
7th Feb., 1891	Tárakeshwar	22	5,467	249	22	5,385	245	2,28,262	233	2,27,166	232	...	1,096
31st Jan., 1891	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,537	98	67	4,235	63	2,93,157	104	2,84,758	101	...	8,399
24th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*i*)...	...	(*j*)3,87,299	115	(*k*)4,17,147	124	29,848	...
	TOTAL	89	12,004	135	89	9,620	108	9,08,718	124	9,29,071	127	20,353	...
	Native States Lines worked by Companies.												
31st Jan., 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	59,046	167	354	56,646	160	19,83,612	128	20,86,555	135	1,02,943	...
7th Feb., 1891	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,835	48	72	3,720	52	1,14,940	44	1,66,312	55	51,372	...
7th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	953	35	27	1,000	37	43,465	37	42,864	36	...	601
7th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	810	62	...	...	(*l*)35,953	71	35,953	...
	TOTAL	440	62,834	143	466	62,176	133	21,42,017	111	23,31,684	115	1,89,667	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
7th Feb., 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	7,080	66	108	9,351	87	(*m*)1,22,265	71	4,26,695	90	3,04,430	...
	Native States Lines.												
7th Feb., 1891	Jodhpore	124	6,817	55	124	7,900	64	2,92,400	54	3,09,236	57	16,836	...
7th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	31,341	94	334	28,686	86	10,88,513	86	12,64,471	87	1,75,958	...
7th ditto	Morvi	94	4,818	51	94	7,127	76	1,58,136	51	2,61,852	63	1,03,716	...
	TOTAL	550	42,976	78	552	43,713	79	15,39,049	73	18,35,559	76	2,96,510	...

(*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*) Includes the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*i*) Return not received.
(*j*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 25th January, 1890.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 24th January, 1891.
(*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,
The 26th February, 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 11.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 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, February 28th, 1891.

The week under review has been one of more or less unsettled conditions throughout the northern part of the Indian region. It will be remembered that at the close of last week a deep slowly moving depression overlay the Punjab, and that at the same time a small shallow disturbance which had formed over the head of the Bay had advanced somewhat inland towards the main depression. The chart of the first day of the present week showed that, while the Punjab depression had filled up considerably, there had occurred a coalescence of the low pressure areas, so that a crescent-shaped depression existed over Northern India, one end of which lay over Orissa, the other over Sind. Moist winds from the Bay travelled round the eastern extremity of this depression and passed up the Gangetic plain, so that rain was reported from Bengal and from several places in Upper India. Subsequently this irregularly shaped area of low readings moved to south-east and lay along the east side of the Peninsula. The flow of moist air around its eastern extremity continued, and rain was falling over Bengal and the Gangetic plain. On the following day the depression, while becoming much slighter, had moved slowly out over the Bay, but rain still continued very generally over Bengal. Subsequently the depression moved out into the centre of the Bay, and the only rainfall reported was around the head of the Bay. On this day (the 25th) the distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds was of the normal anti-cyclonic character, readings being highest in the north-west and pressure decreasing slowly to the southward and south-eastward. The only important features were the west-south-west wind and heavy rain at Quetta and overcast skies over North-Western India both on the hills and plains. On the following day, though the distribu-

ion at the earth's surface was comparatively unaltered, easterly and south-easterly winds prevailed in the north-west, and rain was reported from most stations. The amounts were small except at Quetta. On the two concluding days of the week, though the barometer remained very high in the extreme north-west, rain continued to fall there, and the weather was very unsettled.

These returns show that in Central and Southern India conditions have been fairly settled and the weather fine, but that in Northern India conditions have been unsettled, and the weather showery and wet. At first the centre of disturbance lay over North-Eastern India, and this region received most rainfall, but towards the close of the week the principal disturbance existed in the north-west, and the rainfall was centred over that region.

Temperature.—As a consequence of the conditions described above, the mean temperature has been high only in Madras, and has been about the average or below it in the other provinces. The most marked depression has been in the Punjab, Bengal, and the Central Provinces, the first-mentioned regions being those where the disturbed weather was most felt. During the greater part of the week the charts of abnormal variation of temperature showed a somewhat irregular distribution with a general defect in the north and excess in the south. On the 26th, however, the phenomenon of a well-marked temperature wave was shown. The crest of the wave, where temperature was excessive, lay over Sind; the trough, where temperature was low, lay to the north-west over the west of the Punjab. The difference between the crest and the trough amounted to 12°. By the morning of the 27th the wave had advanced eastward. The crest lay over Southern Rajputana, and the trough still over the west of the Punjab. On this day the difference amounted to 15½°. The chart of the 28th showed a further easterly advance, and the crest now included Rajputana, Central India, and part of the Central Provinces and North-Western Provinces. The trough still lay over the west of the Punjab, and the difference amounted to 20·3°.

The following table gives the variation of each day of the week from the normal average in the chief provinces of India:—

Provinces.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	Means.
Burma	−1·1	+0·9	+0·7	−0·1	−0·5	−1·4	−1·5	−0·4
Bengal	+2·6	−2·6	−3·8	−1·4	−3·6	−3·2	−1·2	−1·9
North-Western Provinces	+2·2	−0·7	−2·1	−2·3	−2·1	−1·1	+0·7	−0·8
Punjab	−1·8	−2·3	−4·0	−4·6	−5·8	−5·7	−5·5	−4·2
Bombay	+0·3	−1·5	−1·3	−1·6	−1·1	+1·6	+1·6	−0·3
Central Provinces	+0·1	−1·5	−4·0	−5·3	−3·4	−0·4	+0·8	−2·0
Guzerat and Central India	+1·3	−1·2	−2·7	−1·2	−0·2	+2·4	+3·0	+0·2
Sind and Rajputana	−0·6	−1·2	−1·5	−0·7	+1·0	+1·2	+1·5	0
Madras	+3·0	+2·4	+1·0	+0·9	+0·3	−0·8	−1·7	+0·7
Means for India	+0·7	−0·9	−2·0	−1·8	−1·7	−0·8	−0·3	

This table shows that on the mean of the week the temperature was somewhat excessive over Madras, about normal over Burma, Bombay, Guzerat, Central India, Sind and Rajputana, and in defect in the other provinces. The deficiency was 4° in the Punjab and 2° in the Central Provinces and Bengal. The mean temperature in the Punjab was below the normal throughout the whole week. The only day on which the mean temperature of the whole of India exceeded the normal was the 22nd, and the coldest day of the week was the 24th.

Rain.—As mentioned in the preceding sections, the weather over the central and southern parts of India has been generally fine, and rainfall over those regions has been very slight or altogether wanting. In North-Eastern and North-Western India, on the contrary, rain has been general and in places heavy. The table at the close of the summary shows that in 22 of the rainfall divisions the average rainfall of the division exceeded one-tenth of an inch, that in eight divisions rain fell, but that the average was less than one-tenth of an inch; and that in 21 divisions no rain whatever fell. The regions in which effective rainfall, *i.e.*, an average of over one-tenth of an inch, occurred include Bengal, except Chota

Nagpur and Behar, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, Malabar, Madras (South Central, Central, South, and the Circars) and Sind. In other parts of India there was either no rain or only an insignificant amount. Of the divisions in which rain was received, 20 had more than the normal average of the week and eight had less. The largest actual excess was in the Assam Valley and on the hills of the Punjab, where it exceeded one inch. In many other districts, however, the excess, though actually less, was relatively to the average quite as large as in those two divisions.

With the close of February the winter rains ordinarily cease, and the final columns of the concluding table show how these rains have been distributed during the past cold weather. Rain has fallen in every division except Guzerat, the largest amount received being nearly 10 inches in the hill districts of the Punjab. The total rainfall of the period has been equal to or in excess of the average over Burma (except Arrakan), Bengal (except Orissa), the Punjab, the south, west and east of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces and Sind. In several districts, notably Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Madras (South Central), the Deccan, Berar, and the east coast, the excess has been large.

The record of maximum falls shows some large amounts, though, on the whole, they are smaller than they were last week. The following are the principal falls:—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
Eastern Bengal	Backergunj	Sudder	1·55
Assam (Surma)	Sylhet	Moulvi Bazar	2·87
Ditto	Khasia Hills	Cherrapunji	2·50
Assam (Brahmaputra)	Sibsagar	Jorhat	1·55
Ditto	Lakhimpur	Sudder	2·04
Ditto	Goalpara	Sudder	1·82
Bengal (Delta)	Jessore	Narail	1·98
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	3·26
Behar	Purneah	Sudder	1·88
Ditto	Bhaugulpur	Madhepura	3·95
Punjab (Submontane)	Hoshiarpur	Dasnya	1·91
Ditto (Hills)	Simla	Sudder	2·27
Ditto	Kangra	Palampur	3·43
Punjab (North-West)	Rawalpindi	Sudder	1·87
Ditto	Hazara	Sudder	3·49
Malabar	Travancore	Alleppy	2·05
Madras (South Central)	Coimbatore	Avanashi	2·60
Ditto (East Coast)	Ganjam	Potteepore	1·80
Ditto	Kistna	Krosur	1·67

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending February 28th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from January 4th to February 28th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 4th to February 28th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0·87	0·31	+181
	Lower Burma	0	0·05	−0·05	1·04	0·31	+235
	Central ditto	0	0	0	0·11	0·11	0
	Upper ditto	0·01	?	?	0·03	?	?
	Arakan	0·03	0·07	−0·04	0·03	0·17	− 82
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·44	0·19	+0·25	2·14	1·57	+ 36
	Assam (Surma)	1·59	0·87	+0·72	1·76	2·12	− 17
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	1·36	0·29	+1·07	1·97	1·97	0
	Deltaic Bengal	0·33	0·24	+0·09	2·48	1·65	+ 50
	Central ditto	0·14	0·10	+0·04	2·41	1·25	+ 93
	North ditto	0·36	0·05	+0·31	1·74	0·96	+ 81
	Orissa	0·65	0·13	+0·52	0·69	1·24	− 44
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·08	−0·08	1·36	1·41	− 4
	Behar (South)	0	0·01	−0·01	1·58	1·04	+ 52
	Ditto (North)	0·42	0·01	+0·41	1·95	1·03	+ 89
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·26	0·08	+0·18	1·19	1·17	+ 2
	Oudh (South)	0·02	0·05	−0·03	0·71	0·94	− 24
	Ditto (North)	0·14	0·13	+0·01	1·14	1·31	− 13
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·04	0·06	−0·02	0·52	0·86	− 40
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·12	−0·12	0·61	1·09	− 44
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·16	0·18	−0·02	2·08	2·27	− 8
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·07	0·29	−0·22	1·87	1·33	+ 41
	Ditto (Central)	0·02	0·18	−0·16	1·75	1·52	+ 15
	Ditto Submontane)	0·49	0·26	+0·23	5·40	2·89	+ 87
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	2·24	0·99	+1·25	9·24	7·47	+ 24
	Ditto (North-West)	0·98	0·39	+0·59	7·20	3·42	+111
	Ditto (West)	0·23	0·16	+0·07	2·10	1·10	+ 91
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·19	0·05	+0·14	0·80	0·68	+ 18
	Madras (South Central)	0·19	0·02	+0·17	2·92	0·33	+785
	Coorg	0	0·05	−0·05	0·20	0·17	+ 18
	Mysore	0	0·03	−0·03	0·23	0·41	− 44
	Konkan	0	0·02	−0·02	0·05	0·32	− 84
	Bombay-Deccan	0	0·03	−0·03	0·49	0·16	+206
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·03	−0·03	0·15	0·19	− 21
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	−0·04	1·45	0·40	+263
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·06	−0·06	1·03	0·63	+ 64
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·11	−0·11	1·00	1·03	− 3
	Ditto ditto (East)	0·05	0·03	+0·02	1·00	0·67	+ 49
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·13	−100
	Kattiawar	0	0·01	−0·01	0·05	0·13	− 62
	Sind	0·16	0·05	+0·11	0·82	0·59	+ 39
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·06	−0·06	0·47	0·64	− 27
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·32	0·41	− 22
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·39	0·42	− 7
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·21	0·15	+0·06	0·71	0·60	+ 18
	Ditto ditto (A)	0·40	?	?	0·45	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·08	−0·08	0·22	0·34	− 35
	Madras (Central)	0·01	0·09	−0·08	0·13	0·21	− 38
	East Coast (Central)	0·14	0·06	+0·08	1·36	0·50	+172
	Ditto (South)	0	0·09	−0·09	2·30	0·99	+153
	Madras (South)	0·11	0·16	−0·05	1·76	1·37	+ 29

Simla, *5th March 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 7th March.*—Rainfall fair in two taluks of Madura, slight in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kurnool and Malabar; no rain elsewhere. More rain still wanted in Madura. Season prospects generally the same as in previous week, but improved in Tinnevelly owing to good and timely rain; over 2 inches fell at Sankaranainar Koil (on the 9th March). Prices rising in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Nellore, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly and Salem, falling in Anantapur and Coimbatore, but generally steady in other districts. About 2,200 men employed on works on last day of week in three taluks of Chingleput and 593 men in the Wandiwash taluk of North Arcot. Rainfall since reported from North Arcot, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in Wandiwash and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in Polur taluks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th March.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind. Reaping of late crops generally progressing. Standing crops injured by blight, frost, or insects in parts of five districts; otherwise good.

Bengal.—***For week ending 10th March.***—There has been a general fall of rain accompanied in several districts by hail. *Boro* or spring rice and other standing crops are doing well and have been improved by the rain, with the exception of *rabi* crops and poppy. The damage to the latter from rain and hail is however reported to have been only slight. Cultivation for the autumn crops has been facilitated. Sugarcane is still being cut with a fair outturn. Tobacco is reported to be good and *ganja* fair. No important change reported in the price of common rice.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th March.*—Weather generally cloudy, with showers in most districts and slight hail in a few. No extensive injury to crops is reported. Prospects remain fair. Harvest in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th March.*—Slight rain has fallen in Delhi. Prices unsettled in one, falling in two, rising in four districts, and stationary elsewhere. Ploughing for *kharif* crops in progress. Prospects of standing crops are generally reported good. Owing to the continuous cloudy weather the crops have in some districts been attacked by rust. Locusts appeared in parts of Rawalpindi and Shahpur. Rapeseed suffering from blight in one tehsil of the Ferozepur district. Some damage has been done by insects in Delhi and by blight in Ferozepur. Fodder sufficient except in Delhi and Jullundur.

Central Provinces.—***For week ending 11th March.***—Weather stormy, with showers and hail in places. Some damage has been caused to wheat and linseed which are being harvested. Prospects, however, continue generally good. Prices rising.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th March.*—Reaping and threshing are completed in Lower Burma except in one district. Transplanting of dry-weather paddy continues in two districts. The price of paddy has risen in eight and fallen in one district.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th March.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for summer paddy and crushing of sugarcane continue Tea doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th March.*—Standing crops in good condition. Paddy sown in parts. Prospects generally favourable. Prices risen in Kolar and fallen in Mysore districts slightly.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Threshing of rice completed. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th March.*—Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* crops continues. Fodder sufficient except in the Ellichpur and Darwa taluks. Land under preparation for ensuing *kharif* crops. Prices slightly risen in the Kelapur taluk.

Rainfall moderate in Hyderabad during the week. Weeding of *tabi* and harvesting of *rabi* crops continue. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th March.*—Prices of food-grains high in Western Malwa. Opium crops somewhat damaged by frost. No other changes since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th March.*—Slight rain in two Agencies. Standing crops in good condition generally. Harvests fair. Cattle in good condition generally. Pasturage or fodder scarce in three Agencies and at Deoli, Kishengarh, and Ajmere; sufficient elsewhere. Prices fluctuating at some places and steady at others.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th March.*—Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Forests.

DR. WARTH'S MEMORANDUM ON THE PREPARATION OF *KATH* OR "PALE CATECHU" FROM THE WOOD OF *ACACIA CATECHU*.

CIRCULAR No. 5 F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Forests):—dated Calcutta, the 26th February 1891.

READ the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, forwarding a Memorandum by Dr. H. Warth on the preparation of *kath* or "Pale Catechu" from the wood of *Acacia Catechu*:—

No. 5 (Revenue), dated London, the 22nd January 1891.

From—THE RIGHT HON'BLE VISCOUNT CROSS, G.C.B., *Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,*

To—The Government of India.

IN continuation of my Despatch of the 11th September last, No. 75 (Revenue), I forward herewith 50 copies of a final Memorandum by Dr. H. Warth on the preparation of *kath* or "Pale Catechu" from the wood of *Acacia Catechu*. It seems to me desirable that the widest circulation should be given to this paper in India.

Memorandum by DR. H. WARTH *on the preparation of Kath or Pale Catechu: dated December 1890.*

IN Dr. Watt's Dictionary of the Economic Products of India we find it stated that the merits and the preparation of *kath* deserve to be thoroughly investigated. As I have had occasion to study the subject and to make experiments, it may be useful to record the following facts.

The *kath* of the North-West Provinces which is used with pân, and the catechu of Burma which is exported to Europe as a dye-stuff, are both prepared from the wood of *Acacia Catechu*. The *kath* is in its purest state chiefly catechin, a crystallizing substance nearly insoluble in cold water. The catechu is chiefly catechu tannin, a substance soluble in cold water and not crystallizing, but some catechin is usually mixed up with it. The difference between *kath* and catechu is partly due to the methods of manufacture, partly to the difference in the trees.

The trees in Burma differ from those of the North-West Provinces, and in each place there are two kinds of trees, No. 1 and No. 2, although of exactly the same species. Trees No. 2 have white spots in the wood, caused by a white substance stored up in cylindrical masses half a millimetre thick and ten millimetres long. Trees No. 1 have no white spots. Trees with spots yield an extract richer in catechin, and both kinds of trees in the North-West Provinces yield more catechin than the corresponding kinds in Burma.

I found the following proportions of catechin in the total extract:—

	Catechin.
Burma, No. 1	14 per cent.
„ „ 2 (spotted)	30 „
North-West Provinces, No. 1	36 „
„ „ 2 (spotted)	40 „

The greatest amount of extract obtained from each kind of wood was as follows:—

	Extract.
Burma, No. 1	17 per cent.
„ „ 2 (spotted)	18 „
North-West Provinces, No. 1	14 „
„ „ „ 2 (spotted)	24 „

The greatest amount of catechin obtainable from these woods is accordingly as follows:—

	Catechin.
Burma, No. 1	2 per cent.
„ „ 2 (spotted)	5 „
North-West Provinces, No. 1	5 „
„ „ „ 2 (spotted)	9 „

Such a great proportion of catechin in the spotted wood of the North-West Provinces explains that *kath* manufacture is at home there. Moreover, the local *kath* makers are reported to refuse as unfit all trees which do not contain white spots; so that the trees No. 1 become wasted in the forests.

I determined the catechin by direct separation as follows. About two ounces of the wood reduced to thin shavings were boiled, with twenty times their weight of water, for half an hour. The extract was separated from the wood by repeated settlement, and reduced in bulk on the water bath until it just began to thicken and contained by estimate 6 per cent. of catechin. It was then left to stand in a cool place for five days for the separation of the catechin. Once the catechin had separated, the liquid could again be diluted with cold water for the purpose of filtering. The filtered and roughly washed catechin was dried at ordinary temperature, and weighed in a thoroughly air-dry condition.

The high degree of concentration and the long standing are required because the catechin separates with difficulty out of an extract which contains so much catechu tannin. Once the bulk of the tannin is separated, the catechin may be dissolved in much more water, and it will separate immediately on cooling; but the catechin is at all times a delicate substance, which changes with water slowly into a soluble substance and is thus lost. The drying of the moist catechin must take place at a low temperature, as heat at once destroys the microscopic crystals.

The manufacture of *kath*, or raw catechin, is carried on in the forests with very primitive appliances. The filtering is done through layers of sand, and much sand becomes mixed up with the *kath*. The drying is performed in the open air.

The people say that they possess a manufacturing secret; but there seems no need for one, unless their secret consists in the mixing of some finished catechin with the thick liquid, which sometimes promotes the separation of the new catechin. Anyhow, I made out of the 50lb of *Acacia Catechu*, No. 1, from the North-West Provinces, nearly 2lb of pure catechin, and it is from this wood that the *kath* makers of the North-West Provinces declared themselves incapable of making *kath*. For filtering larger quantities of catechin, I found the filtering press an excellent expedient. The pressed catechin dried in a few days from simple exposure to the air, and once dried the catechin is a very durable substance.

Contact with iron must be scrupulously avoided during the extraction of catechin. With catechu or cutch contact with iron is of no consequence, and the reports mention iron caldrons in use for the final boiling down of the cutch in Burma.

The preparation of cutch or catechu is of course simpler than that of *kath*, because nothing but watery extraction of the wood is required and subsequent boiling down of the extract.

After a certain degree of concentration, a skin forms over the surface of the hot liquid, and constant stirring for hours is required to effect the final dessication. This long stirring process is also mentioned, but not explained, in the descriptions of the Burmese catechu extraction. In modern dye extraction works, the stirring would be avoided by the use of vacuum pans.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector General of Forests, and the Reporter on Economic Products.

Madras.	Burma.
Bombay.	Assam.
Bengal.	Coorg.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Ajmere.
Punjab.	Andamans.
Central Provinces.	Hyderabad.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan; and to the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India for communication to Dr. Warth: and that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLV 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 15th February, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Week ending 14th February, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 15th February, 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 14th February, 1891. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
21st Feb., 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	9,83,823	645	1,526	11,30,825	741	3,88,99,748	554	3,73,01,688	532	...	15,98,060
21st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,880	173	57	11,729	206	4,44,997	169	4,68,078	178	23,081	...
14th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly	141	11,026	78	141	10,615	75	3,97,366	64	3,74,479	60	...	22,887
21st ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	501	56,411	113	852	91,446	107	17,26,553	116	28,22,729	105	10,96,176	...
21st ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	752	86,176	115	752	85,853	114	29,36,610	91	30,19,913	88	83,303	...
21st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,77,055	226	1,672	4,56,000	273	1,70,19,883	222	1,51,44,846	198	...	18,75,042
21st ditto	Southern Maratha	979	92,101	94	1,044	87,417	84	36,04,781	86	39,27,097	83	3,22,316	...
21st ditto	Ditto, Mysore section	296	21,046	71	296	26,623	90	8,75,001	72	10,86,138	80	2,11,137	...
21st ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	649	1,09,526	169	699	1,28,450	184	38,37,126	129	39,46,058	127	1,08,932	...
	TOTAL	6,573	17,47,044	266	7,039	20,28,958	288	6,97,42,070	244	6,83,91,026	221	...	16,51,044
	State Lines worked by the State.							(*e*)		(*f*)			
21st Feb., 1891	North-Western	2,370	(*e*)5,14,264	217	2,395	(*f*)5,13,153	214	2,51,73,489	232	2,34,67,337	214	...	17,06,152
21st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,52,705	221	692	1,81,776	263	68,36,825	215	62,37,450	196	...	5,99,375
14th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	2,11,840	284	777	3,81,380	491	1,03,22,149	310	1,06,64,991	304	3,42,842	...
14th ditto	Bengal Central(*g*)	125	12,953	104	125	36,260	290	6,44,375	112	6,36,111	111	...	8,214
14th ditto	Nalhati	27	2,202	82	27	3,610	134	89,654	71	85,394	68	...	4,260
14th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	274	39	8	333	42	10,565	31	16,405	45	5,840	...
14th ditto	Jorhát	30	1,133	38	28	1,372	49	53,634	41	55,289	46	1,655	...
14th ditto	Burma(*h*)	553	1,29,996	235	556	1,74,758	314	41,74,424	165	47,05,480	185	5 31,056	...
	TOTAL	4,551	10,25,367	225	4,608	12,92,642	281	4,73,05,065	228	4,58,68,457	219	...	14,36,608
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
14th Feb., 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	1,492	9,28,060	622	1,492	9,64,402	646	3,22,85,834	472	3,32,82,131	488	9,96,297	...
21st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,82,470	613	461	2,58,000	560	1,11,82,073	529	1,10,60,950	525	...	1,21,123
21st ditto	Madras	840	1,63,352	194	840	1,85,692	221	80,92,547	210	84,89,943	221	3,97,396	...
14th ditto	South Indian(*j*)	737	1,1 ,317	151	779	1,10,888	14	53,24,931	158	57,33,504	161	4,08,573	...
	TOTAL	3,530	14,85,199	421	3,572	15,18,982	425	5,68,85,385	351	5,85,66,528	359	16,81,143	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,654	42,57,610	291	15,219	48,40,582	318	17,39,32,520	265	7,25,26,011	253	...	14,06,509
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,03,97,374	138	8,88,20,091	130	...	15,77,283
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,35,35,146	127	8,37,05,920	123	1,70,774	...
	Assisted Companies.												
21st Feb., 1891	[illegible]	22	5,512	251	22	11,251	511	2,41,470	236	2,48,410	243	6,940	...
14th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	9,148	137	67	5,806	87	3,07,469	104	2,95,443	100	...	12,026
7th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*k*)...	...	(*l*)4,66,701	116	(*m*)4,34,099	124	27,398	...
	TOTAL	89	14,660	165	89	17,057	192	9,55,640	125	9,77952	128	22,312	...
	Native States Lines worked by Companies.												
14th Feb., 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	57,907	164	354	60,358	171	21,00,546	129	22,04,850	136	1,04,304	...
21st ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	3,559	60	72	4,140	58	1,21,549	45	1,75,216	56	53,667	...
21st ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	954	35	68	3,300	49	45,393	37	49,351	38	3,958	...
21st ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	910	70	...	...	(*n*)37,675	71	37,675	...
	TOTAL	440	62,420	142	507	68,708	136	22,67,488	112	24,67,092	116	1,99,604	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
21st Feb., 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	7,540	70	108	11,195	104	(*o*)1,37,345	71	4,50,488	91	3,13,143	...
	Native States Lines.												
21st Feb., 1891	Jodhpore	124	6,967	56	124	8,100	65	3,06,854	54	3,27,060	58	20,206	...
21st ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	332	34,459	104	334	25,462	76	11,53,591	87	13,16,583	86	1,62,992	...
ditto	Morvi	94	4,568	49	94	5,148	55	1,67,447	51	2,72,414	63	1,04,967	...
	TOTAL	550	45,994	84	552	38,710	70	16,27,892	73	19,16,057	76	2,88,165	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur 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 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.
(*e*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot railway only.
(*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 Tounghoo-Mandalay railway.
(*i*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State railways.
(*j*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State railway.
(*k*) Return not received.
(*l*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 8th February, 1890.
(*m*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 7th February, 1891.
(*n*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890.
(*o*) Total receipts from 13th October, 1889.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th March, 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE KHARIF SEASON OF 1890.

[No. A25, Kharíf Statement.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARÍF, 1890.

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

DISTRICTS.	Area.	Culturable area.	AREA IRRIGATED. Kharíf, 1890.	Kharíf, 1889.	1890, AS COMPARED WITH 1889. Increase.	Decrease.	RAINFALL DURING THE KHARIF MONTHS OF 1890 AND 1889. April. 1890.	April. 1889.	May. 1890.	May. 1889.	June. 1890.	June. 1889.	July. 1890.	July. 1889.	August. 1890.	August. 1889.	September. 1890.	September. 1889.	TOTAL. 1890.	TOTAL. 1889
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Saháranpur	1,425.920	1,093,101	60,452	46,289	14,163	...	0·70	...	1·0	...	4·20	4·74	25·12	18·30	5·80	14·05	8·00	0·75	44·82	37·84
Muzaffarnagar	1 072,000	908,497	91,466	84,038	7,428	...	...	0·5	0·77	1·3	5·26	4·63	16·28	11·05	5·70	11·33	5·10	0·30	33·11	29·11
Meerut	1,507,840	1,334,209	124,606	123,620	936	...	0·28	0·5	0·85	...	1·63	1·17	15·15	10·32	6·16	13·23	3·07	2·10	27·14	27·32
Bulandshahr	1,214,080	1,084,407	77,773	68,215	9,558	...	0·48	...	0·10	...	3·62	5·01	20·20	3·60	8·70	10·24	3·18	...	36·28	18·85
Aligarh	1,251,392	1,041,512	54,254	44,432	9,822	...	0·14	...	0·73	...	3·11	3·21	17·10	8·22	10·37	6·90	1·07	1·02	32·52	19·35
Muttra	932.480	862.096	25,310	29,053	...	3,743	...	...	0·51	1·0	11·52	1·49	12·17	5·83	8·60	12·33	5·81	...	38·6	20·05
Agra	1,187,844	958,205	8,807	9,378	...	571	...	0·30	...	...	5·20	2·15	9·02	10·01	7·82	7·65	3·22	...	25·26	20·11
Etah	1,112,960	894,829	26,492	19,180	7,312	...	...	...	...	...	4·33	3·89	16·56	10·36	5·74	9·54	1·79	0·89	28·42	24·68
Mainpuri	1,086,080	764,575	39,737	29,142	10,595	...	0·11	0·20	0·43	0·2	7·17	3·85	12·38	15·19	12·93	10·34	1·30	0·51	34·32	30·29
Farukhabad	1,100,160	864,792	19,020	10,803	8,217	...	...	0·03	0·17	1·0	6·35	1·80	10·96	6·88	3·62	9·43	4·33	3·36	25·43	22·47
Etáwah	1,084,160	795,233	56,032	51,646	4,386	...	0·05	...	0·70	...	8·08	0·57	14·55	6·80	7·13	10·62	4·00	0·80	34·51	18·79
Cawnpore	1,514,368	1,103,465	48,348	44,487	3,861	...	0·02	...	0·83	0·7	9·20	4·28	19·42	10·62	4·94	6·37	4·03	3·42	38·44	25·39
Delhi	805,120	525,440	10	21	...	11	0·92	...	0·24	0·8	2·03	0·9	14·44	9·4	11·00	14·2	2 07	...	30·70	25·3
Gurgaon	1,240,320	993,280	19,987	26,192	...	6,205	...	...	0·40	0·4	2·57	0·8	15·18	7·2	6·87	11 8	0·53	0·4	25·55	20·6
Dehra Dún	764,541	385,285	8,055	7,165	890	...	0·55	...	0·79	1·7	9·17	11·94	38·04	34·08	36·39	35 29	4·46	8·06	89·40	91·07
Bijnor	1,195,520	1,024,539	6,100	4,757	1,343	...	1·30	...	0·80	0·8	3·84	3·60	19·50	18·42	14·71	18·52	6·05	0·63	46·20	41·97
Tarái	590,720	560,856	14,977	21,222	...	6,245	...	...	...	...	15·60	11·90	34·60	40·30	9·50	21·30	19·40	7·60	79·10	81·10
Pilibhít	878,720	709,334	6,619	6,051	568	...	...	...	0·20	0·2	11·40	14·40	30 50	25·30	5·60	19·70	15·50	0·70	63·20	60·30
Bareilly	1,018,240	911,423	44,096	35,442	8,654	...	...	...	...	0·5	9·80	8·20	16 90	13·80	9·70	18·00	7·40	3·60	43·80	44·10
Jhánsi	1,002,752	724,553	72	78	...	6	...	0·20	...	0·4	13·97	1·65	7·45	5·01	11 06	14·07	6·93	0·30	39·41	21·63
Hamírpur	1,464,704	1,230,803	180	318	...	138	0·47	...	0·91	0·1	9·27	2·17	9·44	12·50	4·32	10·52	2·09	3·75	26·50	29·04
Jalaun	995,200	777,868	3,789	3,218	571	...	...	...	..	0·2	7·90	2·20	12·68	6·90	6 90	10 50	4·40	0·60	31·88	20·40
Kumaun Bhabar	(Not known)		35,752	35,818	...	66	1·20	...	1·10	4·3	11·60	26·40	50·76	51·50	24·10	20·10	12 20	12·40	100·96	114·70
TOTAL	24,445,124	19,548,302	771,934	700,565	88,354	16,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			NET INCREASE ... 71,369																	

ALLAHABAD,
The 6th February, 1891.

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

[No. B. 25, Kharíf Statement.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARÍF, 1890.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

NATURE OF CROPS.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Pilibhít.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Jalaun.	Bhábar.	TOTAL.
I.—Gardens and orchards	697	741	1,481	986	661	100	116	185	79	13	92	216	...	59	309	1	...	...	105	2	12	12	480	6,347
II.—Sugarcane	15,984	46,779	75,163	12,669	1,225	271	513	1,830	4,990	4,057	6,863	4,823	9	981	970	4,974	1,038	3,130	12,146	3	66	631	...	199,115
III.—Cereals: Rice	39,657	32,242	12,001	374	514	...	6	438	4,940	3,529	3,882	17,294	...	1	6,269	946	8,064	2,643	24,432	67	79	400	30,502	188,280
Bájra	...	...	...	7	60	14	36	6	225	7	527	45	...	34	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	965
Juar	...	...	281	1,243	1,258	754	528	692	1,535	182	704	497	1	11,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	25	8,891
Maize	229	1,125	3,315	1,451	2,188	51	70	881	2,504	235	1,206	316	...	10	16	...	5,852	832	6,999	...	...	..	806	28,086
Miscellaneous	84	750	525	84	16	..	5	254	1,086	287	1,374	188	...	...	...	156	...	...	3	...	1	65	2,545	7,473
IV.—Pulses	24	336	401	19	1	117	4	1	8	...	...	...	...	23	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	790	1,728
V.—Fodder crops	398	1,381	5,467	1,407	82	10	33	16	...	...	33	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	12	8 871
VI.—Fibres: Cotton	408	2,546	5,568	14,401	8,396	14,603	2,258	2,206	1,939	206	969	222	...	14,666	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	135	68,572
Other fibres	...	3	...	...	3	9	33	64	183	7	128	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436
VII.—Dyes: Indigo	1,005	4,214	18,573	43,421	38,401	4,845	3,672	18,324	20,148	8,971	37,579	21,095	...	2,170	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	2,181	...	224,627
Other dyes	...	...	140	1,001	189	13	...	38	...	115	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,506
VIII.—Drugs: Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other drugs	308	95	54	50	9	...	...	32	129	178	25	64	...	...	409	...	...	...	64	...	...	4	...	1,421
IX.—Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	49	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
X.—Miscellaneous	1,658	1,254	1,637	660	1,251	4,523	1,533	1,514	1,922	1,226	2,640	3,584	...	853	78	19	23	14	319	...	14	420	457	25,599
TOTAL KHARÍF, 1890	60,452	91,466	124,606	77,773	54,254	25,310	8,807	26,492	39,737	19,020	56,032	48,348	10	19,987	8,055	6,100	14,977	6,619	44,096	72	180	3,789	35,752	771,934
TOTAL KHARÍF, 1889	46,289	84,038	123,620	68,215	44,432	29,053	9,378	19,180	29,142	10,803	51.646	44.487	21	26,192	7,165	4.757	21,222	6,051	35,442	78	318	3,218	35,818	700,565

ALLAHABAD,
The 6th February, 1891.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARÍF, 1890.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by canals in Canal Divisions.

[No. C. 25, Kharif Statement.]

Nature of crops.	Ganges Canal.								Lower Ganges Canal.					Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.								
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Dún canals.	Betwa canal.	Agra canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal. Upper.	Eastern Jumna Canal. Lower.	Eastern Jumna Canal. Total.	Bhogipur.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Mainpuri.	Narora.	Rohilkhand canal.	Bijnor canal.	Jhansi lakes.	Hamirpur lakes.	Tarai canal.	Bhábar canal.	Total.
I.—Gardens and orchards	665	539	983	774	1,060	4,021	309	12	247	472	319	791	66	71	219	10	1	105	1	2	12	...	480	6,347
II.—Sugarcane	16,598	29,045	41,038	9,889	2,904	100,474	970	631	1,731	9,147	34,439	43,586	21,366	8,203	7,222	3,004	851	15,085	4,974	3	66	629	...	100,115
III.—Cereals { Rice	17,137	2,819	7,845	265	997	39,063	6,299	400	1	30,796	15,331	46,127	29,687	12,959	9,876	1,709	45	27,075	946	67	79	8,064	30,502	188,280
Bájra	...	...	...	...	73	73	...	2	83	...	...	...	805	777	22	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	965
Juar	...	...	...	1,214	2,428	3,642	...	...	2,447	267	3,439	3,706	5,098	1,419	405	33	33	13,683	...	...	6	...	25	8,801
Maize	...	...	...	1,327	3,359	5,702	16	...	101	2,771	4,072	4,072	184	2,411	437	1,015	25	...	...	...	...	...	806	28,086
Miscellaneous	681	139	440	51	199	1,510	...	65	3	46	91	137	56	1,803	425	585	134	3	156	1	1	2,545	...	7,423
IV.—Pulses	67	44	103	...	10	224	...	...	144	...	566	566	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	790	...	1,728
V.—Fodder crops	530	1,889	2,760	868	11	6,058	1	28	44	379	2,314	2,693	35	290	360	509	83	...	...	...	...	12	...	8,871
VI.—Fibres { Cotton	432	2,051	1,231	13,371	12,272	29,357	3	46	31,157	494	4,176	4,670	962	3,290	437	1,015	25	13,683	...	...	...	135	...	68,572
Other fibres	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	46	...	3	3	...	167	2	159	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	436
VII.—Dyes { Indigo	1,235	22,559	9,435	32,285	49,378	114,892	...	2,181	10,069	818	2,949	3,767	571	24,571	21,367	12,436	5,632	28	...	...	...	...	...	224,627
Other dyes	...	...	...	1,343	...	1,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,506
VIII.—Drugs { Opium	...	...	...	...	8	110	409	4	...	351	61	412	...	48	237	107	30	64	...	...	...	...	...	1,421
Other drugs	...	35	27	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
IX.—Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	4,155	78	420	6,884	1,701	1,520	3,221	423	2,889	2,535	1,453	695	356	19	14	457	25,599
X.—Miscellaneous	314	1,231	640	106	1,864	74,568	8,055	3,789	52,957	65,208	109,679	44,471	2,423	61,721	43,109	21,711	7,736	56,999	6,100	72	180	8,693	35,752	771,934
Total Kharíf, 1890	57,659	60,860	65,009	61,533	74,568	319,629	7,165	3,277	63,703	99,370	99,370	170,029	35,732	62,058	30,530	8,259	5,457	47,704	4,757	78	259	15,011	35,818	700,565
Total Kharíf, 1889	50,882	50,652	63,349	58,607	61,163	284,653	8,055	3,789	63,703	99,370	99,370	170,029	35,732	62,058	30,456	8,259	7,736	47,704	4,757	78	259	15,011	35,818	700,565

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

ALLAHABAD,
The 6th February, 1891.

GOVERNMEMT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MUSEUMS and EXHIBITIONS.

PUBLISHING A LETTER RELATIVE TO AN EXHIBITION OF POTTERY, STONE AND CEMENT WARE, AS ALSO OF MACHINERY AND TOOLS USED IN THE SAID INDUSTRIES TO BE HELD AT BUDAPESTE IN MAY 1891.

No. $\frac{560}{12-2}$ M. & E.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Calcutta, the 9th March 1891.

READ the following letter:—

No. 171, dated Bombay, the 11th February 1891.

From—F. STOCKINGER, Esq., *Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consul General, Bombay,*

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

I have just been informed that the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce has issued orders for an Exhibition of pottery, stone and cement ware, as also of machinery and tools used in the said industries to be held at Budapeste on the 15th May next.

I can only regret the short notice given and also that, so far, no prospectus or more detailed information of any kind has been received on the subject.

In the hope, however, that perhaps something might still be done in order to have the various and interesting industries of British India, especially the Art Pottery produced by the various Government establishments, represented at the said Exhibition, I have the honour to request you to bring the contents of my present letter to the notice of the respective Department of the Government of India.

I will not fail to give you any further information which I may receive hereafter.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and for publication in the Local Gazette; also that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department.*

Govt. of Madras.	Chief Commr., C. Provs.
„ „ Bombay.	„ „ Burma.
„ „ Bengal.	„ „ Assam.
„ „ N.-W. Provs. and Oudh.	„ „ Coorg.
„ „ Punjab.	„ „ Ajmere.
	Resident, Hyderabad.

* Original papers returned.

(True Extract.)

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 10.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 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.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNTS OF 1889-90.

BY

STEPHEN JACOB,

Officiating Comptroller and Auditor General.

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APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1889-90.

GENERAL REVIEW.

In the Financial Statement of March 1889, the Revenue of 1889-90 was estimated at Rx. 82,935,300 and the Expenditure chargeable against it at Rx. 82,829,000, leaving a surplus of Rx. 106,300. The estimates were framed with moderation in view of the uncertainties of Indian Finance, connected chiefly with fluctuations in Exchange and in the revenue from Opium. Provision was made for a sum of Rx. 1,102,900 on account of the cost of Special Defence Works, and a considerable increase was proposed in the Military Expenditure due partly to an increase in the number of troops, but mainly to special provision for arming them with new weapons, and for rapid mobilization of an army corps in case of necessity. The continued fall in Exchange and the growth of Military charges compelled the Government of India in 1888 to raise the duty on Salt and to impose a tax on imported petroleum; but this additional taxation was not expected to produce even a bare equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure in the Budget of 1889-90. Accordingly, it was settled as a temporary expedient that the Local Governments should make a contribution of Rx. 740,000 in aid of Imperial finances, of which Rx. 200,000 and Rx. 50,000 would be made permanent in the case of the North-Western Provinces and Burma, respectively, in view of the re-imposition of the Patwari Cess in the former province in April 1889, and the improvement in the financial position of the latter. With this special asset to be received by Imperial Revenues, the small surplus of Rx. 106,300 above mentioned was secured in the Budget. Shortly after the Financial Statement was published, it was found that large amounts of Land Revenue, due in March 1889, had not been paid in that month, owing chiefly to failure of the corps in some provinces, and that the opium crop in Bengal was seriously damaged by unfavourable weather. High prices were obtained during 1889-90 at the Bengal sales of Opium, and there was a satisfactory growth under the other Principal Heads of Revenue. There was also a rise in the rate of Exchange towards the end of the year, and the expenditure on Special Defence Works was much less than had been anticipated. Army Expenditure showed a saving, in spite of the Chin-Lushai Expedition organized after the Budget was framed, and unexpectedly large amounts of interest were obtained by the Secretary of State by the investment of Cash Balances in England. These circumstances improved the position so far as to enable the Government of India to appropriate a sum of Rx. 460,255 out of the Revenues of the year for the restoration of the Famine Insurance Grant to Rx. 600,000, and also to postpone to 1890-91 the temporary contribution of Rx. 490,000 from Provincial Governments for which credit was taken in the Budget. Even after these charges, the accounts still show a surplus of Rx. 2,612,033; and if they had not been made, the surplus would have been Rx. 3,562,288, against Rx. 106,300 anticipated in the Budget. Details of the various changes comprised in this result are given in the following paragraphs, in which the accounts are first contrasted with those of the previous year and then with the Budget Estimate.

2. No important changes in classification of Revenue and Expenditure were made during the year that require special notice here. Minor alterations have been made in the adjustment of transactions, such as the credits for Ordnance and Medical Stores imported from England, and various other items in the several departments, which are explained in the detailed review. A new minor head "Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances" has been opened under the Railway Revenue Account, to exhibit the interest on advances to the aided Railway Companies out of funds raised in England by the Secretary of State, under the power conferred by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act.

3. The following summary gives the Budget and Account figures of 1889-90 to be reviewed in this report, and the details will be found in the statements on pages 134 to 146.

Throughout the report the figures are tens of rupees (Rx. 1 = R10) with the last two figures cut off for brevity, thus, 149,7 reads one hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred tens of rupees :—

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.		Revenue and Expenditure.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
56,943,8	58,861,8	A	Principal Heads of Revenue .	9,730,0	8,909,6
734,2	873,2	B	Interest	4,358,6	4,241,0
2,328,7	2,337,6	C	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,268,3	2,228,5
1,464,2	1,556,4	D	Civil Administration . .	13,291,2	13,235,4
1,340,3	1,264,4	E	Miscellaneous . . .	4,823,2	4,814,3
...	...	F	Famine	100,5	600,0
...	...	G	Construction of Railways .	10,2	5,0
16,686,5	16,605,6	H	Railways	18,713,1	18,458,2
1,889,3	1,991,1	J	Irrigation	2,614,7	2,652,7
603,7	650,4	K	Buildings and Roads . .	5,482,4	5,412,2
944,6	944,7	L	Army Services . . .	20,974,7	20,677,8
...	...	LL	Special Defence Works .	1,102,9	689,5
...	...	M	Provincial Surplus + or Deficit—	—640,8	+549,0
...	...		Imperial Surplus + or Deficit—	+106,3	+2,612,0
82,935,3	85,085,2		Total .	82,935,3	85,085,2

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Other Transactions.	Outgoings Budget.	Outgoings Accounts.
+106,3	+2,612,0	Imperial Surplus or Deficit as above	...	...
...	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works .	4,089,5	3,173,4
5,871,4	5,129,0	Permanent Debt . . .	...	...
629,7	...	Unfunded Debt . . .	...	69,6
...	1,049,7	Deposits and Advances . .	19,7	...
...	...	Loans by Government . .	827,7	598,1
...	...	Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts	3,763,1	1,215,6
43,8	...	Remittances . . .	...	18,9
14,689,9	15,474,5	Secretary of State's Bills .	14,690,9	15,603,0
16,749,8	16,565,1	Cash Balance, April 1st .	...	...
...	...	Ditto March 31st .	14,700,0	20,151,7
38,090,9	40,830,3	Grand Total .	38,090,9	40,830,3

Comparison with the year 1888-89.

4. The comparison in respect of revenues is as follows :—

Revenues.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference, 1889-90, greater (+) or less (—).
Principal Heads of Revenue . .	56,220,8	58,861,8	+2,641,0
Interest	841,8	873,2	+31,4
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint .	2,244,8	2,337,6	+92,8
Civil Departments . . .	1,508,0	1,556,4	+48,4
Miscellaneous	1,792,8	1,264,4	—528,4
Railways	15,520,7	16,605,6	+1,084,9
Irrigation	1,900,7	1,991,1	+90,4
Buildings and Roads . . .	604,7	650,4	+45,7
Army Services	1,062,4	944,7	—117,7
	81,696,7	85,085,2	+3,388,5

5. The important increases under Principal Heads of Revenue are the following :—

Land Revenue	965,0
Salt	512,1
Stamps	160,8
Excise	186,5
Provincial Rates	355,8
Customs	173,9
Forest	137,2
	2,491,3

6. The increased collections of Land Revenue include partly the realizations of the amounts due in March 1889 as mentioned above in paragraph 1, but they represent to a very large extent, the ordinary growth of Revenue produced by extended cultivation and revised settlements. The Salt Revenue was retarded towards the end of 1888-89 by unfounded rumours about an intended abatement of duty, but the Revenue recovered in 1889-90 and the consumption showed an improvement over the previous year. The advance in Provincial Rates is connected mainly with the re-imposition of the Patwari Cess in the North-Western Provinces. As regards the other heads, the excess under them represents generally a normal growth of Revenue, though part of the increase may have arisen out of the special circumstances of the year, such as the activity in the Export trade, which specially influenced the Customs Revenue.

7. The heavy falling off under *Miscellaneous* occurs under "Exchange" and is due to smaller withdrawals of capital by the Railway Companies in India, in remitting which some gain accrues to Government. The *Railway Revenue* has been enhanced by additions to the open mileage and by an increase of traffic on some of the lines, but the improvement is counterbalanced to a great extent by a rise in Railway Expenditure. The *Army* receipts are of a fluctuating character, and the reduction in them in 1889-90 represents chiefly smaller issues on payment of commissariat provisions and stores. The differences under the other heads are not important and do not call for any remarks here.

8. The comparison of the expenditure side is as follows :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference, 1889-90, greater (+) or less (—).
Direct Demands on the Revenue . .	9,737,9	8,909,6	— 828,3
Interest	4,712,3	4,241,0	— 471,3
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . .	2,146,5	2,228,5	+ 82,0
Civil Departments	13,013,6	13,235,4	+ 221,8
Miscellaneous	4,884,4	4,814,3	— 70,1
Famine	78,3	600,0	+ 521,7
Construction of Railways . . .	22,4	5,0	— 17,4
Railways	17,754,1	18,458,2	+ 704,1
Irrigation	2,623,0	2,652,7	+ 29,7
Buildings and Roads	5,310,7	5,412,2	+ 101,5
Army Services	20,301,8	20,677,8	+ 376,0
Special Defence Works . . .	789,6	689,5	— 100,1
	81,374,6	81,924,2	+ 549,6

9. The reduction in the *Direct Demands on the Revenue* is accounted for mainly by a falling off in the Opium Expenditure to the extent of 992,8, owing to the partial failure of the opium crop, counterbalanced by an increase of 110,2 in the charges for collecting Land Revenue, the realizations under which were larger during the year. The *Interest* charges in 1888-89 included special payments in England connected with the conversion of India 4 per cent. stock into 3½ per cent. stock, and with the raising of the loan for the purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The excess under *Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint* arises out of extended operations in the departments concerned, and is a set-off against a similar increase in the receipts. In the *Civil Departments* the Police charges were

high in Bengal and Burma; in the former province owing largely to the transfer to Government of the whole charge for the Presidency Police, and in the latter to the replacement of the troops by Police; the expenditure of the Marine Department was also enhanced by the purchase of a new steamer. The group *Miscellaneous*, in 1888-89 included special payments for heavy claims against the late Burmese Government and for the charges of the Crawford Commission in Bombay. The so-called Famine Insurance Fund was restored to 600,0 by an appropriation from the Revenue of the year as explained in paragraph 132. As regards *Railways*, the increased traffic and mileage worked during the year, as well as the fresh deposits of capital by the Railway Companies necessarily involved additional expenditure, but there were considerable variations in the details owing partly to the transfer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the State in January 1889, and partly to the introduction of the new system under which the Secretary of State raised loans in England for advances to Railway Companies. The advance in *Buildings and Roads* represents special expenditure in certain provinces on works which had been postponed in previous years for want of funds. The *Army Expenditure* of the year includes a new charge of 319,8 incurred on account of the Chin-Lushai Expedition, and 209,7 spent on account of provision for the rapid mobilization of an army corps in case of necessity. There was also a considerable increase in the Home Charges, connected with the payments of the awards made by Lord Northbrook's Committee. These excesses were, however, counterbalanced to some extent by reduced charges for Upper Burma, and the Sikkim, Lushai and other expeditions. The *Special Defence Works* required less expenditure in 1889-90 owing to the completion of some of the works.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates, 1889-90.

10. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts. The comparison of the gross figures is given above under paragraph 3 :—

	Better.	Worse.
Principal Heads of Revenue	2,738,4	...
Interest	256,6	...
Post Office, Telegragh, and Mint	48,7	...
Civil Administration	148,0	...
Miscellaneous	...	67,0
Famine	...	499,5
Construction of Railways	5,2	...
Railways	174,0	...
Irrigation	63,8	...
Buildings and Roads	116,9	...
Army Services	297,0	...
Special Defence Works	413,4	...
	4,262,0	566,5
Combined Surplus, Imperial and Provincial	3,695,5	...

11. The net improvement of 2,738,4 under the *Principal Heads of Revenue* is made up of an increase of revenue to the extent of 1,918,0, and a reduction of Expenditure aggregating 820,4. As explained in paragraph 15, nearly half the increase in Revenue is contributed by Land Revenue and Opium, the balance being distributed over the other heads. As regards expenditure, the failure of the opium crop accounts for a saving of 759,2 in the provision for the opium charges. The greater part of the improvement under *Interest* was obtained by the investment of large cash balances in England at high rates of interest, and a part represents savings in expenditure owing to the absence of Temporary Loans in England, and also to less issues of 3 per cent stock and a smaller loan in India than was anticipated in the Budget. The better results under *Civil Administration* comprise 92,2 derived from higher receipts, and 55,8 from smaller expenditure. The differences are distributed over a number of heads. The falling off in the *Miscellaneous* Section is connected with the diminished remittances of capital to India by the Railway Companies as noticed in paragraph 115. The actual loss, as compared with the Budget, amounted to 140,5, but this was counterbalanced by certain special receipts

in Burma and Bombay. As regards the head *Famine*, it has already been explained that it was only when a considerable surplus was expected in the Revised Estimate that provision was made for restoring the Famine Insurance Fund, and the allotment of 460,2 in the Accounts for this purpose accounts for the worse result under the head. Under *Railways* there was an improvement of 284,4 in the State Railway receipts, but this was more than counterbalanced by a heavy falling off in traffic in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, producing a net reduction in the total receipts of 80,9. On the other hand, the surplus profits earned by this Railway were considerably below estimate, and there was a saving in Expenditure of 254,9 due to this and other causes. The Irrigation Revenue was benefited by 101,8 from extensions in the Punjab and Bengal, and resettlement in some parts of the North-Western Provinces, but the expenditure was also raised by 38,0. The receipts of the *Buildings and Roads* branch of the Public Works Department were enlarged by 46,7, chiefly on account of the sale of the Barrakur Iron Works during the year, and grants for expenditure lapsed to the extent of 70,2. The charges for *Army Services* show a saving of 162,9 in the Indian Expenditure as explained in detail in paragraph 236, and the remainder of the improvement occurs chiefly in the payments for Exchange on English Expenditure owing to a rise in the average rate of Exchange for the year. The lapse under *Special Defence Works* was caused by smaller payments in England for armaments and stores than had been anticipated, and by the postponement of certain works to a later date.

12. The Budget estimated for an excess expenditure of 534,5 on the whole account, but a sum of 640,8 out of the Provincial and Local Expenditure was payable from past accumulations of Balances, leaving a net surplus in the Imperial account of 106,3. The accounts close with a surplus of 2,612,0 in the Imperial account, and an increase in the Provincial and Local Balances of 549,0 instead of the estimated decrease of 640,8. The net Imperial Revenue has, therefore, been better than the Budget by 2,612,0—106,3 or 2,505,7, and the Provincial and Local Balances by 640,8+549,0 or 1,189,8. The details of these fluctuations are given below, the sign + meaning better and—worse than the estimate.

	Revenue Side.			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Principal Heads of Revenue	+ 823,4	+1,094,6	+1,918,0	+ 800,8	+ 19,6	+ 820,4
Interest	+ 144,2	— 5,2	+ 139,0	+ 112,5	+ 5,1	+ 117,6
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	+ 9,5	— 6	+ 8,9	+ 39,8	...	+ 39,8
Civil Departments	+ 32,5	+ 59,7	+ 92,2	+ 17,1	+ 38,7	+ 55,8
Miscellaneous	— 107,4	+ 31,5	— 75,9	+ 42,4	— 33,5	+ 8,9
Famine	...	...	...	— 451,7	— 47,8	— 499,5
Construction of Railways	...	...	...	...	+ 5,2	+ 5,2
Railways	— 153,0	+ 72,1	— 80,9	+ 292,7	— 37,8	+ 254,9
Irrigation	+ 99,3	+ 2,5	+ 101,8	— 30,4	— 7,6	— 38,0
Buildings and Roads	+ 44,9	+ 1,8	+ 46,7	+ 78,7	— 8,5	+ 70,2
Army	+ 1	...	+ 1	+ 296,9	...	+ 296,9
Special Defence Works	...	...	...	+ 413,4	...	+ 413,4
Total	+ 893,5	+1,256,4	+2,149,9	+1,612,2	— 66,6	+1,545,6
Total Net	+2,505,7	+1,189,8	+3,695,5	...	...	...

13. The improvement in the Provincial Section occurs almost wholly in the Principal Heads of Revenue. The notable items making up the difference in the Imperial Section are indicated in the following table :—

Imperial.	Better.	Worse.
Land Revenue (Net, excluding exchange on English transactions)	...	70,7
Opium ,, ,, ,,	1,082,2	...
Salt ,, ,, ,,	197,1	...
Excise ,, ,, ,,	115,8	...
Customs ,, ,, ,,	89.3	...
Forest ,, ,, ,,	138,5	...
Interest ,, ,, ,,	159,4	...
Famine Relief ,, ,, ,,	...	451,7
Railways ,, ,, ,,	51,1	...
Irrigation ,, ,, ,,	66,4	...
Buildings and Roads ,, ,, ,,	105,4	..
Army ,, ,, ,,	209,0	...
Special Defence Works ,, ,, ,,	325,9	...
Minor Improvements under other heads ,, ,,	186,8	...
Exchange on English Expenditure	441,7	...
Gain by Exchange	...	140,5
	3,168,6	662,9
Net better	2,505,7	

14. It will be seen that the Imperial share of Land Revenue according to the above table was worse than the Budget by 70,7 in spite of the considerable improvement in the total collections noticed in the preceding paragraphs. This apparently unsatisfactory result is due to the fact mentioned in paragraph 256, *viz.*, that a special contribution of 490,0 from Provincial assets, for which credit was taken in the Budget through the Land Revenue head, was omitted in compiling the accounts. If, therefore, the accounts had been compiled in the same way as the Budget, the Imperial share of Land Revenue would have shown an improvement of 419,3.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
56,220,8	RECEIPTS.	56,943,8	58,424,8	58,861,8

15. Nearly half the improvement under this head is contributed by Land Revenue and Opium, and the balance is distributed over the other heads. The Land Revenue collections were higher partly on account of the restoration of order in Burma, and partly owing to the ordinary growth of revenue produced by extended cultivation and revised settlements. The average price obtained at the Bengal sales of opium was R66 per chest more than expected. As compared with 1888-89, the advances are conspicuous under Land Revenue, Salt and Provincial Rates. The explanation that applies to the increase over the Budget applies generally to this comparison also; the special points that may be noticed are that heavy postponements of Land Revenue had been made in 1888-89 which were realized in 1889-90; that a general falling-off in the clearances of salt after the increase of duty in January 1888, and unfounded rumours about reduction of duty unfavorably affected the Salt receipts for 1888-89 and that the Patwari Cess was reimposed in the North-Western Provinces from 1st April 1889. Detailed explanation of the differences under the various heads will be found in the following paragraphs :—

I.—Land Revenue.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Ordinary Land Revenue.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	92,9	627,9	662,0	410,7	3,659,9	5,692,3	2,120,3	4,740,3	3,454,9	21,461,2
	Budget .	97,1	643,8	785,5	410,0	3,730,5	5,805,6	2,150,2	4,720,0	3,42..,7	21,765,4
	Revised . 1889-90 .	95,4	656,6	853,6	410,0	3,781,1	5,884,5	2,175,4	4,770,5	3,487,0	22,114,1
	Accounts .	97,8	661,7	855,4	411,5	3,806,4	5,871,9	2,161,8	4,922,4	3,505,5	22,294,4
Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	...	...	...	...	7,8	...	19,3	...	886,5	913,6
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	7,8	...	20,6	...	879,5	907,9
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	...	...	...	7,8	...	20,6	...	887,2	915,6
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	7,9	...	20,9	...	887,6	916,4
Capitation Tax	Accounts . 1888-89 .	...	...	332,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	332,4
	Budget .	...	...	352,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	352,3
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	...	353,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	353,0
	Accounts .	...	...	352,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	352,4
Sale of Proprietary [illegible] Sale of Waste Lands, &c., and Receipts for the improvement of Government Estates.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	4,6	...	...	5	36,9	2,5	2	3,0	9,1	56,8
	Budget .	...	...	...	4	42,5	9	4	2,5	...	46,7
	Revised . 1889-90 .	6	...	...	4	42,5	1,1	2	1,6	...	46,4
	Accounts .	1,7	...	...	5	42,3	1,0	1	1,9	...	47,5
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenue.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	35,0	3,0	125,2	33,3	32,7	43,7	78,7	109,4	25,9	486,9
	Budget .	34,8	3,1	141,3	34,6	29,2	43,5	76,0	111,7	26,3	500,5
	Revised . 1889-90 .	32,4	3,4	143,4	34,6	33,6	44,4	83,8	131,6	30,4	537,6
	Accounts	27,0	3,7	151,2	33,8	31,6	44,1	86,7	109,6	33,2	520,9
Upper Burma Receipts.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	...	...	436,5	...	...	...	...	...	..	436,5
	Budget .	...	...	418,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	448,3
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	...	520,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	520,0
	Accounts .	...	...	539,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	539,6
TOTAL	Accounts . 1888-89 .	132,5	630,9	1,556,1	444,5	3,737,3	5,738,5	2,218,5	4,852,7	4,376,4	23,687,4
	Budget .	131,9	646,9	1,727,4	445,0	3,810,[illegible]	5,850,0	2,247,2	4,834,2	4,328,5	24,021,1
	Revised . 1889-90 .	128,4	660,0	1,870,0	445,0	3,865,0	5,930,0	2,280,0	4,903,7	4,404,6	24,486,7
	Accounts .	126,5	665,4	1,898,6	445,8	3,888,2	5,917,0	2,269,5	5,033,9	4,426,3	24,671,2
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	...	...	...	...	...	87,4	45,7	460,5	77,4	671,0
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	...	87,4	35,5	430,3	76,2	629,4
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	...	...	...	...	87,4	45,5	447,1	89,4	669,4
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	...	97,9	45,2	464,4	82,3	689,8
TOTAL	Accounts . 1888-89 .	132,5	630,9	1,556,1	444,5	3,737,3	5,651,1	2,172,8	4,392,2	4,299,0	23,016,4
	Budget .	131,9	646,9	1,727,4	445,0	3,810,0	5,762,6	2,211,7	4,403,9	4,252,3	23,391,7
	Revised . 1889-90 .	128,4	660,0	1,870,0	445,0	3,865,0	5,842,6	2,234,5	4,456,6	4,315,2	23,917,3
	Accounts .	126,5	665,4	1,898,6	445,8	3,888,2	5,819,1	2,224,3	4,569,5	4,344,0	23,981,4

16. The largest increases are in Burma, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Madras, a considerable portion of the improvement in the first three, but not in the last, having been anticipated in the Budget.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

17. The India Budget for *Ordinary Revenue* includes the estimated sale-proceeds of waste lands in Coorg, which has been correctly classified in the accounts as *Sale of Proprietary Right, &c.* Allowing for this change of classification, the enhanced collections as compared with the Budget amount to 2,3, and occur wholly in Quetta on account chiefly of better crops. The improvement in the Central Provinces is the result of revised settlements now in progress, but the full effect of the revisions was not known at the time the Budget was framed. The revised was exceeded chiefly owing to advance collections in the Chhatisgarh Division. In Burma, as explained in the last report, certain changes of instalments in the Akyab and Kyookphyoo Districts reduced the collections of 1888-89 by 87,0, which was realised in 1889-90; but apart from this, a considerable increase in the revenue of the latter year was produced by extended cultivation following the establishment of order in the country, and by an exceptionally favorable season for the paddy crop. The Bengal collections for 1889-90 include large amounts suspended in 1888-89 on account of scarcity, and also large recovery of arrears in some districts. The advance in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab resulted from revision of settlements in certain districts. The differences between the actuals of the two years are due partly to these revisions, and partly to postponement in 1888-89 of revenue which was realised in the following year. In Madras the estimates were too cautiously framed, in view of the uncertain character of the monsoon rains, but in the result an exceptionally favorable season in some districts, combined with prompt collections in others, led to considerable improvement; there were also in four districts advance receipts in March 1890 on account of future instalments. The increase in Bombay is ascribed to large sales of land for purposes of cultivation, to a favorable season, to revision of settlements in some districts, and in Sind to extensive Rabi cultivation in consequence of good floods and an abundant water-supply.

18. As regards theother headings, the receipts from *Assessment of Alienated Lands, less quit rents*, shew improvement in the Punjab, owing to reassessment operations in certain districts, and in Bombay to enhanced survey rates. The increase under *Capitation Tax*, as compared with the previous year, proceeds from the resumption by the Government of the land rate in lieu of capitation tax, hitherto credited to Municipal and Cantonment funds, which now receive fixed contributions in lieu of the tax. The head *Sale of Proprietary Right, &c.*, is of a fluctuating character; it includes in India 1,6 on account of the value of waste lands in Coorg, which, as noted in the preceding paragraph, was treated in the Budget as *Ordinary Revenue*. In Bengal it consists chiefly of a percentage on collections from Government Estates, and the receipts consequently follow the ordinary collections, which were comparatively high in 1889-90. The Bombay credit in 1888-89 represented the value of the land taken up for the Municipal Offices. The *Fisheries and other Receipts* were over-estimated in India as regards Quetta Assigned Revenue, and the collections in the Bori Valley fell into arrears. In Burma 10 per cent. of the Fishery revenue was hitherto credited to District Cess Funds, but from 1st April 1889 the grant was withdrawn from these funds. The Budget was increased in view of this withdrawal, but the actuals shew still further improvement, owing to higher prices obtained at the fishery sales (the country having quieted down), and to special fines levied on villages under Act II of 1880. The Bengal receipts for 1888-89 included some special recoveries on account of land settlement charges, but the Budget for 1889-90 appears to have been too low, and the Revised too high. In the Punjab the mutation fees were enlarged partly by the introduction of revised rules regulating the fees, and partly by the new settlements. The fluctuations in Madras are attributed to the opening in February 1890, of the Ceylon Fishery, which led to very poor results in the Second Pearl Fishery held at Tuticorin, about the close of the year, and to low prices obtained for oysters. The improvement in Bombay comprises 2,2 obtained from rents, &c., of fisheries, and the balance accrues chiefly in the local section from sale-proceeds of contracts for removing stones and levying fees in quarries. As regards *Upper Burma*, the improved revenue results from the restoration of order in the country, which has not only permitted the extension of cultivation but has also enabled the revenue officers to watch the assessments and collections more efficiently. The actuals of 1889-90 include also 20,0 paid by the Ruby Mines Company as their first instalment of rent under the lease.

19. The following Statements A and B give the usual particulars regarding the distribution of Land Revenue between the Imperial and Provincial Governments:—

A.—Transactions affecting the Distribution of Land Revenue in 1889-90.

Provinces.	Contributions, Imperial and Provincial.	Special Transfers and Adjustments between Imperial and Provincial.			Inter-Provincial Adjustments.	Total net credits (+) or debits (−) to Provincial.
		Receipts.	Payments.	Net.		
Central Provinces	−275,6	2,1	8	+1,3	+1,3	−273,0
Burma	+218,4	...	9	−9	−11,6	+205,9
Assam	−131,2	11,0	5	+10,5	−2,8	−123,5
Bengal	−23,9	39,5	3,1	+36,4	+3,6	+16,1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−235,4	2,2	5,1	−2,9	+10,4	−227,9
Punjab	...	55,7	27,2	+28,5	+7	+29,2
Madras	+370,2	34,8	7,8	+27,0	+2,1	+399,3
Bombay	+818,7	74,0	1,7	+72,3	−3,9	+887,1

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*concluded.*

B.—Distribution of the Land Revenue in 1889-90.

Provinces.	Total Revenues.	Proportion assigned to Provincial Governments.	Provincial Share.	Special adjustments noted above.	Revised share.	Land Revenue not included in the Division.			Distribution of the Land Revenue.			
						Impl.	Provl.	Local.	Impl.	Provl.	Local.	Total.
Central Provinces	665,4	Whole	665,4	−273,0	392,4	...	...	...	273,0	392,4	...	665,4
Burma	1,227,2	One-third	409,1	+205,9	615,0	539,6	130,8	1,0	1,151,8	745,8	1,0	1,898,6
Assam	445,8	Whole	445,8	−123,5	322,3	...	...	...	123,5	322,3	...	445,8
Bengal	3,848,7	One-fourth	962,2	+16,1	978,3	...	39,5	...	2,870,4	1,017,8	...	3,888,2
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	5,857,8	Do	1,464,4	−227,9	1,236,5	...	56,3	2,9	4,621,3	1,292,8	2,9	5,917,0
Punjab	2,266,5	·407193	922,9	+29,2	952,1	...	...	3,0	1,314,4	952,1	3,0	2,269,5
Madras	4,943,1	One-fourth	1,235,8	+399,3	1,635,1	...	...	90,9	3,307,9	1,635,1	90,9	5,033,9
Bombay	3,518,6	Do.	879,7	+887,1	1,766,8	...	887,6	20,1	1,751,8	2,654,4	20,1	4,426,3

II.—Opium

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
6,384,0	Bengal sale of Opium	6,099,0	6,473,6	6,473,6
1,964,5	Bombay Opium Pass Fees	1,950,0	1,846,0	1,886,9
	Excise Opium—			
3	India	2	2	3
21,3	Central Provinces	20,7	22,4	22,7
36,9	Burma	37,0	38,0	37,7
3	Upper Burma	6	9	1,0
40,9	Assam	40,9	43,3	43,3
56,4	Bengal	56,0	56,0	55,7
44,4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	43,5	49,5	50,6
3,4	Punjab	3,1	4,0	3,7
8,9	Miscellaneous	9,0	12,5	7,5
8,562,3	Total	8,260,0	8,546,4	8,583,0

20. The average price realized from the *Bengal Sale of Opium* in 1889-90 was ₹1,136 per chest against ₹1,120 in 1888-89, and ₹1,070 assumed in the Budget. The Budget was framed low with reference to the violent fluctuations to which the price was seen to be liable at the time, but it kept up much higher for the first ten months of the year, and went down from ₹1,126 per chest in January to ₹1,079 in February and 1,040 in March. The exports from Bombay of Malwa opium also fell off towards the end of the year on account of the depressed state of the trade, and the *pass-fees* were consequently smaller than had been anticipated. As regards *Excise Opium*, the quantity taken up for sale in 1889-90 was larger in the Central Provinces, owing partly to increased demand in the Feudatory States consequent on steps taken to check illicit consumption, and partly to the more extensive use of the drug as a prophylactic during the prevalence of cholera. The improvement in Assam is attributed to large additions to stock made by vendors prior to 1st April 1890 in anticipation of an increase in the treasury selling price of opium from that date, and also to unusually large demands for the drug among the frontier tribes. In the North-Western Provinces the measures taken to prevent illicit traffic and the restriction of the area under poppy cultivation have resulted in an increased revenue. The falling-off in the Punjab actuals as compared with 1888-89 is due to the larger importation of Malwa opium, which produced a corresponding increase under Excise Revenue. The fall was not, however, so great as was anticipated when the Budget was framed. The head *Miscellaneous* includes confiscated opium, opium supplied to the Medical Department and various other items. The fluctuations under it are due to a change of classification in Bengal, by which recoveries of advances to cultivators are now deducted from Expenditure instead of being credited as Revenue. The following table gives the usual figures regarding the

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

II.—Opium—*continued.*

produce and sales in Bengal and the export from Bombay. The season in Bengal was the worst since 1883-84, the produce being in excess of that year only by 91 chests :—

Year.	Bengal. Balance in stock on 1st April, Chests.	Bengal. Produce of season, Chests.	Bengal. Chests sold.	Bengal. Average price per chest.	Bengal. Total price.	Bombay. Chests.	Bombay. Rate.	Bombay. Amount.
				₹	₹		₹	₹
1879-80	76,622	49,961	59,100	1,170	6,914,2	46,211½	650 & 700	3,141,1
1880-81	67,483	52,969	56,400	1,362	7,683,6	36,069½	700	2,526,2
1881-82	64,052	49,732	56,400	1,324	7,465,3	31.196	700	2,184,7
1882-83	57.384	51,697	56,400	1,222	6,890,5	36,327	700 & 650	2,395,6
1883-84	52,681	38,214	54,440	1,250	6,803,7	38,586	650	2,508,5
1884-85	36.495	65,993	46,698	1,296	6,052,0	39,0.39	650	2,537,9
1885-86	55,790	64,925	50,994	1,235	6,296,0	37,677	650	2,449,0
1886-87	69,705	64,500	54,750	1,123	6,147,0	39,745½	650	2,583,4
1887-88	79,455	57,500	57,000	1,059	6,038,0	34,884½	650	2.267,5
1888-89	79,955	69,500	57,000	1,120	6,384,0	30,222½	650	1,964,5
1889-90 Budget			57,000	1,070	6,099,0	30,000	650	1,950,0
1889-90 Revised			57,000	1,136	6,473,6	28,400	650	1,846,0
1889-90 Actuals	92,455	38,305	57,000	1,136	6,473,6	29,029	650	1,886,9

III.—Salt.

			India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Sale of Government Salt	Accounts	1888-89	141,3	...	...	226,9	43,2	411,4
	Budget	1889-90	140,9	...	...	274,9	40,9	456,7
	Revised	1889-90	152,6	...	...	233,0	46,5	432,1
	Accounts	1889-90	150,5	...	...	249,9	47,0	447,4
Excise on Local Manufacture	Accounts	1888-89	1,693,6	4,3	...	1,408,8	1,809,8	4,916,5
	Budget	1889-90	1,711,2	5,0	...	1,513,0	1,860,0	5,089,2
	Revised	1889-90	1,819,1	10,5	...	1,512,1	2,004,0	5,345,7
	Accounts	1889-90	1,791,4	12,2	...	1,487,9	2,012,7	5,304,2
Duty on Imported Salt.	Accounts	1888-89	...	26,4	2,272,9	3	2,8	2,302,4
	Budget	1889-90	...	130,0	2,309,7	4	2,3	2,442,4
	Revised	1889-90	...	117,0	2,238,2	2	3,0	2,358,4
	Accounts	1889-90	...	119,0	2,258,4	4	2,6	2,380,4
Miscellaneous	Accounts	1888-89	17,1	...	8,8	13,9	5,3	45,1
	Budget	1889-90	16,3	...	8,3	11,7	4,3	40,6
	Revised	1889-90	18,3	...	11,8	19,3	6,5	55,9
	Accounts	1889-90	17,3	...	12,3	18,6	6,7	54,9
Upper Burma	Accounts	1888-89	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Budget	1889-90	...	1,0	...	...	...	1,0
	Revised	1889-90	...	4	...	...	...	4
	Accounts	1889-90	...	8	...	...	...	8
Total	Accounts	1888-89	1,852,0	30,9	2,281,7	1,649,9	1,861,1	7,675,6
	Budget	1889-90	1,868,4	136,0	2,318,0	1,800,0	1,907,5	8,029,9
	Revised	1889-90	1,990,0	127,9	2.250,0	1,764,6	2,060,0	8,192,5
	Accounts	1889-90	1,959,2	132,0	2,270,7	1,756,8	2,069,0	8,187,7

21. It was explained in the last report that the Salt Revenue had been retarded towards the end of 1888-89 by unfounded rumours of abatement of duty, this being chiefly the case in Bombay. Similar causes were absent in 1889-90, and the total revenue in that year exceeded the Actuals of 1888-89 by 512,1 and the Budget by 157,8. The *Sale of Government Salt* in Northern India was larger owing to increased demands for the Punjab Mines Rock salt in the North-Western Provinces. In Madras the Budget provided for the manufacture and sale by the State of four lakhs of maunds of salt which, it was thought, would be required to prevent prices being unduly raised by a combination among licensees, but prices fell everywhere, and the project was only partially carried out The improved revenue from *Excise on Local Manufacture* is caused in India by the extensions of the Indian Midland Railway and the higher price of Liverpool salt, owing to which causes the Sambhar commodity found a market over a greater area in the east. In Madras the falling-off in prices led to greater consumption, and in Bombay the increase represents chiefly the recovery of the loss already mentioned, which was suffered in the previous year. The *Duty on Imported Salt* realized in Burma in 1888-89 was very low, owing to large stocks previously held in the country. In Bengal the consumption of imported salt was checked by the action of the English Salt Syndicate, which raised the price of salt considerably, and also by higher rates of freight. As already stated, these higher prices enabled the Sambhar Salt to supersede

A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

III.—Salt—*continued.*

the imported article in some parts. The head *Miscellaneous* includes rents of warehouses, fees and cesses, and recoveries of charges for carriage and freight, and the increase under it in Bengal proceeded from a more extensive use of Government warehouses, on the reduction in the rate of rent, and from the larger quantities of salt bonded owing to the rise in price. In Madras higher rates of cess were levied in excise factories to cover charges incurred by Government on licensees' works.

IV.—Stamps.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Court-fee Stamps	Accounts	1888-89	22,7	112,4	54,7	53,6	1,008,8	495,1	253,8	380,5	268,0	2,649,6
	Budget	1889-90	23,6	113,8	55,6	56,1	1,049,0	496,5	253,3	375,5	272,0	2,695,4
	Revised	1889-90	23,5	113,9	60,0	59,6	1,027,0	517,8	256,8	393,5	282,1	2,734,2
	Accounts	1889-90	24,9	115,5	59,9	59,0	1,034,9	523,2	256,5	402,7	283,4	2,760,0
Commercial and other Stamps.	Accounts	1888-89	21,5	44,7	34,3	18,7	365,1	162,9	131,6	225,9	184,0	1,188,7
	Budget	1889-90	21,1	44,7	34,8	16,9	360,0	161,0	133,1	222,5	182,0	1,176,1
	Revised	1889-90	22,0	44,3	39,4	20,0	380,7	164,0	129.6	238,5	188,6	1,227,1
	Accounts	1889-90	21,0	44,4	38,9	20,9	377,9	168,0	129,3	240,0	190,0	1,230,4
Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous.	Accounts	1888-89	3	4	2,1	4	10,0	3.0	3,8	7,2	47,7	74,9
	Budget	1889-90	3	5	1,6	4	11,0	2,5	3,6	7,0	46,0	72,9
	Revised	1889-90	3	8	2,1	4	12.3	3,2	3,6	8,0	49,3	80,0
	Accounts	1889-90	3	8	1,6	4	11,0	3,0	3,8	7,5	49,2	77,6
Upper Burma	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	13,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,9
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	15,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,1
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	19,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,2
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	19,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,9
Total	Accounts	1888-89	44,5	157,5	105,0	72,7	1,383,9	661,0	389.2	613,6	499,7	3,927,1
	Budget	1889-90	45,0	159,0	107,1	73,4	1,420,0	660,0	390,0	605,0	500,0	3,959,5
	Revised	1889-90	45.8	159,0	120,7	80,0	1,420,0	685,0	390,0	640,0	520,0	4,060,5
	Accounts	1889-90	46,2	160,7	120,3	80,3	1,423,8	694,2	389,6	650,2	522,6	4,087,9

22. The Stamp revenue generally exhibits the same tendency to a gradual increase as in previous years.

23. The head *Court-fee Stamps* shows a material improvement in every province, due generally to increased litigation, and in a minor degree to a change in the law affecting Succession certificates under the Succession Certificate Act (Act VII of 1889). Bengal more than recovered the ground lost in 1888-89, though not quite to the extent anticipated in the Budget. The enlarged actuals under *Commercial and other Stamps* are attributed in Burma, Madras, and Bombay to greater activity in trade, in Assam to large sales of land to cultivators in the district of Sylhet, and in Bengal to the execution of a larger number of deeds and to larger sales of Adhesive and Bills of Exchange Stamps. The slight decline in the Punjab is attributed to a good harvest, which diminished the number of instruments of mortgage and sale executed by the agricultural classes during the year. The head *Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous* generally fluctuates; the rise in the Central Provinces is connected chiefly with the recovery of deficient duty on documents pertaining to the division of property of deceased minors in the Saugor district; and in Bengal and Bombay the Actuals of 1889-90 included special receipts on account of duty on debentures compounded. The rise in the *Upper Burma* revenue follows from the opening of more law courts in the country, and the more efficient administration of the Stamp Act.

V.—Excise.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
License and Distillery Fees and Duties for the sale of Liquors and Drugs.	Accounts	1888-89	71,5	200,5	176,4	53,1	928,9	506,9	106,5	985,7	854,6	3,884,1
	Budget	1889-90	74.9	202,8	193,4	50,7	889,0	512,0	107,4	991.5	865,5	3,887.2
	Revised	1889-90	79,9	208,9	224,6	57,2	859,0	505,6	113,3	1,057,9	871,3	3,977,7
	Accounts	1889-90	83,1	208,7	242,8	58,0	889,2	502,3	116,9	1,085,5	861,8	4,048,3
Opium	Accounts	1888-89	2,5	41.9	124,2	163,6	159,8	53.6	37,9	60,8	121,5	765,8
	Budget	1889-90	2,4	41,4	125,0	162,6	160,2	52.5	38,9	67.5	116,5	767,0
	Revised	1889-90	6,9	44,0	125,0	172,0	160.2	60,5	41,2	60,7	127,0	797,5
	Accounts	1889-90	2,8	44,2	126,5	173,7	157,6	61,1	41,6	52,4	122,5	782,4
Other Receipts	Accounts	1888-89	5	2,0	1	...	5	1,2	2	1,0	6,3	11,8
	Budget	1889-90	5	8	2	...	8	5	2	1,0	8,0	12,0
	Revised	1889-90	7	2,1	4	...	8	1,9	5	1,4	6,7	14,5
	Accounts	1889-90	6	2,4	3	...	7	2,0	6	2,3	6,7	15,6

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

V.—Excise—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Upper Burma	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	43,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,7
	Budget	...	...	61,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,1
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	47 7	...		...	...	...	...	47,7
	Accounts	...	...	45 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,6
TOTAL	Accounts 1888-89	74,5	244,4	344,4	216,7	1,089,2	561,7	144,6	1,047,5	982,4	4,705,4
	Budget	77,8	245,0	379,7	213,3	1,050,0	565,0	146,5	1,060,0	990,0	4,727.3
	Revised 1889-90	87,5	255,0	397,7	229,2	1,020,0	568,0	155,0	1,120,0	1,005,0	4,837,4
	Accounts	86,5	255,3	415,2	231,7	1,047,5	565,4	159,1	1,140,2	991,0	4,891,9

24. The Excise Revenue has been almost stationary in all provinces, except Burma and Madras.

25. The *India* revenue was higher in 1889-90, owing chiefly to realization of arrears on account of the previous year, and also to a change of contract in Ajmere, which led to prompter collection. The Revised Estimate under Opium included 4,0 on account of transit duty on opium imported into the Punjab, but the amount was finally brought to credit in the Punjab accounts. The Budget in the *Central Provinces* was fixed at a low figure with reference to the failure of the monsoon in 1887-88, but the substitution of outstills for sadar distilleries, and contract stills in certain districts, together with favorable harvests, produced some increase in the Actuals. The rise in Excise "Opium" flowed from a greater demand for the drug, as explained in paragraph 20, and the budget for "Other Receipts" was too low. There were large importations of Madras liquor into *Lower Burma* in 1889-90 in anticipation of the increase on 1st April 1890 of the duty from ₹4 to ₹5 per gallon of distillery liquor, and this, together with the resumption by the Local Administration of the share of the revenue formerly credited to the Municipal and Town Funds, considerably enhanced the receipts of the year. The *Upper Burma* Budget was too high, the revenue officers having no facts to guide them in framing it correctly. The bulk of the improvement in *Assam* proceeded from exceptionally high prices obtained for the leases of country spirit shops, and from greater competition for opium licenses. As regards *Bengal*, the Budget was pitched low, in view of the unfavourable condition of the crops, and the contemplated changes in the administrative system, and has been closely followed by the Actuals. The Revised made too large an allowance for reductions in the receipts from license fees on account of the new settlements. In the *North-Western Provinces*, the License and Distillery Fees realized in 1889-90 are low as compared with the Actuals of the previous year and the Budget, and the falling off is attributed to high prices of food grains, and the success of the temperance movement in some of the large cities. The improvement under Opium has already been explained in paragraph 20. The larger collections in the *Punjab* resulted from increased vigilance in the suppression of illicit practices from improvements in administration and also from the levy of higher fees; the rise in Opium resulted from larger imports of the Malwa drug as explained in paragraph 20. The great advance in the *Madras* revenue is due to the gradual and systematic enhancement of the duty on country spirits, in spite of which the issues from distilleries were larger, owing, it is believed, to better management, to an efficient preventive service, and to the extension of the Bombay system of taxing trees in some districts. The improvement is also attributed to some extent to the specially favourable character of the season in certain parts, and to the large number of labourers employed on Railway and other works. The import of opium was much smaller during the year than was expected. The *Bombay* figures indicate continued development of the excise revenue owing to efficient administration, though the Revised proved too high, owing to changes in the dates of payment of the tree-tax, and the tardy payment of certain duties which thus came to credit in the following year. The head "Opium" was affected by fluctuations in the price of the drug; there was an improvement over the Budget of 9,2 in the transit duty on account of larger purchases of opium in the Bombay and Malwa markets, when the prices went down; but this, on the other hand, was counterbalanced by smaller demands from Government depôts, which reduced the gain on sale proceeds by 3,2; the latter circumstance was not allowed for in the Revised.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
District and Local Rates and Cesses.	Accounts 1888-89	2,2	...	78,0	55,0	...	428,1	201,2	442 5	255,3	1,462,3
	Budget	2,1	...	79,3	52,8	...	433,6	203,6	442,0	264,0	1,477,4
	Revised 1889-90	2,1	...	84,9	52,8	...	439,4	207,3	455,0	252,5	1,494,0
	Accounts	2,1	...	85,3	53,2	...	439,4	210,4	467,9	255,8	1,514,1
Village Service, Patwari and Chowkidari Cesses.	Accounts 1888-89	3,3	36,2	...	...	...	32,3	121,3	251,1	28,3	472,5
	Budget	3,4	35,4	...	...	...	254,0	115,7	226,0	26,0	660,5
	Revised 1889-90	3,4	35,4	...	...	...	260,3	131,5	264,7	30,5	725,8
	Accounts	3,4	36,7	...	...	...	262,9	127,3	288,4	30,5	749,2

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VI.—Provincial Rates—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Education Cess	Accounts 1888-89	6	13,3	...	...	...	14.4	7	...	...	29,0
	Budget	6	13,7	...	...	...	14,7	...	...	...	29,0
	Revised 1889-90	6	14,0	...	...	...	14,7	...	...	...	29,3
	Accounts	6	13,5	...	...	...	14,9	...	...	...	29,0
Road Cess	Accounts 1888-89	...	14,4	...	...	343,9	4,5	6	...	...	363,4
	Budget	...	14,9	...	...	335,0	4,8	...	1	...	354,8
	Revised 1889-90	...	15,1	...	...	335,0	4,8	...	1	...	355,0
	Accounts	...	14,8	...	...	382,9	4,8	...	...	...	402,5
Public Works Cess	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	...	...	379,8	...	...	5,4	...	385,2
	Budget	...	...	...	...	387,8	...	...	4,5	...	392,3
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	...	...	395,1	...	...	5,2	...	400,3
	Accounts	...	...	...	...	391,2	...	...	5,4	...	396,6
Famine Insurance, Canals, and Railways.	Accounts 1888-89	...	13,1	...	...	...	162,2	67,7	...	...	243,0
	Budget	...	13,4	...	...	...	164,4	68,5	...	...	246,3
	Revised 1889-90	...	13.6	...	...	...	166,3	60,7	...	...	240,6
	Accounts	...	14,1	...	...	...	166,7	61,5	...	...	242,3
Rate on Wards' Estates.	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	...	...	9,0	...	5	...	...	9,5
	Budget	...	...	...	...	8,1	...	4	...	...	8,5
	Revised 1889-90	...	3,2	...	..	8,1	...	5	...	...	11,8
	Accounts	...	3,3	...	...	8,2	...	5	...	...	12,0
District Post Cess	Accounts 1888-89	...	3,4	...	...	35.9	3,6	3	...	...	43,2
	Budget	...	3,5	...	...	35,0	3.7	...	...	...	42,2
	Revised 1889-90	...	2.5	...	...	35,0	3.7	...	...	...	42,2
	Accounts	...	3,4	...	...	37,1	3,7	...	...	...	44,2
Original Rates in Oudh.	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	17,9	...	...	...	17,9
	Budget	...	...	...	...	...	18,3	...	...	...	18,3
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	18,3	...	...	...	18,3
	Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	18,6	...	...	...	18,6
Other Miscellaneous Cesses.	Accounts 1888-89	1,5	...	...	...	26,8	...	...	...	...	28,3
	Budget	1,9	...	...	...	26,8	...	...	...	...	28,7
	Revised 1889-90	1,7	...	...	...	26,8	...	...	...	...	28,5
	Accounts	1,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,6
TOTAL	Accounts 1888-89	7,6	80,4	78,0	55,0	795,4	663,0	392.3	699,0	283,6	3,054,3
	Budget	8,0	80.9	79,3	52,8	792,7	893,5	388,2	672,6	290,0	3,258,0
	Revised 1889-90	7,8	84,8	84,9	52,8	800,0	907,5	400.0	725.0	283,0	3,345,8
	Accounts	7,7	85,8	85,3	53,2	819,4	911,0	399,7	761,7	286,3	3,410,1

26. As stated in previous reports, the receipts under this head are largely subject to the same influences as the collections of Land Revenue, and the explanations given for variations in the amounts of the latter apply generally to the former. Special points affecting this head alone are noticed here. The most important divergence from the Actuals of the previous year occurred in the North-Western Provinces, the *Patwari Cess* having been reimposed with effect from 1st April 1889. In Madras also there is a considerable increase over both the Actuals of the previous year and the Budget; this increase occurred in both *District and Local Rates* and *Village Service, &c., Cesses*, and appears to be chiefly due to more prompt collection of the demand, while in one district at least the local rate was enhanced. In the Central Provinces the *Famine Insurance* receipts were enhanced by a revised system of assessment for the zemindars, or large landholders; special rates for the management of *Wards' Estates* were also levied for the first time during the year. The excess in Bengal under *District Post Cess* represents arrears recovered in three districts. The amount hitherto shown in this province under *Miscellaneous Cesses* represented a transfer from Local to Provincial of the proportional cost of the combined establishment entertained for the collection of *Road Cess*. This transfer was made by deduction from the gross credit for *Road Cess*, but the classification has now been changed, and in the accounts of 1889-90 the gross amount has been shown under *Road Cess*.

VII.—Customs.

		Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sea Customs.						
Import Duties	Accounts 1888-89	101,5	216,1	114,0	260,8	692,4
	Budget	110,0	213,0	114,0	258,9	695,9
	Revised 1889-90	110,0	240,0	113,8	269,7	733,5
	Accounts	112,5	244,6	114,8	274,1	746,0

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VII.—Customs—*continued.*

			Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Export Duties	Accounts	1888-89	372,4	171,0	47,0	24,9	615,3
	Budget	1889-90	420,0	207,0	45,5	24,0	696,5
	Revised	1889-90	480,0	155,0	50,0	32,0	717,0
	Accounts	1889-90	481,0	160,8	48,6	32,5	722,9
Other Receipts, including *Land Customs.*	Accounts	1888-89	2,5	4,7	11,4	6,5	25,1
	Budget	1889-90	2,5	5,9	10,5	7,1	26,0
	Revised	1889-90	2,5	5,9	17,0	12,3	36,8
	Accounts	1889-90	2,5	5,5	17,5	12,3	37,8
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	476,4	391,8	172,4	292,2	1,332,8
	Budget	1889-90	532,5	425,9	170,0	290,0	1,418,4
	Revised	1889-90	592,5	400,0	180,8	314,0	1,487,3
	Accounts	1889-90	596,0	410,9	180,9	318,9	1,506,7

27. The largest portion of the improvement occurred in Burma and chiefly under *Export Duties.*

28. The increased receipts on account of *Import Duties* in 1889-90 were due to larger importations of kerosine oil generally, of arms and ammunition in Bengal and of spirits in Bombay, and to some extent also to an enhancement of the rate of duty on imported spirits about the middle of March 1890. As regards *Export Duties*, the rice crop in Burma was exceptionally good, which led to large exports from the country, while the reverse was the case with Bengal, where high prices ruled during the greater part of the year. In Bombay, again, the exportations of rice to Zanzibar, Mozambique, and other foreign ports were larger in consequence of the satisfactory crop of 1889. The head *Other Receipts* includes in Bengal large recoveries on account of demurrage; in Madras the excess occurred chiefly in Land Customs levied on large exports of rice from Tanjore to Ceylon *vid* Karikal. The increase under the same head in Bombay is due chiefly to the transfer to revenue in the accounts of 1889-90 of the balance of extra-work and Sunday fees recovered during several years by the Commissioner of Customs from ship-owners and others. These fees were previously placed to credit of a deposit account and were partly utilized in remunerating officers of the Preventive Department for night work. Larger recoveries of fines and forfeitures inflicted under the new Merchandise Marks Act explain also part of the increase.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
213,7	India	214,3	210,7	210,0
41,4	Central Provinces	40,7	45,0	45,7
45,9	Burma	46,7	52,0	56,1
21,5	Assam	21,8	22,0	22,0
391,1	Bengal	390,0	405,0	416,7
216,7	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	214,0	216,0	219,2
102,2	Punjab	100,6	111,9	112,0
151,2	Madras	152,5	162,5	165,0
337,2	Bombay	334,7	342,0	348,6
1,520,9	TOTAL	1,515,3	1,567,1	1,595,3

29. As usual, the India figures include, in addition to the collections made in the districts directly administered by the Government of India, the recoveries in the Non-Civil Departments from the salaries of Government officers. The details are given below:—

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
96,3	Civil Department, India	99,3	96,0	94,8
52,8	Military Department	52,0	52,7	51,5
48,8	Public Works Department	46,7	45,9	47,6
2,2	Marine Department	2,0	2,2	2,1
6,2	Post Office Department	6,7	6,4	6,5
7,4	Telegraph Department	7,6	7,5	7,5
213,7	TOTAL AS ABOVE	214,3	210,7	210,0

30. As regards the Civil Department, the India Estimate proved too high, but the other provinces, especially Bengal, shew satisfactory improvement due almost entirely to revision of assessments. The improvement is said to be conspicuous chiefly at the Presidency towns. A part of the increase in Burma is ascribed to the

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VIII.—Assessed Taxes—*continued.*

increase of Government Establishments in the country and the extended area over which the tax was levied in Lower Burma. In Madras the collections included some arrears of 1888-89; the current collections appear also to have been more promptly effected in 1889-90. The differences under Non-Civil Departments are unimportant and require no special notice.

IX.—Forest Revenue.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
I												
Timber and other Produce removed by Government Agency.	Accounts	1888-89	19,0	16,0	198,8	7	5,7	61,1	61,7	34,8	138,7	536,5
	Budget	1889-90	19 5	15,5	153,4	1	8,5	62,6	50,9	39,1	167,1	516.7
	Revised	1889-90	21,5	11,2	216,7	3	10,3	67,0	68,8	40,4	171,2	607,4
	Accounts	1889-90	22,7	10,4	211,9	8	7,9	70,7	55,0	33,9	158,3	571,6
II												
Timber and other Produce removed by Consumers or Purchasers.	Accounts	1888-89	5,8	98,7	40.9	25.8	59,7	80,3	39,2	112.6	136,5	599,5
	Budget	1889-90	5,5	100,4	30,7	23,7	57,8	75,1	35.8	111,1	124.6	564,7
	Revised	1889-90	5 6	99.2	62.2	27,8	59,2	79,7	23 0	109,0	136.6	602,3
	Accounts	1889-90	4,.	100,7	69,8	32,1	65,7	93,1	32,8	116,7	144,8	659,9
Other Receipts	Accounts	1888-89	1,8	3,4	21,2	3 9	2,3	4,9	3,7	4,1	9,8	55,1
	Budget	1889-90	4	3,2	30,9	2.7	2,7	3,7	3,2	2,3	9,1	58.2
	Revised	1889-90	1,9	3,4	27,6	3,9	3,5	4,7	3,4	3.1	10,1	61,6
	Accounts	1889-90	1,8	4,5	31,8	5,0	3,3	7.6	4,3	5,2	10.7	74,2
Upper Burma Receipts.	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	158,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	158,0
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	130,0	...	...	..	...	...	...	130,0
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	175,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	175,1
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	180,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	180,6
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	26.6	118.1	418,9	30.4	67,7	146,3	104,6	151.5	285,0	1.349,1
	Budget	1889-90	25 4	119,1	345.0	26.5	69,0	141,4	89,9	152.5	300 8	1,269,6
	Revised	1889-90	29,0	113,8	481,6	32.0	73,0	151.4	95.2	152.5	317,9	1,446.4
	Accounts	1889-90	28,7	115,6	494,1	37,9	76,9	171,4	92,1	155,8	313,8	1,486,3

31. The improvement in Burma is specially noticeable; the Budget was fixed at a figure considerably below the Actuals of the previous year, which, however, were left far behind by the Actuals of 1889-90; a large proportion of the improvement occurred in Upper Burma. The improvement in North-Western Provinces and Bombay was also marked.

32. In *India* the sale-proceeds of timber removed by Government agency in the Andamans were under-estimated, while in Coorg the Budget for timber removed by consumers and purchasers was not reached, owing to the prevalence of sickness among the working class in the busy season and to the postponement till the following year of the realization of certain rents, due in the year. The improvement under "Other Receipts," is due largely to the imposition of a tax on fuel sales in Beluchistan, which was not anticipated in the Budget. The falling off in the *Central Provinces* is attributed to reduced demands for Government timber, accompanied by an increased supply from the Malguzari and Zemindari forests, and to the cessation of the demand for sleepers and scantlings in one district and for grass for the Commissariat Department in another. The decline from the above causes was partially counterbalanced by an improvement of 1,3 in the revenue from private forests, owing to a revision of settlement with certain Zemindars in the Raipur district. The very satisfactory improvement in *Burma* is due generally to rising prices, and an exceptionally favorable season for floating down timber. Of a total increase of 98,5 in *Lower Burma*, as compared with the Budget, 75,1 occurs in the Pegu Circle and the remainder in the Tenasserim Circle, the removals of timber, especially teak, being unexpectedly large in both circles; there was also an unexpectedly large sale of cutch. The *Upper Burma* Actuals include 5,9 as penalty for short outturn in the previous year, and the balance of the increase is due to favorable floods which facilitated drift operations. As regards *Assam*, greater activity prevailed in the timber trade in Cachar, Goalpara, Kamrup, and Lakhimpur. There were also some unexpected sales of timber from the experimental works at Goalpara, which, together with larger imports of timber from Manipur, Khasi Hills, and Hill Tipperah, as well as improved sales of trees in the Zemindari Forests in the Garo Hills, and of home consumption permits in Cachar and Sylhet, brought about an increase in the revenue. In *Bengal* an unexpected demand for timber arose in Julpaigori and the Sunderbuns, which gave an improvement of 7,9 under timber removed by consumers or purchasers. On the other hand, the sale-proceeds of bamboos in Palamow realized 6 less than expected, but there was an equivalent increase in various fees and fines levied in Chittagong and the Sunderbuns. It was explained in the last report that the demands for indigenous timber in the *North-Western Provinces* were stimulated by the closing of the Nepal forests; this again caused an increase of 14,8 in 1889-90 over the Budget, which chiefly represented the additional demands, both for Railway sleepers and scantlings, and for dry and dead timber. The prevalence of higher prices for timber in the

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forest Revenue—*continued.*

plains, together with favorable weather, and a plentiful supply of carriage, gave an impetus to the export trade also, and produced an advance of 9,1 in the revenue from removals of timber by private agencies. The other reasons assigned for the increase are (1) the recovery of the price of Railway sleepers supplied in previous years and estimated for in those years; (2) larger supplies of fuel to troops at Chakrata; and (3) better sales of timber, firewood and bamboos in the Dun and Saharanpur divisions and recoveries of grazing dues of previous years, as well as increased dues and fees for drift timber. In the *Punjab* the improvement under head I is partly counterbalanced by a reduction under the next head, owing to a fall in prices and to the Railway fuel in the Mooltan and Montgomery divisions having been worked out departmentally, instead of by purchasers as anticipated in the Budget. The increase of 1,1 under other receipts is connected chiefly with the drift and waif timber. The *Madras* actuals are, on the whole, better than expected, but there are considerable minor variations in the details. The revenue of the Southern Circle shews an improvement due (1) to the extensive sale of timber trees on Darkhast lands in North Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly; (2) to the greater demand for Babul wood in South Arcot consequent on the extension of the Villupuram-Guntakal line; (3) to the supply of fuel to the Public Works Department in connection with the construction of the bridges in Cuddalore; (4) to the high prices obtained for firewood in Malabar; and (5) to large compensations obtained for violation of the Forest Laws. On the other hand, the receipts in the Northern Circle fell off owing to reduced demands for firewood and charcoal in the Nellore and Kurnool districts, and to lower prices realized at the sales of red wood roots and stumps in Cuddapah. Also the full value of Sal sleepers supplied from Ganjam was not paid during the year, and there was no demand for iron wood sleepers in Godavari. In *Bombay* the total improvement of revenue, as compared with the Actuals of the last year and the Budget, amounts to 28,8 and 13,0 respectively. The comparison between heads I and II cannot be made separately, as a change in the system of working the forests in some districts has led to the transfer of revenue from one head to the other. The excess over Actuals of last year includes 22,4 due to indents for firewood by certain owners of Cotton Mills newly established in the Hyderabad district, and to larger supplies of firewood at Quetta to the North-Western Railway. As compared with the Budget, the results were better in the Northern Circle under grazing and fodder-grass, and in the Southern Circle chiefly in the supply of jungle-wood logs and of bamboos as well as sales of grass and other minor produce.

X.—Registration.

			India.	Central Provinces	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
Fees for registering Documents.	Accounts	1888-89	1,6	5,8	3,0	3,2	104,2	25,0	18,4	93,2	46,0	300,4
	Budget	1889-90	1,4	5,7	3,1	3,3	103,8	24,6	18,2	92,2	46,0	298,3
	Revised	1889-90	1,5	5,8	3,4	4,1	112,3	25,6	17,6	98 3	47,0	315,6
	Accounts	1889-90	1,6	6,1	3,4	4,2	114,6	26,0	17,9	99,3	47,9	321,0
Fees for copies of Registered Documents.	Accounts	1888-89	2	2,4	1	...	2,3	8,3	4,4	2,4	7	20,8
	Budget	1889-90	2	2.5	1	...	2.5	7,7	4,5	2,4	7	20,6
	Revised	1889-90	1	2,4	1	...	2,2	8,6	4,2	2,4	8	20,8
	Accounts	1889-90	2	2,6	1	...	2,1	8,9	4,3	2,5	8	21,5
Other Receipts	Accounts	1888-89	...	1,3	1	...	2,9	4,7	1	3	7	16,1
	Budget	1889-90	...	1,2	1	...	3,7	4,7	1	4	8	11,0
	Revised	1889-90	...	1,4	1	...	3,0	4,3	1	3	7	9,9
	Accounts	1889-90	...	1,5	1	...	3,3	4,3	1	9	7	10,9
Upper Burma Receipts	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	1,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,2
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	1,8	9,5	3,6	3,2	109,4	38,0	22,9	95,9	47,4	331,7
	Budget	1889-90	1,6	9,4	4.5	3,3	110,0	37,0	22,8	95,0	47,5	331,1
	Revised	1889-90	1.6	9,6	4,0	4,1	117,5	38,5	21,9	101,0	48,5	346,7
	Accounts	1889-90	1,8	10,2	4,0	4,2	120,0	39,2	22,3	102,7	49,4	353,8

33. There is more or less tendency to rise everywhere except in the Punjab, where the revenue has fallen back.

34. The Budget for *Upper Burma* allowed for the opening on 1st April 1889 of a large number of new offices, but they were not opened till later in the year. The enlarged receipts in *Assam* flowed from more numerous purchases of land by cultivating ryots, rendered possible by their prosperous condition and a more general recognition of the advantages of Registration. In *Bengal*, on the other hand, a similar effect was produced by bad harvests and higher prices of food grains, necessitating the execution of a larger number of deeds. The comparatively large increase in *Madras* under "Other Receipts" in 1889-90 occurs in the receipts on account of Search-fees under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts in the District of Trichinopoly.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF R5,000 AND OVER—			
	India—			
18,2	Oodeypur	20,0	20,0	26,9
9,8	Jodhpur	9,8	9,8	9,8
40,0	Jeypur	40,0	40,0	40,0
18,5	Kotah	18,5	18,5	18,5
12,0	Boondee	12,0	12,0	12,0
8,0	Jhallawar	8,0	8,0	8,0
6,6	Rutlam	6,6	6,6	6,6
10,8	Nizam (Maharatta Chouth)	10,8	10,8	10,8
	Punjab—			
10,0	Mundee	10,0	10,0	10,0
13,1	Kapoorthulla	13,1	13,1	13,1
	Madras—			
78,3	Travancore	78,3	78,3	78,3
245,0	Mysore	245,0	245,0	245,0
20,0	Cochin	20,0	20,0	20,0
	Bombay—			
54,2	Kathiawar	55,4	54,9	55,9
18,7	Kutch	18,7	18,7	18,7
36,2	Baroda State	32,2	38,7	42,4
	CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIAL MILITARY FORCES—			
	India—			
13,6	Bhopal Levy (Bhopal)	18,2	18,2	18,2
19,2	Malwa Contingent (Dewas, Jowrah)	19,2	19,2	19,2
11,5	Erinpura Irregular Force	11,5	11,5	11,5
20,0	Deolee Irregular Force	20,0	20,0	20,0
3,4	Malwa Bheel Corps	3,4	3,4	3,4
	Bombay—			
7,6	Southern Mahratta Horse	8,3	8,9	8,8
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER R5,000—			
20,2	India	21,7	22,4	22,5
21,6	Central Provinces	23,1	25,6	26,1
14,8	Upper Burma	43,4	28,5	19,2
4,7	Punjab	4,8	4,3	4,3
1,3	Madras	1,3	1,9	1,9
6,0	Bombay	6,0	6,0	4,9
	FEES ON SUCCESSION TO NATIVE STATES—			
1,6	India	2,8	2,3	1,4
...	Punjab	1	...	...
3	Bombay	8	8	3
213,4	TOTAL INDIA	222,5	222,7	228,8
21,6	„ Central Provinces	23,1	25,6	26,1
14,8	„ Upper Burma	43,4	28,5	19,2
27,8	„ Punjab	28,0	27,4	27,4
344,6	„ Madras	344,6	345,2	345,2
123,0	„ Bombay	121,4	128,0	131,0
745,2	GRAND TOTAL	783,0	777,4	777,7

35. The excess of 6,9 in the Oodeypur tribute under *Tributes and Contributions of R5,000 and over* is partly nominal, being due to a change in the method of adjustment, explained in the last report. The short recovery from Kathiawar in 1888-89 was made up in 1889-90. As regards the Baroda tribute, the demands of the year were reduced in the Budget by 5,3, owing to the expected refund of certain charges incurred by the Gaekwar in connection with the late Gaekwar contingent, but some doubt having existed regarding the exact amount due, the deduction was not allowed in the year. The remainder of the difference between the Budget and

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*concluded.*

XI.—Tributes from Native States—*continued.*

Actuals is made up of 1,3 representing recovery of arrears, and 3,6 paid in advance by the Mahikantha State in March 1890 out of the dues of the following year. The excess receipt on account of Southern Mahratta Horse under *Contributions for special Military Forces* in 1889-90, as compared with the Budget and the Actuals of the past year, arises from changes in the date of payment as stated in the last report. The *Tributes and Contributions under Rs5,000* received in India and Central Provinces were better than the estimates, owing to recoveries of arrears from Silana and Chhatisgarh respectively, and also to certain advance payments in the latter province. In Burma the amounts due were not realized, specially from the Shan States, and there were also short recoveries in Bombay. Under *Fees on Succession to Native States* the Nazarana due from certain States were reduced in India, and the Rana of Var in Bombay did not pay his Nazarana during the year.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
9,737,9	Expenditure	9,730,0	9,014,5	8,909,6

36. The most important feature in this group is the reduction of 759,2 and 992,8 in the opium expenditure as compared with the Budget and the Actuals of 1888-89, owing to the failure of the opium crop. The charges for collection of Land Revenue shew an increase of 110,2 in 1889-90 as the result generally of improvement in the collections. The excise expenditure was also enlarged in Bengal by the re-establishment of central distilleries under proper supervision. On the other hand, the grants for manufacture and purchase of salt were not fully utilized in India, Madras and Bombay, and there were other minor savings from the Budget noted in detail below :—

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Land Revenue	Accounts	1888-89	5	2	2,3	7	4,8	3,5	3,1	11,4	15,2	41,7
	Budget	1889-90	5	1	1,5	7	4,0	3,7	4 3	9,4	13,0	37,2
	Revised	1889-90	5	1	1,6	6	6,0	5,4	9,9	11,4	12,8	48,3
	Accounts	1889-90	4	2	1,4	3	4,6	4,2	9,8	15,3	14,3	50,5
Salt	Accounts	1888-89	9,6	...	2,6	...	22.6	...	...	2,8	7,7	45,3
	Budget	1889-90	5	...	1 5	...	22,0	...	...	4	7,5	31,9
	Revised	1889-90	3,0	...	1,8	...	22,0	...	...	4	7,9	35,1
	Accounts	1889-90	2,7	...	2,6	...	23,6	...	...	7	6,2	35,8
Stamps	Accounts	1888-89	4	1,5	1,0	4	12,2	8,5	4,0	7,9	7,6	43,5
	Budget	1889-90	3	1,2	9	5	14,6	8,8	3,2	7,7	8,4	45,6
	Revised	1889-90	4	1,6	1,6	3	11.6	9,7	3,6	7,9	9,1	45,8
	Accounts	1889-90	4	1,4	1,6	3	12,0	9,5	3,9	8,2	9,8	47,1
Customs	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	8,2	...	14,0	...	...	2,7	6,0	30,9
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	9,0	...	13,1	...	...	1,8	26,0	49,9
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	10,9	...	11,1	...	...	5,2	21,8	49,0
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	11,0	...	10,9	...	...	5,0	21,6	48,5
Assessed Taxes	Accounts	1888-89	8	3	1	1	4,1	2,7	2,2	2,6	3,4	16,3
	Budget	1889-90	8	5	1	1	4,0	3,2	1,9	1,6	4,0	16,2
	Revised	1889-90	7	3	1,2	1	4,0	2,2	1,2	1,8	2,9	14,4
	Accounts	1889-90	6	2	1,5	1	3,3	2,1	1,4	1,5	2,9	13,6
Other Revenue Refunds.	Accounts	1888-89	...	1	2,6	2	16,9	1.2	6	2,8	21,5	45,9
	Budget	1889-90	...	1	2,0	5	6,3	1,3	4	2,0	24,7	37,3
	Revised	1889-90	...	1	9	9	6,2	4,2	3	3,8	24,5	40,9
	Accounts	1889-90	...	1	5	1,0	5,1	4,0	4	4,6	24,8	40,5
Upper Burma	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,0
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	3,0	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,0
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	5,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,5
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	5,0	...	...	...	...	2..	...	5,0
TOTAL	Accounts		11,3	2,1	21,8	1,4	74,6	15,9	9,9	30,2	61,4	228,6
	Budget	1888-89	2.1	1,9	18,0	1,8	64,0	17,0	9.8	22,9	83,6	221,1
	Revised	1888-89	4,6	2,1	23,5	1,9	60,9	21,5	15,0	30,5	79,0	239,0
	Accounts	1889-90	4,1	1,9	23,6	1,7	59,5	19,8	15,5	35,3	79,6	241,0

37. These refunds are liable to considerable fluctuations. The large payments in *India* under Salt in 1888-89 followed the erroneous imposition of a higher duty as explained in the last report, and in 1889-90 no provision was made in the Budget for a refund of 2,5 to the Bikaneer State, which had to be granted during the year. In *Burma* certain unexpected payments were made to Municipalities and Cantonment Funds in compensation for losses sustained by them on account of the abolition of Land Rates in lieu of Capitation Tax in those towns in which Income Tax had been levied. The excess over Budget in *Upper Burma* was chiefly under Land Revenue. Under "Other Revenue Refunds" the Actuals in *Burma* and *Bengal* included in 1888-89 certain re-adjustments of wrong credits; special refunds of Excise Revenue amounting to 2,3 were made in the *N.-W. Provinces* on account of certain contracts having been cancelled. The large Land Revenue refunds in the *Punjab* include 7,8 transferred to the Public Works Department on account of Irrigation Revenue credited in the Civil Department in the accounts of the past two years. In *Madras* also these refunds exceeded expectations, the sale by the Revenue authorities of certain lands for arrears of Land Revenue having been set aside by the High Court, and the value of the lands being refunded to the purchasers. There is nothing special to notice as regards *Bombay*, except that the Budget for "Customs Refunds" provided for 21,1 as the Goa Government share of the common customs receipts for three years, but 13,6 on account of two years only were taken. This reduction of 7,5 was partly counterbalanced by a special refund to a Native State of the duty levied on fire-arms imported for it.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

2.—Assignments and Compensations.

1888-89. Accounts.			Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.	
		INDIA—				
		Salt and other Compensations—				
96,1		Jodhpur State	96,1	96,1	96,1	
68,8		Jeypur State	68,8	68,8	68,8	
31,3		Gwalior	31,3	31,3	31,3	
15,1		Bhurtpur	15,1	15,1	15,1	
12,5		Ulwar	12,5	12,5	12,5	
8,0		Bhawalpur	8,0	8,0	8,0	
9,0		Dholepur	6,0	6,4	6,0	
19,9		Meywar	20,4	20,0	20,2	
6,2		Indore	6,2	6,2	6,2	
18,6		Jodhpur and Jeypur States under the Sambhar Lake Treaty	21,0	20,1	20,1	
23,3		Other Compensations	23,3	23,8	23,3	
	308,8		308,7	308,3		307,6
		CENTRAL PROVINCES—				
6,9		Compensations	6,8	6,8		6,4
		ASSAM—				
3,8		Compensations	3,7	4,3		4,2
		BENGAL—				
2,0		Salt Compensations payable under convention with the French Government in lieu of salt formerly supplied to them	2,0	2,0	2,0	
5,0		Bhooteas for the resumption of the Doars, Assam	5,0	5,0	5,0	
18,8		Other Compensations, &c.	21,2	21,2	21,0	
	25,8		28,2	28,2		28,0
		N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—				
24,4		Compensations, &c.	24,8	24,8		23,8
		PUNJAB—				
17,6		Compensations, &c.	16,9	16,3		16,2
		MADRAS—				
44,4		Salt Compensations to French Government, &c.	44,4	44,4	46,0	
14,7		Compensation to Travancore and Cochin on account of Customs Revenue	14,8	15,0	15,0	
26,5		Compensations in lieu of Resumed Lands	25,3	24,0	24,3	
28,6		Allowances to Inamdars and other Grantees	28,7	28,6	28,6	
2,4		Other Compensations	2,0	10,1	10,1	
	116,6		115,2	122,1		124,
		BOMBAY—				
90,1		Pensions in lieu of Resumed Lands	90,4	90,1	90,6	
779,8		Inamdars and other Grantees	783,4	789,6	789,0	
40,0		Goa Subsidy	40,0	40,0	40,0	
10,4		Goa Salt Pan and Customs Tariff Compensation	32,9	27,3	23,6	
62,0		Excise and other Compensations	90,4	93,6	91,0	
	982,3		1,037,1	1,040,6		1,034,2
	1,486,2	TOTAL	1,541,4	1,551,4		1,544,4

38. The payments to Dholepur under *India* in 1888-89 included arrears as stated in the last report, and the amounts of royalty paid to the Jodhpur and Jeypur States are regulated by the quantity of salt taken. In *Assam* certain new compensations were granted in the Kamrup district, owing to the substitution of the Tehsili for the Mouzadari agency for collection of revenue. The *Bengal* payments of 1889-90 include arrears on account of the past year, and in the *N.-W. Provinces* and the *Punjab*, the charges for pensions in lieu of resumed lands were less, owing to death of pensioners. In *Madras* the excess payment of 1,6 to the French Government represents an advance in February 1890, adjusted by deduction from the instalment due in April following, and the Actuals under other compensations include payments for two years, at 3,8 each, to the Pudukota State for suppression of Earth Salt Manufacture, together with 5 on account of the cost of destroying the salt works and other charges connected with the stoppage of the industry. These payments aggregating 8,1 were not contemplated in the Budget. As regards *Bombay*, the payments to "Inamdars and other Grantees" in 1889-90 exceed the Budget, which did not sufficiently provide for the revised survey rates adopted for the alienated revenue adjustments; an arrear payment of 7,3 paid to a minor inamdar on account of the allowances

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

2.—Assignments and Compensations—*continued.*

due to him for ten years, but not claimed so long, is the chief cause of the difference between the Actuals of the two years. The Goa Salt Pan and Customs Tariff compensations are very irregularly drawn and arrears were due at the beginning of 1889-90; provision was accordingly made in the Budget for 17,7 representing three years' Customs Tariff compensation, and 15,2 on account of the Salt Pans, but 3,4 out of the latter remained undrawn at the end of the year, and only two years' Customs compensations were taken by the Portuguese Government. The payments for Customs and Excise compensations follow closely the Budget, but exceed the Actuals of 1888-89 by 29,0, owing chiefly to the payment to the Palanpur Durbar of opium compensation at 2,8 per annum in arrears from 1st October 1878.

3.—Land Revenue.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Charges of District Administration	Accounts	1888-89	26,1	101,8	75,7	55,1	283,3	661,9	180,9	352,3	283,4	2,020,5
	Budget	1889-90	27,2	110,9	78,2	56,3	288,8	679,3	184,5	365,4	290,1	2,070,7
	Revised	1889-90	26,4	109,0	77,2	54,9	283,0	680,7	182,9	359,2	281,7	2,055,0
	Accounts	1889-90	26,6	108,1	75,1	54,9	283,6	671,7	183,0	363,1	282,4	2,048,5
Survey and Settlement.	Accounts	1888-89	13,1	42,2	22,5	14,3	26,9	66,2	58,6	101,3	97,7	442,8
	Budget	1889-90	11,6	49,8	26,8	16,0	34,1	63,5	70,0	96,3	109,5	477,6
	Revised	1889-90	13,7	45,0	26,0	14,2	31,2	54,0	60,0	95,2	103,3	442,6
	Accounts	1889-90	12,5	44,7	26,4	13,7	33,8	53,7	58,6	93,0	106,1	442,5
Land Records and Agriculture.	Accounts	1888-89	...	3,8	12,2	1,8	6,7	8,4	3,8	5,2	6,8	48,7
	Budget	1889-90	...	4,7	12,6	1,8	7,4	7,4	3,6	5,0	7,4	49,9
	Revised	1889-90	...	4,3	13,2	2,0	7,4	7,1	3,1	5,5	5,1	47,7
	Accounts	1889-90	...	4,1	13,4	2,1	6,7	7,3	3,0	5,6	5,1	47,3
Management of Government Estates.	Accounts	1888-89	....	...	...	1	34,4	17,4	1,5	...	...	53,4
	Budget	1889-90	...	1	...	2	29,1	17,4	1,5	...	...	48,3
	Revised	1889-90	...	1	...	1	32,0	17,0	1,5	...	...	50,7
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	1	30,7	19,0	1,6	...	...	51,4
Commission on Collections.	Accounts	1888-89	6	...	67,5	23,3	...	5	...	2,0	1	94,0
	Budget	1889-90	1,1	...	80,2	25,1	...	6	...	2,9	1	110,0
	Revised	1889-90	8	...	83,5	22,9	...	6	...	4,0	1	111,9
	Accounts	1889-90	1,6	...	77,3	22,4	...	5	...	4,5	...	106,3
Allowances to District and Village Officers.	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	9,9	117,8	322,9	280,8	731,4
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	10,3	114,9	328,0	280,7	733,9
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	9,9	122,5	360,0	279,8	772,2
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	9,6	125,1	365,1	278,6	778,4
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	103,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,6
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	119,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,2
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	132,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	132,1
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	130,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,4
Other Charges	Accounts	1888-89	16,2	...	...	...	...	8	...	1,7	...	18,7
	Budget	1889-90	16 6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,5	...	18,2
	Revised	1889-90	17,6	...	...	...	...	7	...	1,5	...	19,8
	Accounts	1889-90	16,7	...	...	...	...	7	...	1,4	...	18,8
TOTAL	Accounts	1888 89	56,0	147,8	281,5	94,6	351,3	765,1	362,6	785,4	668,8	3,513,1
	Budget	1889-90	56,5	165,5	317,0	99,4	359,4	778,6	374,5	789,1	687,8	3,627,8
	Revised	1889-90	58,5	158,4	332,0	94,1	353,6	770,0	370,0	825,4	670,0	3,632,0
	Accounts	1889-90	57,4	156,9	322,6	93,2	354,8	762,5	371,3	832,7	672,2	3,623,6

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.				
England	Accounts	1888-89	6	3	9	Total, including England.	Accounts	1888-89	3,514,0
	Budget	1889-90	9	4	1,3		Budget	1889-90	3,639,1
	Revised	1889-90	6	3	9		Revised	1889-90	3,632,9
	Accounts	1889-90	4	2	6		Accounts	1889-90	3,624,2

39. The grant for the *Charges of District Administration* shews a saving in every province except Madras. Where not otherwise explained, the savings are due to the absence of a larger number of officers on leave or deputation. In the North-Western Provinces, part of the savings occurred in the grant for the pay of Kanungoes and Patwaris. The Punjab charges were enhanced, as compared with the previous year, by the grant of travelling allowances to Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars, with effect from 1st June 1889, but the Budget provision for these allowances was not reached. In Madras the large excess over the estimates was produced mainly by the presence on duty in India of a larger number of officers than usual, and by a special payment of 1,7 in the Tanjore District in connection with an appeal suit. The Bombay savings are distributed among various heads which need not be detailed here.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued*

3.—Revenue.—*continued.*

40. The *Survey and Settlement* charges are shewn below separately, according as they pertain to professional surveys or district settlements. As stated in the last report, the professional survey charges represent the amount payable by the Provincial Governments on account of work done for them by the Survey Department, and this in 1889-90 was, on the whole, less than in the previous year. In Bengal provision was made in the Budget for 11,1 for surveys, the exact locality of which had not then been decided; a large portion of this grant was not utilized; a recovery from the Local Government of 1,4 for Cadastral Maps, provided for in the Budget, was also not made. In Madras large reductions in the Survey Department account for the saving in 1889-90, as compared with the previous year. In Bombay the excess, as compared with the Actuals of 1888-89, is due almost entirely to a change, which came into force from 1st April 1889, in the method of adjusting the charges for boundary marks in Sindh. By this change the outstanding advances for boundary marks and field establishments drawn in previous years were brought to account as Service Expenditure in 1889-90. The saving in the Actuals, as compared with the Budget in the same province, was due to recoveries made in connection with surveys in Native States. As regards *District Settlement Charges* an additional grant was sanctioned in India for the Coorg Survey but was not fully utilized. In the Central Provinces the expenditure is progressing rapidly, though not to the extent anticipated. Burma spent large amounts for survey of unsettled tracts, while in Bengal the programme of work was not determined when the estimate was framed. In the North-Western Provinces the settlement operations closed in certain districts earlier than anticipated, and in the Punjab the expenditure on Establishments was 5,3 less than expected, and there was also an error in the Budget.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Professional Survey Charges.	Accounts	1888-89	10,7	10,9	18,3	11,2	18,0	20,2	3,5	69,7	89,9	252,4
	Budget	1889-90	11,2	6,6	18,5	12,4	28,9	9,0	3,8	65,0	102,4	257,8
	Revised	1889-90	11,5	5,5	19,2	10,9	21,2	8,3	3,8	64,5	97,2	242,1
	Accounts	1889-90	10,8	5,7	18,8	10,2	22,1	7,7	3,7	62,7	98,3	240,0
District Settlement Charges.	Accounts	1888-89	2,4	31,3	4,2	3,1	8,9	46,0	55,1	31,6	7,8	190,4
	Budget	1889-90	4	43,2	8,3	3,6	5,2	51,5	66,2	31,3	7,1	219,8
	Revised	1889-90	2,2	39,5	6,8	3,3	10,0	45,7	56,2	30,7	6,1	200,5
	Accounts	1889-90	1,7	39,0	7,6	3,5	11,7	46,0	54,9	30,3	7,8	202,5

41. The rise in the charges for *Land Records and Agriculture* in Burma is attributed to an increase in the pay of the Director and to the purchase of certain instruments for which no provision had been made. On the other hand, Bombay shews a saving due to the absence of the Director on deputation to Baroda, and to the reversion to the Survey Department of the officer specially employed in this Department. In the Budget for the *Management of Government Estates* in Bengal the probable savings were taken at too high a figure. The payments for *Commission on Collections* necessarily vary with the amounts of collections to be dealt with, and they were high in Burma and Madras. In the former province, however, the rate of commission payable to unqualified Thoogyees had been reduced one per cent. on collections above a certain limit. The Budget was too high in Assam, in view of the fact that considerable reductions were being effected in the commission charges by the substitution of the Tahsili Agency for the Mouzadari System. The India Budget omitted to provide for certain items. The large expenditure in the Punjab under *Allowances to District and Village Officers* is chiefly on account of payments connected with the Patwari Fund, and in Madras it is due to the grant of a revised scale of allowances to the officers in some districts, and the disbursement of arrears in others. The increase in the *Upper Burma Charges* is due to the employment of a greater number of Revenue Officers and establishments, and to more extended survey operations in the country. The cadastral survey operations in the Kyaukse District cost 9,9, for which no provision had been made in the Budget.

4.—Opium.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
	BENGAL—			
54,3	Behar Agency Establishment and Contingencies	53,7	49,7	47,5
1,190,3	,, Cultivation and Manufacturing charges	1,146,3	711,6	678,2
72,4	Benares Agency Establishment and Contingencies	79,0	69,8	69,7
1,272,8	,, Cultivation and Manufacturing charges	1,076,0	815,1	800,5
3,0	Other Charges	3,8	3,8	3,7
1,4	India	1,4	1,3	1,3
2,6	Bombay	2,5	2,6	2,7
2,596,8	TOTAL	2,362,7	1,653,9	1,603,6
7	England	1,1	1,1	1,0
4	Exchange	5	5	5
2,597,9	TOTAL	2,364,3	1,655,5	1,605,1

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

4.—Opium—*continued.*

42. The charges on account of *Establishment and Contingencies* of the two Bengal agencies together were 9,5 less than the corresponding Actuals of 1888-89 and 15,5 lower than the Budget. Savings in both agencies occur chiefly in commission to Amlahs, and in Behar also under Salaries and Contingencies.

43. The details of the *Cultivation and Manufacturing Charges* are given below. These charges depend on the produce of opium to be dealt with. The opium year properly commences in August and September when advances are made to cultivators at prescribed rates according to the area to be taken up for cultivation. The crop is gathered about the end of March, and on the delivery of the crude drug in April and May the final settlement is made with reference to the weight and quality of the produce, after deduction of the advances already made. Accordingly, the payments to cultivators in one financial year comprise approximately the final payments in respect of the last crop and the advances on account of the next one. The estimates of the advances can be framed with tolerable accuracy with reference to the extent of cultivation to be undertaken, but as the final payments are regulated by the year's produce, they are liable to heavy fluctuations from year to year.

	Advances to Cultivators.	Final Payments on delivery of the Crude Drug.	Manufacturing Charges.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1888-89.					
Behar	298,1	828,0	10,6	53,6	1,190,3
Benares	181,9	1,022,5	18,9	49,5	1,272,8
TOTAL	480,0	1,850,5	29,5	103,1	2,463,1
1889-90.					
Behar	292,1	341,1	4,2	40,8	678,2
Benares	211,9	526,2	15,6	46,8	800,5
TOTAL	504,0	867,3	19,8	87,6	1,478,7

44. The Budget for 1889-90 was based on the forecasts of produce of the standing crop furnished by the Opium Agents in January and February 1889, the expected production being taken at 58,800 chests, but owing to unfavorable weather the actual outturn amounted to 38,305 chests only.

5.—Salt.

		India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Establishment and Contingencies.	Accounts 1888-89	83,2	2	2,1	134,1	102,9	322,5
	Budget 1889-90	88,1	4	2,2	140,2	106,9	337,8
	Revised 1889-90	83,7	1,0	8,9	140,1	106,0	339,7
	Accounts 1889-90	83,7	8	4,7	131,8	105,4	326,4
Manufacture and Excavation.	Accounts 1888-89	38,1	...	...	...	...	38,1
	Budget 1889-90	41,2	...	...	...	...	41,2
	Revised 1889-90	26,3	...	...	...	...	26,3
	Accounts 1889-90	28,6	...	...	...	...	28,6
Purchase and Freight.	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	...	15,1	36,9	52,0
	Budget 1889-90	...	...	...	36,0	46,9	82,9
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	...	26,6	28,0	54,6
	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	28,2	29,3	57,5
Total India	Accounts 1888-89	121,3	2	2,1	149,2	139,8	412,6
	Budget 1889-90	129,3	4	2,2	176,2	153,8	461,9
	Revised 1889-90	110,0	1,0	8,9	166,7	134,0	420,6
	Accounts 1889-90	112,3	8	4,7	160,0	134,7	412,5

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1888-89	3	1	4	GrandTotal, including England.	Accounts 1888-89	413,0
	Budget 1889-90	1	...	1		Budget 1889-90	462,0
	Revised 1889-90	2	1	3		Revised 1889-90	420,9
	Accounts 1889-90	2	1	3		Accounts 1889-90	412,8

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

5.—Salt—*continued.*

45. The charges for *Establishment and Contingencies* in India compare well with the Actuals of 1888-89, but the Budget appears to have been too high. The increase in Burma follows the increased receipts of Excise duty, for the collection of which larger commission was paid, and in Bengal it is due almost entirely to the purchase of Kilby's patent scales for the weighment of salt, for which provision was made in the Revised, but the grant was not fully utilized during the year. In Madras the Establishment was not maintained at its full strength, and the Revised, while allowing for some reduction on this account, took a corresponding increase under contingencies, &c.; the reduction proved to be too small and the addition too great, leaving a net excess of 8,3 in the Revised. Larger expenditure was incurred in Bombay, as compared with 1888-89 on Establishments in Portuguese India and the Konkan Division. The *Manufacture and Excavation Charges* were low, as the season was unfavorable for operations at the Sambhar Lake, and the excavations were smaller in the Punjab Mines Division, on account of large stocks held at the end of 1888-89. As regards *Purchase and Freight* the Budget for Madras contemplated the manufacture on account of Government of a large quantity of salt, but the project was only partially carried out which, as already stated in para. 21, produced a saving in the Actuals. The Bombay figures shew a steady diminution since 1886-87, being the result of the heavy expenditure in that and the following year in creating a fresh reserve. The Budget was pitched too high.

6.—Stamps.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superintendence, Establishment, and Contingencies.	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	...	3	7,1	1,1	1,3	1,9	4,9	16,6
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	...	3	6,9	1,2	1,3	1,8	5,0	16,5
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	...	3	6,6	1,3	(b)	1,9	4,8	14,9
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	3	6,3	1,2	(b)	1,9	4,9	14,6
Charges on Sale of Stamps, including discount. — Court-fee Stamps.	Accounts	1888-89	4	...	8	9	11,6	2	3,8	3,9	3,4	25,0
	Budget	1889-90	4	...	8	9	12,1	1	3,7	3,8	3,5	25,3
	Revised	1889-90	4	...	8	9	11,8	1	4,2	3,9	3,5	25,6
	Accounts	1889-90	4	...	8	9	11,9	2	4,5	4,1	3,6	26,4
Charges on Sale of Stamps, including discount. — Other Stamps.	Accounts	1888-89	1,1	1,8	1,3	6	8,9	5,9	6,3	10,1	6,9	42,9
	Budget	1889-90	1,1	1,7	1,5	6	8,5	6,0	6,1	10,1	7,2	42,8
	Revised	1889-90	1,0	1,8	1,6	6	9,3	6,1	6,2	10,2	7,2	44,0
	Accounts	1889-90	1,0	1,7	1,5	6	9,8	6,1	6,2	10,5	7,1	44,5
Stamps supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts	1888-89	—19,7	2,9	1,2	1,4	21,8	10,5	6,3	...	5,6	...
	Budget	1889-90	—54,6	2,4	1,5	1,8	22,0	11,9	8,5	...	6,5	...
	Revised	1889-90	—53,0	1,9	1,5	1,2	24,0	11,4	7,0	...	6,0	...
	Accounts	1889-90	—51,3	2,3	1,0	1,6	23,3	10,9	6,5	...	5,7	...
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	(a) 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	—48,2	4,7	3,7	3,2	49,4	17,7	17,7	15,9	20,8	84,9
	Budget	1889-90	—53,1	4,1	4,3	3,6	49,5	19,2	19,6	15,7	22,2	85,1
	Revised	1889-90	—51,6	3,7	4,1	3,0	51,7	18,9	17,4	16,0	21,5	84,7
	Accounts	1889-90	—49,9	4,0	3,7	3,4	51,3	18,4	17,2	16,5	21,3	85,9

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts	1888-89	47,3	22,0	69,3	Total including England. Accounts	1888-89.	154,2
	Budget	1889-90	33,6	15,6	49,2	Budget	1889-90.	134,3
	Revised	1889-90	34,5	15,5	50,0	Revised	1889-90.	134,7
	Accounts	1889-90	33,5	15,0	48,5	Accounts	1889-90.	134,4

(a) Excluding stamps supplied from Central Stores. (b) Transferred to 18—General Administration.

46. The smaller expenditure for *Superintendence* in Bengal represents savings in salaries due to lower pay drawn by the officers who filled the posts of the Superintendent and Store-keeper in the year. In the Punjab the head formerly showed two-fifths share of the Salary Establishment and Contingencies of the Inspector General of Registration and Stamps, but by a change of classification the amounts are now shewn under "18—General Administration." The *Charges on Sale of Stamps* vary, as a general rule, with the *per contra* credits for sale-proceeds; but the comparatively large excess in the Punjab under Court-fee Stamps is due to the charge for carriage of a large quantity of plain paper for copies and applications used during the year. The supplies of stamps from *Central Stores* were during the latter half of the year generally smaller than expected.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

7.—Excise.

1888-89 Accounts.	CHARGES OF COLLECTION—	Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
1,8	India	1,3	1,3	1,3
7,2	Central Provinces	7,6	6,0	5,7
2,2	Burma	3,3	2,3	2,9
5	Assam	6	5	5
43,4	Bengal	50,0	53,5	56,6
11,5	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	11,5	12,5	12,7
5,5	Punjab	6,6	5,0	5,0
32,9	Madras	39,6	39,0	38,3
32,8	Bombay	33,6	33,8	33,5
137,8	TOTAL	154,1	153,9	156,5
1	England	1	2	1
...	Exchange	...	1	1
137,9	TOTAL	154,2	154,2	156,7

47. The saving in the *Central Provinces* arises from the absence on furlough of the permanent Commissioner of Excise, from certain reductions of establishments on the substitution of the outstill system for Central distilleries and from smaller payments of rewards owing to a decrease of smuggling. In *Upper Burma* there was a saving of 1,0 owing to the sanctioned establishment not having been fully entertained, but this was counterbalanced by the adjustment, for the first time, under this head of the share of the Rangoon Excise Establishment, formerly debited to a special fund. The re-establishment of central distilleries in *Bengal* under proper supervision necessitated a considerable increase of excise establishments, a portion of which was sanctioned after the Budget was framed. In the *North-Western Provinces*, there were larger payments of discount on sale of opium corresponding to an improved revenue. The variations under *Punjab* are partly nominal, being due to the transfer of the establishment and contingent charges of the Commissioner of Excise to the head "18—General Administration;" but apart from this the abolition of certain distilleries produced savings as compared with the Budget and the Actuals of the past year. The extension of the Tree-tax system in *Madras* involved an increase in the charges for the preventive establishments.

8.—Provincial Rates.

1888-89. Accounts.	ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER CHARGES—	Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
3,3	Burma	4,4	4,2	4,1
3	Assam	4	3	3
32,8	Bengal	32,3	34,5	35,5
7	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	7	7	7
18,1	Punjab	17,5	10,0	9,9
4,7	Bombay	5,2	5,2	4,6
59,4	TOTAL	60,5	54,9	55,1

48. The larger expenditure in *Burma* represents commission paid on the improved collections of revenue. The *Bengal* Actuals include the charges for revaluation in some districts for which sufficient allowance was not made in the Estimates. The saving in the *Punjab* is the result of the discontinuance, with effect from 1st October 1889, of the allowances formerly paid to Lambardars and Patwaris for collecting the Local Rate.

9.—Customs.

			Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Charges at the Principal Ports of Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.	Accounts	1888-89	10,0	48,4	6,1	31,7	96,2
	Budget	1889-90	10,2	50,7	6,0	32,4	99,3
	Revised	1889-90	10,0	49,4	5,9	32,1	97,4
	Accounts	1889-90	10,0	50,2	5,9	31,7	97,8

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

9.—Customs—*continued.*

				Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Charges at other Ports.	Accounts	1888-89		6,6	4,0	10,2	16,7	37,5
	Budget	1889-90		6,8	4,1	10,5	17,3	38,7
	Revised			6,1	4,1	10,2	16,6	37,0
	Accounts			6,2	3,8	10,3	16,9	37,2
Total	Accounts	1888-89		16,6	52,4	16,3	48,4	133,7
	Budget	1889-90		17,0	54,8	16,5	49,7	138,0
	Revised			16,1	53,5	16,1	48,7	134,4
	Accounts			16,2	54,0	16,2	48,6	135,0

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.				
England	Accounts	1888-89	1	1	2	Total, including England.	Accounts	1888-89	133,9
	Budget	1889-90	2	1	3		Budget	1889-90	138,3
	Revised		1	...	1		Revised		134,5
	Accounts		...	...	...		Accounts		135,0

49. The fluctuations here are unimportant and require no special notice.

10.—Assessed Taxes.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
...	India	...	...	...
...	Central Provinces	1	1	...
1,5	Burma	1,8	1,8	1,5
1	Assam	1	1	1
15,0	Bengal	16,8	16,2	16,2
1,8	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,8	2,0	2,0
1,8	Punjab	1,4	1,2	1,1
1,6	Madras	1,8	1,6	1,6
5,3	Bombay	5,0	5,0	5,2
27,1	Total	28,8	28,0	27,7

50. The only points noticeable here are that in *Bengal* additional charges were incurred in 1889-90 for temporary establishment and travelling allowances connected with the recovery of arrears, but the provision for them in the Budget proved to be more than was actually necessary. In the *Punjab* the Actuals of 1888-89 included the pay of an officer on special duty, and there were some unexpected savings in Establishment and Contingencies in 1889-90.

11.—Forest Expenditure.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
General Direction	Accounts	1888-89	5,0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,0
	Budget	1889-90	5,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,7
	Revised		5,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,6
	Accounts		5,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,5
Conservancy and Works—												
Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.	Accounts	1888-89	6,7	7,6	69,4	1	4,1	26,8	20,0	17,5	55,5	207,7
	Budget	1889-90	6,6	7,1	57,4	1	4,7	29,2	20,0	18,0	72,3	215,4
	Revised		8,0	4,5	69,8	4	5,6	36,1	19,0	17,6	76,3	237,3
	Accounts		8,9	3,1	74,6	4	5,1	38,0	25,1	16,4	66,4	238,0
Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers.	Accounts	1888-89	1	9,1	7	1,0	3,7	4,0	2	7,5	3,1	29,4
	Budget	1889-90	1	9,6	1,1	1,0	4,1	4,5	3	8,2	2,9	31,8
	Revised		1	7,3	1,2	1,1	2,8	3,7	3	7,7	3,4	27,6
	Accounts		1	10,7	1,0	1,1	3,6	3,9	2	7,9	3,4	31,9

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

11.—Forest Expenditure—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Other Charges	Accounts	1888-89	4,4	14 2	24,3	6,1	8,8	23,4	10,3	41,2	26,6	159,3
	Budget	1889-90	5,4	20,7	32,9	8,9	10,1	23,7	13,8	41,1	28,8	185,4
	Revised		6,4	21,6	36,1	8,0	9,5	25,2	13,3	40,4	28,3	188,8
	Accounts		4,8	17,1	28,1	10,6	8,9	23,1	10,6	34,7	23,2	161,1
Establishment	Accounts	1888-89	11,3	35,9	28,4	13,7	21,0	30,1	28,9	55,4	83,9	308,6
	Budget	1889-90	10,8	41,1	31,8	14,0	24,0	30,8	31,7	60,2	85,5	329,9
	Revised		11,2	39,6	31,3	13,5	23,1	34,5	30,4	59,3	84,0	326,9
	Accounts		11,2	38,7	29,5	12,9	22,2	30,9	28,6	56,1	83,6	313,7
Upper Burma	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	78,5	. .	...	...	...	...	...	78,5
	Budget	1889-90	..	...	30,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,0
	Revised		...	...	27,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,0
	Accounts		...	...	27,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,3
Total	Accounts	1888-89	27,5	66,8	201,3	20,9	37,6	84,3	59,4	121,6	169,1	788,5
	Budget	1889-90	28,6	78,5	153,2	24,0	42,9	88,2	65.8	127,5	189 5	798,2
	Revised		31,3	73,0	165,4	23,0	41,0	99,5	63,0	125,0	192,0	813,2
	Accounts		30,5	69,6	160,5	25,0	39,8	95,9	64,5	115,1	176,6	777,5

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.				
England	Accounts	1888-89	2,4	1.1	3,5	Total including England.	Accounts	1888-89	792,0
	Budget	1889-90	2,1	1,0	3,1		Budget	1889-90	801,3
	Revised		1,7	8	2,5		Revised		815,7
	Accounts		1,7	8	2,5		Accounts		780,0

51. The *India* charges for removal of timber were higher in the Andamans, chiefly on account of the extension of operations which resulted in the improved revenue noticed in paragraph 32. As regards the head "Other Charges," the Estimates provided for expenditure on certain buildings and roads in Beluchistan, which was not incurred, and there was also considerable curtailment in the Forest Survey Work. In the *Central Provinces* the absence of any timber work in the Mandla division, and the curtailment of operations in the Southern Circle, produced a saving of 4,0 in the expected charges for timber removed by Government Agency. On the other hand, the payments for timber removed by private agencies exceeded the Budget by 1,1, which was paid partly as the cost of printing Forest License Forms, and partly as allowances to vendors of the licenses. There was also large provision in the Estimates for purchase, feed and keep of cattle, for road-work and for fire-protection, but the works undertaken were small and the expenditure much less than expected. The savings in the establishment charges proceed chiefly from the new scale not having been fully introduced. The increased operations in *Lower Burma*, which produced the larger revenue mentioned in paragraph 32, necessarily involved additional expenditure for removal of timber, but this excess, amounting to 17,2 was partly counterbalanced by the provision for taking up land in the Tenasserim Circle not being disbursed during the year, and by savings in the salaries of Conservators and of the subordinate establishments, owing to absences on leave and temporary vacancies. The *Upper Burma* charges for 1888-89 included a special payment of 53,4 to the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, as stated in the last report. Excluding this item, the Actuals for 1889-90 shew an increase of 2,2 on account of extended operations, though these were not carried out to the extent anticipated in the Budget. The net total excess of 1,0 in *Assam* includes 4 incurred on account of experimental timber works at Goalpara, and the remainder is accounted for as the outcome of an increase of 1,7 chiefly for Forest Survey Charges in the Goalpara division, counterbalanced by a saving of 1,1, under salaries due to the transfer of two officers to other provinces. In *Bengal* the only matters requiring notice are the saving of 1,2 under "Other Charges" representing chiefly lapses in the grants for certain road-works, and of 1,8 under "Establishments" on account of the absence of officers on leave. In the *North-Western Provinces* extended sleeper fuel and grass operations in the Oudh Circle caused an excess of about 6,0 which was covered by improved revenue. The Budget also did not provide for Survey Charges in the Naini Tal division, and the purchase of some new forest areas in the Banda division. The *Punjab* Budget for timber removed by Departmental Agency was apparently too low, being based on the Actuals of the past year, though the work done departmentally in the Mooltan and Montgomery divisions was greater than anticipated as explained in paragraph 32. This excess, however, was more than counterbalanced by savings under the other heads. The short expenditure under "Conservancy and Works" in *Madras* is ascribed chiefly to the failure to carry out certain works contemplated in the Estimates, either from want of time and sufficient staff or from abandonment of the projects. There was also some delay in the settlement of claims for compensations, and planting operations were retarded in some parts for want of timely rain. As stated in the last report, the head "Other Charges" in 1888-89 included special payments connected with extensions in South Canara and the purchase of tramway plant in some districts; hence the Budget for 1889-90, which was apparently based on the Actuals of the past year, proved too high. The full strength of the Establishment provided for in the Estimates was not retained during the

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*concluded.*

11.—Forest Expenditure—*continued.*

year. The savings in the *Bombay* charges for conservancy and works arise chiefly from smaller supplies of fuel and timber for sleepers to the Southern Mahratta Railway than expected, and from large indents for wood at Quetta not being taken up. The Revised Estimate was fixed much too high.

52. In England the cost of the continental tour of the Forest students was less than the provision made for it in the Budget Estimate.

12.—Registration.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superintendence	Accounts	1888-89	...	1,5	...	2	6,0	1,5	2,0	3,6	3,6	18,4
	Budget	1889-90	...	1,4	...	2	6,2	1,6	1,9	3.6	3,8	18,7
	Revised	1889-90	...	1,4	...	2	6,2	1,6	..	3,4	3.6	16,4
	Accounts	1889-90	...	1,3	...	1	6,2	1,5	..	3,4	3,8	16,3
District Charges	Accounts	1888-89	6	2,8	1,5	2,0	54,0	18,6	9,3	61,9	25,1	175,2
	Budget	1889-90	5	2,9	1,6	2,2	55,3	17.4	9,3	61,9	24,8	175,9
	Revised	1889-90	5	2,9	1,6	2,1	56,8	18,3	7,1	62,1	24,9	176,3
	Accounts	1889-90	5	2,7	1,6	2,2	56,7	18,3	7,1	62,5	25,2	176,8
Upper Burma	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	6	4,3	1,6	2,2	60,0	19,5	11,3	65,5	28,7	193,7
	Budget	1889-90	5	4.3	1,7	2.4	61,5	19,0	11,2	65.5	28,6	194.7
	Revised	1889-90	5	4.3	1,7	2,3	63,0	19,9	7,1	65,5	28.5	192,8
	Accounts	1889-90	5	4,0	1,7	2,3	62,9	19,8	7,1	65,9	29,0	193,2

53. The Punjab Budget provided under *Superintendence* a portion of the Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Inspector-General of Stamps and Registration, which in the accounts was taken under the head "18—General Administration." As regards the *District Charges*, the increase in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Bombay is caused by commission paid on increased collections, and the Madras excess is attributed to a revision of the salaries of sub-registrars during the year, as well as the opening of some additional offices. In the Punjab, on the other hand, the grant of commission to Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars was discontinued from May 1889.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
841,8	RECEIPTS	734,2	867,7	873,2

54. The increase in the receipts under this group, as compared with 1888-89, arises chiefly from the large amounts of loans granted to the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts. As compared with the Budget, the improvement proceeds from the investment of Cash Balances in England at very high rates of interest, and from the issue of India 3 per cent. stock at a premium.

XII.—Interest.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Loans to Native States.	Accounts	1888-89	1,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2,5
	Budget	1889-90	1,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,1
	Revised	1889-90	1,3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,3
	Accounts	1889-90	1,3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,3
To Presidency Corporations.	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	...	...	92,0	...	...	15,7	182,6	290,3
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	...	...	105,8	...	...	17,5	188,6	311,9
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	...	...	109,5	...	...	17,4	187,3	314,2
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	109,4	...	...	17,4	187,3	314,1
To Municipal and other Public Corporations.	Accounts	1888-89	2,3	2	2,6	1	1	6	11,2	9	8,1	26,1
	Budget	1889-90	6	1	2,0	1	2	2,0	10,4	7	9,3	25,4
	Revised	1889-90	6	1	2,1	1	3	3,0	10,0	8	8,4	25,4
	Accounts	1889-90	1,8	1	2,2	1	1	2,8	9,9	8	8,9	26,7
To Landholders and other Notabilities.	Accounts	1888-89	3,6	4	...	...	...	1,1	1,9	1,7	2,2	10,9
	Budget	1889-90	1,2	(a)	...	...	...	8	(a)	8	1,9	4,7
	Revised	1889-90	2,0	3	...	...	...	8	1,7	8	1,9	7,5
	Accounts	1889-90	2,6	3	...	...	...	7	2,0	8	1,9	8,3
On Advances to Cultivators and Advances under Special Laws.	Accounts	1888-89	2	5	1	...	2,3	7,6	7,1	7	5,3	23,8
	Budget	1889-90	2	9	1	...	9,2	8,3	8,6	6	4,8	32,7
	Revised	1889-90	1	7	1	...	4,2	7,2	6,9	1,0	5,1	25,3
	Accounts	1889-90	2	8	1	...	3,2	7,0	7,4	1,5	4,7	24,9
On Currency Investment.	Accounts	1888-89	245,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245,8
	Budget	1889-90	250,4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	250,5
	Revised	1889-90	250,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250,4
	Accounts	1889-90	250,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250,0
On Securities of Provincial Funds.	Accounts	1888-89	...	4	...	...	1,3	2,5	8	9,5	6,8	20,8
	Budget	1889-90	...	4	...	...	1,4	2,9	9	9,2	6,2	21,0
	Revised	1889-90	...	4	...	...	1,5	2,7	8	9,6	6,0	21,0
	Accounts	1889-90	...	4	...	...	1,4	2,7	9	9,0	6,0	20,4
On Arrears of Revenue.	Accounts	1888-89	2	...	...	...	11,3	...	...	2,9	2	14,6
	Budget	1889-90	1	...		...	10,4	...	...	2,6	3	13,4
	Revised	1889-90	2	...	...	...	10,5	...	...	3,0	2	13,9
	Accounts	1889-90	2	...	...	1	10,9	...	...	3,0	2	14,4
On Overdrawn Capital of Guaranteed Railways.	Accounts	1888-89	3,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,4
	Budget	1889-90	27,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,2
	Revised	1889-90	7,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,4
	Accounts	1889-90	6,7	...	...	...	...	2,0	...	...	...	8,7
Other Items	Accounts	1888-89	3,5	...		...	5	1	...	5	5	5,1
	Budget	1889-90	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	1,3	2	2,4
	Revised	1889-90	4,1	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	1,3	6,2
	Accounts	1889-90	5,4	...	...	...	4	2	...	4	1,2	7,6
Upper Burma	Revised	1889-90	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	260,4	1,5	2,7	1	107,5	11,9	21,0	32,7	205,5	643,3
	Budget	1889-90	281,3	1,4	2,1	4	127,2	14,0	19,9	32,7	211,3	690,3
	Revised	1889-90	266,1	1,5	2,6	2	126,2	13,8	19,4	33,0	210,2	673,0
	Accounts	1889-90	268,2	1,6	2,6	2	125,4	15,4	20,2	32,9	210,2	676,7

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.		
England—Investment of Cash Balances, &c.	Accounts 1888-89	135,5	63,0	198,5	Total, including England	841,8
	Budget 1889-90	30,0	13,9	43,9		734,2
	Revised 1889-90	134,3	60,4	194,7		867,7
	Accounts 1889-90	135,6	60,9	196,5		873,2

(a) Included under Advances to Cultivators, &c.

XII.—Interest—*continued.*

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

55. The smaller receipts under India, on account of *Loans to Native States*, are due to the gradual reduction of the debt due by the Jaora State. The recoveries from the *Presidency Corporations* exceeded the Budget in Bengal, as no allowance was made in the latter for interest on loans taken by the Port Trust during 1889-90. The reverse was the case in Bombay, where a part of the amount estimated was not due till the next year. As regards *Municipal and Other Public Corporations*, India again omitted to estimate for the amount due from the Mhow Water Works; the larger receipts in the North-Western Provinces represent interest on new loans to the Agra and Allahabad Municipalities. In the Punjab, the Simla Municipality began to repay the loan for the Town Hall sooner than was expected, thereby reducing the amount of interest to be realized, while the same result was produced in Bombay by the Karachi Port Trust not having taken up an advance of 45,0 on the date contemplated in the Budget. The amount received in India from *Landholders and Other Notabilities* includes certain arrears paid by the Talukdars in Ajmere, but not expected in the estimates. The interest on *Advances to Cultivators*, &c., appears to have been over-estimated in Bengal, and the Budget figure in the Punjab includes the estimated receipts from *Landholders and Other Notabilities*. The 2,1 realized in the North-Western Provinces on *Overdrawn Capital of Guaranteed Railways, &c.*, represents the interest on excess drawings of the Indian Midland Railway in 1888-89. The decrease under this head in India, as compared with the Budget, is explained in para. 190. The rise under the head *Other Items* in India and Bombay is connected with certain temporary loans granted during the year, and in Madras the Budget contemplated the recovery of interest on advances for Survey operations, which was subsequently remitted by the Local Government.

56. In England, the accounts of 1889-90 include 110,3 realized from investment of cash balances, &c, and 25,3 as premium on 3 per cent. India stock for 3,500,0 issued during the year. The cash balance was very large, and the average rate of interest obtained unusually high, and it was not anticipated in the Budget that the loan would be taken up at a premium.

57. The balances under Loans to Municipalities, &c., as they have stood in the last five years, are noted below. The figures have been reclassified in this report with reference to the Provincial and Local Loan scheme introduced in 1888-89. Under this scheme, provincial responsibility has been enforced in regard to advances to cultivators under various Acts, such as the Land Improvement Loan Act or the Agriculturists' Loan Act, and other special advances of a similar character, for which no amounts are shown in the following statement prior to 1888-89. The progressive increase in the balance due by Presidency Corporations, &c., since 1886 is due chiefly to large advances made for Dock extension at Calcutta and Bombay, while the large sum of 976,3 due by Native States on 31st March 1886 included 766,0 out of the Famine Loan to the Mysore State, which has since been paid off. The increased balances against the Provincial Municipalities and Port Funds are the result, chiefly of fresh advances granted under the new scheme to the Nagpore, Agra and Allahabad Municipalities for water-works, and to the Karachi Port Trust respectively. The interest paid in 1889-90 by the Local Governments to the Government of India on account of the loans held on the Provincial account amounted to 51,9, while the actual sum realized by them and credited to Provincial revenues aggregated 55,7.

	31st March 1886.	31st March 1887.	31st March 1888.	31st March 1889.	31st March 1890.
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, &c., (IMPERIAL)—					
Native States	976,3	87,3	51,0	23,2	15,2
Advances for Ceylon cable	7,4	5,5	3,7	1,8	...
Presidency Corporations, including Port Trusts	5,568,5	6,391,2	6,865,7	7,463,8	7,829,3
Mofussil Municipalities	12,3	11,9	11,5	11,1	10,6
Landholders and others	5,8	7,9	7,6	6,4	6,7
District and Local Fund Committees	...	20,1	20,0	25,6	25,8
Advances to Cultivators	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	6,570,3	6,523,9	6,959,5	7,531,9	7,887,8
PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT—					
Mofussil Municipalities	363,1	357,7	344,7	332,0	477,5
Port Funds	4,4	69,8	118,3	139,5	182,4
District and Local Fund Committees	59,8	55,3	50,3	45,6	40,7
Landholders and others	260,8	191,0	151,3	111,2	104,8
Advances under Special Laws	208,4	186,3	156,8	244,2	243,2
Advances to Cultivators	...	...	...	310,4	376,5
TOTAL	896,5	860,1	821,4	1,182,9	1,425,1
GRAND TOTAL	7,466,8	7,384,0	7,780,9	8,714,8	9,312,9
Interest received	328,5	298,7	328,9	353,4	375,7
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year	4·4	4·045	4·227	4·055	4·034

Section B.—INTEREST.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
4,712,2	EXPENDITURE . .	4,358,6	4,262,3	4,241,0

58. It is usual here to ascertain first the amount of Loans raised or discharged during the year, and the following figures supply the necessary particulars for 1888-89 and 1889-90:—

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
4,637,5	Debt incurred . .	2,517,3	2,000,0	2,000,0
1,848,7	Debt discharged . .	95,9	120,0	119,1
+2,788,8	NET IN INDIA .	+2,421,4	+1,880,0	+1,880,9
	ENGLAND—			
	Debt incurred—			
4,030,7	At 3½ per cent. . .	...	...	...
7,206,5	At 3 per cent. . .	3,750,0	3,500,0	3,500,0
3,415,0	Debenture and Debenture stock . .	...	661,0	661,0
14,652,2	TOTAL INCURRED .	3,750,0	4,161,0	4,161,0
	Debt discharged—			
...	At 5 per cent. . .	...	2,6	3,2
3,667,6	At 4 per cent. . .	300,0	300,0	248,7
...	At 3½ per cent. .	...	661,0	661,0
3,667,6	TOTAL DISCHARGED .	300,0	963,6	912,9
+10,984,6	NET IN ENGLAND .	+3,450,0	+3,197,4	+3,248,1
+13,773,4	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND	+5,871,4	+5,077,4	+5,129,0*

*The above amounts are exclusive of 89,3, comprising 80,2 charged to Railways on account of Sinking Funds of East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, and 9,1 to Discount Sinking Fund.

59. The Public Loan raised in *India* during the year amounted to 2,000,0. Provision was made in the Budget for a loan of 2,500,0, but by the date the Loan Notification was issued, the partial failure of the opium crop, and the consequent saving of expenditure mentioned in paragraph 36, were known, and the amount of loan was accordingly reduced. The Budget also included provision for the discharge of 82,9 of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1870, and 3,0 of other expired Loans, as well as 10,0 of Stock Notes, and the corresponding Actuals amounted to 54,0, 2,4 and 15,2 respectively, including conversion of 41,3 to ordinary 4 per cent. Debt. Besides these transactions, the accounts include 10,0, being value of a Promissory Note of one of the current 4 per cent. Loans paid off in cash as a special case and 21,9 the value of a confiscated note cancelled and credited to Government. There was also a special adjustment by which the recorded loan balance was reduced by 18,9. Provision was duly made in the Revised for these new items as well as for the discharge of the Ghazipur-Dildarnagar Railway Debentures, which, though due for payment on 1st October 1890, were paid off in 1889-90 to the extent of 38,0 at the option of the holders.

60. In *England* provision was made in the Budget for a loan of 3,750,0 for the purpose of advancing funds to Railway Companies, but the requirements of the Companies having been subsequently reduced, a loan of 3,500,0 only was issued. The debt discharged, amounting to 248,7, represents payments in redemption of the 4 per cent. India stock, which were not claimed as rapidly as was expected in the Budget. The other sum of 661,0 was paid to certain holders of India 3½ per cent. Debentures, which expired on the 16th August 1889. These holders did not accept the option of renewal at 3¼ per cent., and an equivalent amount of 3¼ per cent. Debenture was sold for the discharge in question.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

61. The usual Statement analysing this charge may be given as follows:—

1888-89. Accounts.	Rate.	Debt in India on 31st March 1889. Principal.	Interest.	1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
1,080,3	4½	21,502,6	967,7	967,8	967,7	950,1
2,997,0	4	79,032,3	3,161,3	3,193,9	3,181,8	3,186,9
1,6	3½	52,2	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,3
6,2	Provincial	140,4	5,6	5,7	5,6	6,4
5,7	Stock Notes	21,0	8	...	9	8
4,090,8	Total	100,748,5	4,137,2	4,169,2	4,157,8	4,145,5
9,8	Interest on Loans in course of discharge			5,0	4,0	2,0
6,8	Discount on new Loans and Miscellaneous			18,3	1,3	2,3
4,107,4	Total Interest paid in India			4,192,5	4,163,1	4,149,8
3,293,8	England			3,335,2	3,316,4	3,316,3
1,532,6	Exchange			1,550,9	1,492,4	1,488,2
4,826,4	Total Interest paid in England			4,886,1	4,808,8	4,804,5
8,933,8	GRAND TOTAL			9,078,6	8,971,9	8,954,3
	Divided into—					
4,274,8	Interest on Ordinary Debt			3,903,0	3,815,4	3,805,0
4,659,0	Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation Works			5,175,6	5,156,5	5,149,3

62. The interest on the 4½ and 4 per cent. Loans paid in 1889-90 compares well with the Estimates. As explained in the last report, the payments at 4½ per cent. in 1888-89 included some arrears aggregating about 54,9 Apart from this, the difference between the Actuals of the two years is produced chiefly by the discharge of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1870 during 1888-89. As regards interest on 4 per cent. paper, the increase in 1889-90 amounts to 189,9, the major portion of which is accounted for by the new loans raised in India in 1888-89 and 1889-90. Moreover, the conversion of over 1,520,0 of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1870 to the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865 raised the demand on account of the latter, and owing to a change of instalments the payments to the Gwalior Durbar in 1888-89 were 47,0 less than a full year's due. The whole excess in 1889-90, as above explained, is not apparent, owing to the arrear payments in the previous year. The interest on *Stock Notes* has diminished with the withdrawal of the notes from circulation, and the variations in the charges for the two years under *Loans in Course of Discharge* are connected chiefly with the discharge of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1870 above mentioned after October 1888. The small sum, as compared with the Budget, debited to *Discount on new Loans and Miscellaneous*, is owing to the Loan of 2,000,0 having been raised on more favorable terms than was anticipated. The debit also includes certain arrear charges connected with a former loan.

63. Details are given below of the interest paid in *England*.—

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
2,662,0	Interest not charged to Railways	2,426,5	2,402,3	2,402,3
1,238,6	Exchange	1,128,3	1,081,0	1,078,0
631,8	Interest charged to State Railways	861,4	861,5	861,5
294,0	Exchange	400,6	387,7	386,6
...	Interest charged against Companies on advances	47,3	52,6	52,5
...	Exchange	22,0	23,7	23,6
4,826,4	Total as above	4,886,1	4,808,8	4,804,5

64. The saving under *Interest not charged to Railways* includes 10,0 provided in the Budget Estimate for Interest on Temporary Loans, which was not required, and the remainder of the decrease is due mainly to less India 3 per cent. Stock having been issued than was estimated, and to the amounts charged against the Railway Companies for Interest on Advances (which are transferred to the Railway Revenue Account) having been larger than was estimated, owing to the advances having been made at earlier dates. The Actuals of 1888-89 shew an excess of 259,7 as compared with the following year. This excess is composed chiefly of exceptional payments in 1888-89 connected with the conversion of India 4 per cent. Stock into 3½ per cent. Stock, and the raising of the loan for the purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The conversion operations just mentioned also diminished the interest charges in the following year. The increased *Interest charged to Railways* in 1889-90 arises out of the purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway above mentioned, counterbalanced to some extent by the savings produced by the conversion of the 4 per cent. into 3½ per cent. Stock. The *Interest charged against Companies on Advances* was higher, owing to advances having been made to the Companies earlier than expected, the increase being met by a corresponding reduction under "Ordinary Debt" as explained above.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued*

14.—Interest on other Obligations.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
On Special Loans	Accounts 1888-89	80,8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	4,3	85,9
	Budget 1889-90	75,4	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	4,6	80,8
	Revised 1889-90	75,4	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	4,9	81,2
	Accounts 1889-90	73,2	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	4,6	78,6
Treasury Notes and Service Funds	Accounts 1888-89	62,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,3	69,1
	Budget 1889-90	64,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,3	71,5
	Revised 1889-90	63,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,5	70,4
	Accounts 1889-90	64,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,5	71,2
Savings Bank Deposits	Accounts 1888-89	210,2	3	4	...	11,6	5	4,8	3,7	32,5	263,8
	Budget 1889-90	238,7	2	2	...	11,5	...	5,6	3,7	30,6	290,5
	Revised 1889-90	228,7	2	3	...	11,5	2,1	6,0	3,7	31,2	283,7
	Accounts 1889-90	222,8	3	5	...	11,0	1,4	5,5	3,3	30,6	275,4
Miscellaneous	Accounts 1888-89	14,5	...	...	...	6	...	1	8	2,2	18,2
	Budget 1889-90	7,8	...	...	...	4	...	1	1,8	1,8	11,9
	Revised 1889-90	8,0	...	...	...	4	...	1	8	1,8	11,1
	Accounts 1889-90	7,0	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,1	2,2	10,5
Upper Burma	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget 1889-90	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Accounts 1888-89	367,9	3	4	...	12,2	1,3	4,9	4,9	45,1	437,0
	Budget 1889-90	386,7	2	4	...	11,9	8	5,7	5,9	43,3	454,9
	Revised 1889-90	375,6	2	4	...	11,9	3,0	6,1	4,9	44,4	446,5
	Accounts 1889-90	367,3	3	5	...	11,2	2,2	5,5	4,8	43,9	435,7

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.		
England	Accounts 1888-89	3	1	4	Total, including England	437,4
	Budget 1889-90	5	2	7		455,6
	Revised 1889-90	3	1	4		446,9
	Accounts 1889-90	2	1	3		436,0

65. The Interest on *Special Loans* in India was short drawn during 1889-90, chiefly in respect of sums deposited by the late ex-king of Oudh for certain charities and pensions. As regards the head *Treasury Notes and Service Funds*, the usual details of the interest are noted below, which show that the Estimates were fairly well realized.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
59,9	Bengal Uncovenanted Fund	62,5	61,1	62,0
6,3	Bombay „ „	6,3	6,5	6,5
2,9	Other Funds	2,7	2,8	2,7
69,1	Total	71,5	70,4	71,2

66. The increased payments of interest on *Savings Bank Deposits* in India consist of 11,3 on account of the Postal Savings Banks, and 1,5 on account of State Railway and Civil Engineers' Provident Funds, this excess of 12,8 being counterbalanced by a reduction of 1,3 under Regimental Savings Bank Deposits. The decrease, as compared with the Budget, occurs chiefly under Postal Savings Bank Deposits, the actual payment being 210,1 against a provision of 229,0. Similar reductions are also noticeable in the charges for interest on Presidency Savings Bank Deposits in Bengal, Madras and Bombay. This result was brought about in all cases by the new rules introduced from 1st April 1889 limiting the annual and total amount of individual deposits, which had the effect of reducing the balance of deposits in the course of the year. The balances at the close of 1888-89 and 1889-90 for each class of bank are shewn below:—

Nature of Account.	Balance on 31st March 1889.	Net deposit transactions excluding interest.	Total credit for interest.	Balance on 31st March 1890.
Presidency Savings Banks	1,160,6	—174,2	39,6	1,026,0
Post Office Savings Banks	5,892,5	—232,9	210,1	5,869,7
State Railway Provident Fund Institutions	326,2	22,5	12,0	360,7
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	107,9	20,8	4,7	133,4
Regimental Savings Banks	135,4	9	5,8	142,1
Total	7,622,6	—362,9	272,2	7,531,9

Section B.—INTEREST—*concluded.*

14.—Interest on other Obligations—*concluded.*

67. The 1,4 paid in the North-Western Provinces are on account of interest on deposits of State Railway Provident Institutions, for which nothing was provided in the Budget. The head *Miscellaneous* included, under India in 1888-89, 3,3 paid on Balances of net Railway Traffic receipts, which was a charge peculiar to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway according to the contract with the late company. The interest on balances of Railway Funds was also 2,6 lower in 1889-90, a provision of 8 having been erroneously made in the Madras Budget on this account. The Bombay charges include a refund of 4 made in March 1890 of excess recoveries of interest in previous years.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
2,244,8	RECEIPTS	2,328,7	2,339,7	2,337,6
2,146,5	EXPENDITURE	2,268,3	2,205,1	2,228,5
+ 98,3	NET	+ 60,4	+ 134,6	+ 109,1
— 60,9	POST OFFICE (NET)	— 54,8	— 61,8	— 75,4
+ 38,1	TELEGRAPH (NET)	— 10,3	+ 48,4	+ 35,5
+ 121,1	MINT (NET)	+ 125,5	+ 148,0	+ 149,0

68. The Post Office and Telegraph Revenue and Expenditure continue to show steady increase owing to the gradual expansion of the operations of the Departments. Both Departments shew an apparently worse net result than in 1888-89; but as regards the Post Office, this result is due entirely to a change of classification introduced for the first time in the accounts of 1889-90, as explained below in para. 69. But for this change the net result in 1889-90 would have been better than the previous year by 26,6. In the Mint, both the silver and copper coinage in 1889-90 were larger than in the past year, which necessarily increased the seignorage duty and the gain on copper coinage.

XIII.—Post Office.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
148,1	Parcel and other Postage collected in cash	149,5	139,7	141,3
	SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS—			
750,5	Ordinary	799,0	773,1	766,4
189,9	Service	194,5	193,9	195,1
940,4		993,5	967,0	961,5
28,2	*Deduct*—Payments to English, Colonial and other Foreign Post Offices	26,0	32,0	30,0
912,2		967,5	935,0	931,5
21,5	MAIL CART AND PARCEL VAN PASSENGER SERVICE	20,1	19,7	20,3
168,8	MONEY ORDER RECEIPTS	183,5	183,5	182,0
10,7	BULLOCK TRAIN COLLECTIONS	10,7	10,3	10,9
14,2	OTHER RECEIPTS	9,7	9,7	8,7
1,275,5	TOTAL	1,341,0	1,297,9	1,294,7
	DISTRICT POST COLLECTIONS—			
5	Central Provinces	8	8	8
1,4	Bengal	1,7	1,5	1,7
4,0	Punjab	4,3	3,9	3,8
1	Bombay	2	2	2
6,0	TOTAL	7,0	6,4	6,5
1,281,5	GRAND TOTAL	1,348,0	1,304,3	1,301,2

69. The apparently unfavorable result here is due chiefly to a change in the system of accounting. Hitherto postage on articles remaining undelivered at the end of the year has been credited as revenue by debit to advances, and the value of postage stamps issued to post-masters from treasuries has been finally adjusted as revenue, irrespective of the actual sales to the public from Post Offices during the year. From the beginning of 1889-90 only the postage actually collected in cash, and the sale-proceeds of stamps from Post Offices, have been taken as revenue. But for this change the Actuals under *Parcel and Other Postage* and *Sale of Postage Stamps* would have been 150,5 and 993,4 respectively, against 149,5 and 993,5 taken in the Budget. The

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT—*continued.*

XIV.—Post Office—*continued.*

Budget for *Payments to English, Colonial and other Foreign Post Offices* did not provide for 2,2 paid to the London Post Office for the statistical account of open and closed mail transit, and also for certain arrear payments claimed during the year. The Revised, on the other hand, was too high. The *Money Order Receipts* shew progressive development from year to year, though the Estimates were a little too sanguine. The *Bullock Train Collections* as well as the revenue from *Mail Cart* and *Parcel Van Passenger Service* fluctuate with the amount of traffic on the Simla to Umballa road. The head *Other Receipts* included in 1888-89 5,3 on account of gain on Continental and Colonial Money Orders against which there has been a loss in 1889-90. The Budget for *District Post Collections* in the Punjab, for the Bannu and Dera-Ismail Khan districts, which was based on the Estimates furnished by the District Boards, proved to be too high.

XIV.—Telegraph.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIAN TELEGRAPH—			
	Message Revenue—			
349,5	Sale of Stamps, deducting Refunds, &c.	361,4	365,6	354,1
25,7	Receipts from other Administrations	20,5	24,0	22,9
115,9	Other Receipts by Cash, Postage Stamps, and Book Transfer	114,5	112,0	125,0
4	Receipts of Provincial Telegraphs	5	5	4
491,5		496,9	502,1	502,7
	Other Revenue—			
126,5	Rent of Wires and Instruments leased to Railways and Canals	130,8	138,0	139,3
8,2	Rent of Local and Private Lines	9,1	9,2	10,7
1,0	Royalty from Telephone Companies	1,0	1,0	1,0
3,9	Recoveries from Guarantors	4,6	3,6	3,3
3,2	Miscellaneous Revenue	3,1	3,1	2,7
142,8		148,6	154,9	157,0
634,3	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPH	645,5	657,0	659,7
83,5	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH	85,8	87,5	83,2
717,8	TOTAL INDIA	731,3	744,5	742,9
16,6	ENGLAND	14,2	16,4	16,6
7,8	EXCHANGE	6,6	7,4	7,4
742,2	GRAND TOTAL	752,1	768,3	766,9

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
MESSAGE REVENUE, RENT OF WIRES, &c.—		
Indian Telegraph—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	25,4	...
„ Budget Estimate	14,2	...
„ Revised Estimate	2,7	...
Indo-European Telegraph (including England)—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	3
„ Budget Estimate	...	2
„ Revised Estimate	...	4,1
EXCHANGE—		
Indo-European Telegraph—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	4
„ Budget Estimate	8	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	...

Indian Telegraph.

70. The receipts in 1889-90 shew an increase of 25,4 over those of 1888-89, owing to general expansion of the operations of the Department, the increase being realized chiefly from sales of stamps and from rents of wires and instruments leased to railways and of local and private lines. The enhancement of revenue was anticipated to some extent when the Budget Estimate of the year was framed, but the allowances made for the growth of

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT—*continued.*

Indian Telegraph—*continued.*

income from additional railway lines of telegraph, private lines and offices, and larger message revenue, proved insufficient and the Revised Estimate was accordingly prepared for an increase of 11,5 over the Budget. The Actuals, however, exceeded the Revised Estimate by 2,7, owing to the causes stated above.

Indo-European Telegraph.

71. The Actuals of 1889-90 compare well with the receipts for the past year, but the message revenue appears to have been somewhat over-estimated in the Revised.

Exchange.

72. The Budget Estimate has been exceeded by 8, owing to increased receipts in England on account of the Indo-European Telegraph. The excess was provided for in the Revised Estimate.

XV.—Mint.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
138,9	Seignorage on Silver	146,0	166,5	168,8
2	Ditto on Gold	1	2	2
63,7	Gain on Copper Coinage	70,0	80,0	79,6
	Other Receipts—			
6,0	Calcutta	4,9	4,9	5,4
12,3	Bombay	7,6	15,5	15,5
221,1	TOTAL	228,6	267,1	269,5

73. As stated in previous reports, the *Seignorage on Silver* depends on the quantity of the metal tendered by the public for coinage, and as the amounts of such tenders cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy, the revenue is liable to considerable fluctuations as compared with the Estimates. In 1889-90 there were heavy importations of silver at Bombay, particularly towards the end of the year, and the greater portion of these was tendered at the Mint for coinage. The importations of silver in recent years have been as follows:—

	Net Importation.	Silver Coinage.	Seignorage.
1882-83	7,480,6	6,427,4	108,9
1883-84	6,406,2	3,663,4	64,5
1884-85	7,245,6	5,794,2	115,6
1885-86	11,606,6	10,285,6	202,6
1886-87	7,045,1	4,616,5	93,1
1887-88	9,304,4	10,788,4	149,8
1888-89	9,281,7	7,282,3	138,9
1889-90	10,925,0	8,541,2	168,8

The silver coinage for 1888-89 and 1889-90 includes large sums on account of Burmese coin withdrawn from circulation and recoined at the Calcutta Mint.

74. The *Gain on Copper Coinage* was low in 1888-89, owing to restricted coinage, as explained in the last report, but the monopoly which raised the price of the metal having broken down, the price fell and the copper coined by the Mint and passed into circulation during 1889-90 was very large in amount. This increased circulation, amounting to 145,7 against 107,2 in the previous year, produced a corresponding improvement in revenue. The head *Other Receipts* in Calcutta shews better results than expected, owing to more work done by the Mint for the Straits Settlements. The improvement in Bombay is nominal, being counterbalanced by larger excesses on the charge side as noticed in paragraph 82. The excess over the Budget is the result of a change of system by which, instead of the net gain or loss on coinage operations for several months being adjusted at irregular intervals as before, the amounts are now brought to account every month.

15.—Post Office.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
49,2	Chief Office, Calcutta	51,2	50,3	50,0
	PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES—			
94,2	Officers	96,5	96,7	96,7
519,5	Establishment	549,0	544,4	544,4
35,6	Stationery Charges	36,3	36,0	108,2
72,2	Other Charges	74,6	66,1	
721,5		756,4	743,2	749,3

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT—*continued.*

15.—Post Office—*continued.*

1888-89. Accounts.			1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
		CONVEYANCE OF MAILS—			
97,0		Road Establishment and Contingencies		102,8	102,1
50,1		Payments to State Railways	55,4	61,6	66,8
24,6		Other Railway Charges	22,5	22,8	21,4
15,3		Bullock Train Establishment	14,7	15,3	15,3
43,0		Mail Cart Establishment and Charges	45,4	45,2	44,2
60,8		Subsidies and Steamer Service	59,7	64,3	64,2
10,8		Other Charges	11,3	5,1	4,1
301,6			313,1	317,1	318,1
11,7		DISCOUNT ON SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS	12,5	12,3	12,4
19,2		MISCELLANEOUS	21,2	21,8	26,7
1,103,2		TOTAL	1,154,4	1,144,7	1,156,5
		DISTRICT POST CHARGES—			
3,3		India	3,3	3,4	3,3
5,8		Central Provinces	5,8	5,8	5,8
12,3		Burma	12,4	12,8	12,7
3,5		Assam	3,7	3,8	3,7
36,4		Bengal	36,5	37,0	36,5
17,9		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	18,5	18,3	18,3
14,0		Punjab	14,1	14,2	14,2
10,6		Madras	10,7	10,6	10,6
10,7		Bombay	10,7	10,7	10,7
114,5			115,7	116,6	115,8
1,217,7		TOTAL	1,270,1	1,261,3	1,272,3
		ENGLAND—			
37,5		Payments to English Post Offices	42,0	40,8	40,8
47,6		Stores	48,6	31,5	31,2
85,1			90,6	72,3	72,0
39,6		Exchange	42,1	32,5	32,3
1,342,4		GRAND TOTAL	1,402,8	1,366,1	1,376,6

75. The Actuals for the *Chief Office* shew a saving of 1,2, which is made up of 7 less spent on account of the Director General's Office, and 5 for the office of the Comptroller; the saving in the former accrued chiefly from the reduction of the establishment taken up to Simla during the year; and that in the Account Office is connected chiefly with changes in the *personnel* of the Comptroller and Assistant Comptroller, which resulted in smaller salary charges. As compared with the Actuals of the previous year, the excess is the outcome of an increased charge of 3,1 for establishment of the Account Office sanctioned at the close of 1888-89 and reductions in the Director General's Office due to various causes. The cost of the *Presidency and District Offices* exceeds considerably the Actuals of 1888-89, owing chiefly to an increase of establishments in Burma towards the end of that year. As compared with the Budget, the most important savings were in the grant for revision of establishment at the disposal of the Director General and for miscellaneous contingencies, but a considerable part of them was absorbed by an increased payment of 8,0 for travelling allowances from an alteration in the rates of these allowances after the Budget was framed. The Revised was based on the Actuals for nine months of the year, but proved too low. Under *Road Establishments and Contingencies* additional establishments were entertained in 1889-90 in the Madras and Burma Circles, but not to the extent for which provision was made in the Budget. The *Payments to State Railways* were high, owing (1) to additional train services on certain railways; (2) to conversion of 34 vans on the North-Western Railway, and (3) to increased payments to certain Railways for special train hire. The *Other Railway Charges* included some arrears in 1888-89, and also additional payments connected with the experiment for accelerating the mails to England. The *Mail Cart Charges* include 1,5 paid on account of increased establishment of the Bullock Train and Mail Cart Office, Simla Division; but, on the other hand, the contract allowances drawn in Bengal and Burma were less than anticipated, owing to the

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT—*continued.*

15.—Post Office—*continued.*

abolition of a number of contracts in those circles. The Revised Estimate provided a special payment of 1,0, which was classified in the accounts under *Miscellaneous*. The head *Subsidies and Steamer Service* included in 1888-89 certain arrear payments claimed by the Tigris and Euphrates Company, but in 1889-90 a new allowance of 5,0 was paid to the British India Steam Navigation Company for the double service to Burma and Coast. When the Budget was framed, this payment was not agreed to as an annual subsidy, but a sum of 6,5 was provided for under *Other Charges* for the service; hence the large reduction under the latter head in the Revised and Actuals by a similar increase under the former. The other variations from the Budget under the last mentioned head are the balance of a number of minor differences.

76. The head *Miscellaneous* comprises printing establishment and contingencies, charges for construction and repair of Post Offices executed under departmental management, loss on Foreign and Colonial money order transactions, compensation for loss of insured parcels, and other similar items. In 1889-90 the loss on the money order remittances outran the Budget by 3,8, and the printing charges were also in excess by 1,6, in consequence of the opening of several new mail lines. There was, moreover, a special payment of 1,0 for damages sustained by a lady through the negligence of a tonga-driver, for which provision was made in the Revised under *Mail Cart Charges* as mentioned above. These excess payments were counterbalanced by a saving of 9 under the other heads included in the group.

77. Under *District Post Charges* Burma shews an increase representing certain unexpected additions to the Deputy Postmaster-General's establishment on account of the District Cess Fund. In the North-Western Provinces, the Local Government sanctioned a revision of establishments at an enhanced cost.

78. In *England* after the Budget was framed the annual payments under the Postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury were reduced to 40,0 a year, with effect from 1st February 1888, and the Actuals included 8 in respect of arrears. The Budget for stores, which was based on information supplied from India, proved too high.

16.—Telegraph.

IMPERIAL.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

Capital Account.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
75,6	India	81,8	67,8	75,1
54,2	England	64,0	55,0	57,8
	Revenue Account.			
416,4	India	444,8	431,1	432,8
4,8	England	5,0	4,5	4,4
551,0	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPH	595,6	558,4	570,1
	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.			
67,6	India	73,9	73,2	71,8
21,2	England	23,2	24,1	24,1
	RED SEA AND INDIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.			
18,0	England	18,0	18,0	18,0
	PROVINCIAL.			
1	Bengal	1	1	1
4	Bombay	4	4	4
658,3	TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	711,2	674,2	684,5
	EXCHANGE.			
27,5	Indian	32,1	26,8	27,9
9,9	Indo-European	10,7	10,8	10,9
8,4	Red Sea	8,4	8,1	8,1
45,8	TOTAL EXCHANGE	51,2	45,7	46,9
704,1	GRAND TOTAL	762,4	719,9	731,4

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT—*continued.*

16.—Telegraph—*continued.*

RESULTS.

		Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH—			
Imperial—			
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	19,1	...
,,	Budget Estimate	...	25,5
,,	Revised Estimate	11,7	...
Provincial—			
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	...	...
,,	Budget Estimate	...	...
,,	Revised Estimate	...	...
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH (including the Red Sea)—			
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	7,1	...
,,	Budget Estimate	...	1,2
,,	Revised Estimate	...	1,4
ENCHANGE—			
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	1,1	...
,,	Budget Estimate	...	4,3
,,	Revised Estimate	1,2	...

Indian Telegraph.

79. The excess over the Actuals of 1888-89 is due chiefly to the expansion of the operations of the Department necessitating larger establishments, more renewals and the maintenance of additional offices, and partly to a larger expenditure in England on stores for works. The Budget Estimate for 1889-90 provided for a larger outlay than in the preceding year to allow for this expansion, but in the course of the year it became apparent that the provision made had been too high, and it was, therefore, reduced by 37,2 in the Revised Estimate. In the Actuals, however, the cash outlay on new works was larger, and the reduction of store balances smaller than had been anticipated, and these, with a larger expenditure in England, led to an excess over the Revised Estimate of 11,7.

Indo-European Telegraph.

80. The excess over the Actuals of the previous year is due to extensive renewals of cables. The expenditure in 1889-90 follows the Budget and the Revised Estimates closely.

Exchange.

81. The differences in the charges on account of Exchange are due chiefly to the variations in the expenditure in England.

17.—Mint.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised	Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
27,5	Calcutta	30,8	28,3	28,2
30,0	Bombay	31,2	30,3	31,5
	LOSS OF WEIGHT IN COINAGE—			
14,2	Calcutta	9,5	15,1	11,9
7,2	Bombay	4,2	16,0	17,6
	OTHER CHARGES—			
3,6	Calcutta	4,5	4,9	5,9
6,7	Bombay	4,6	7,7	7,9
45,3	TOTAL Calcutta	44,8	48,3	46,0
43,9	,, Bombay	40,0	54,0	57,0
7,4	,, England	12,5	11,6	12,1
3,4	,, Exchange	5,8	5,2	5,4
100,0	GRAND TOTAL	103,1	119,1	120,5

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT—*concluded.*

XVII.—Mint—*continued.*

82. The silver coinage at Calcutta in 1889-90 being less than expected, the *Establishment* charges in the operative section were necessarily below the Budget figure. In Bombay, on the other hand, these charges were higher, owing to the greater quantity of silver to be dealt with. The heavy *Loss on Coinage* at Calcutta arises again on the recoinage of the Burmese and shroff-marked rupees, for which sufficient provision does not appear to have been made in the Budget. In Bombay, on the other hand, the charges were swelled per contra by a revised system of adjustment of gains and losses on coinage operations, as explained in para. 74. The *Other Charges* were high in Calcutta on account of larger requirements of local stores, consequent upon the increased coinage of copper, and in Bombay they include 3,1 on account of additional expenditure incurred by the Mint Master for purchase of coal and coke.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
1,507,9	RECEIPTS	1,464,2	1,518,7	1,556,4

83. The variations in this section are distributed over the several heads of account concerned and are explained in detail in the following paragraphs. There are no important differences that require notice here.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property.	Accounts 1888-89	5,8	1,4	1,1	9	3,1	1,6	1,3	1,2	3,0	19,4
	Budget	2,8	1,7	1,5	8	2,8	2,0	1,5	1,6	2,7	17,4
	Revised 1889-90	3,0	1,3	1,2	8	2,8	1,8	1,7	1,2	2,9	16,7
	Accounts	3,0	1,9	1,0	6	2,7	1,8	1,3	1,5	2,8	16,6
Court Fees realised in cash.	Accounts 1888-89	1	6	...	4	1,9	19,3	9	1,4	1,5	26,1
	Budget	1	3	...	3	2,2	19,2	6	2,2	1,5	26,4
	Revised 1889-90	1	1,1	...	3	1,7	20,5	8	1,8	2,3	28,6
	Accounts	1	1,1	...	3	2,0	21,4	1,0	1,8	2,2	29,9
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.	Accounts 1888-89	3.3	11,1	29,0	5,6	70,3	26,8	40,2	45,6	27,4	259,3
	Budget	3.3	9,9	29,2	6,7	69,0	27,5	36,0	42,3	28,3	252,2
	Revised 1889-90	3,4	10,6	30,0	6,0	70,7	27,4	43,0	49,6	31,1	271,8
	Accounts	3,6	10,6	29,3	6,3	72,1	27,5	43,7	50,0	32,4	275,5
Other Receipts	Accounts 1888-89	...	4	2	1	3,7	2.8	1,4	1,3	2,6	12.5
	Budget	1	5	3	2	3.5	2,3	1.0	1,4	2,0	11.3
	Revised 1889-90	1	5	3	2	3.8	1,8	2.5	1,4	4,1	14,7
	Accounts	...	5	3	2	3,7	1,6	3,8	1,7	3,8	15,6
Upper Burma Receipts.	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	19,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,0
	Budget	...	...	19,5	...	..	...	...	...	...	19,5
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	16.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
	Accounts	..	...	16,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,2
TOTAL	Accounts 1888-89	9,2	13,5	49,3	7,0	79,0	50,5	43,8	49,5	34,5	336,3
	Budget	6,3	12,4	50,5	8,0	77,5	51,0	39,1	47,5	31 5	326,8
	Revised 1889-90	6,6	13,5	48,0	7,3	79,0	51,5	48,0	54,0	40,4	348,3
	Accounts	6,7	14,1	46,8	7,4	80.5	52,3	49,8	55,0	41,2	353,8

84. The total receipts under this head shew satisfactory improvement, as compared with the Estimates and the Actuals of past years. The Estimates are generally framed with reference to previous Actuals which, in the case of *Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property* under India included in 1888-89 larger lapsed estates received from the Administrator General, Bengal. The rise in *Court-fees realized in cash* occurred chiefly under *Process Servers' Fees* in the Central Provinces, *Amin's Fees* in the North-Western Provinces, and *Recoveries in Pauper Su ts* in Bombay. As regards *General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures*, the increase is under magisterial fines in Bengal, Punjab, Madras and Bombay. A part of the excess in Madras is also attributed to more translation and printing work done in the High Court. From the Punjab, it is reported that the increase under magisterial fines is the result not so much of an actual increase in the fines imposed as of their better realization. The head *Other Receipts* includes items of a miscellaneous character, such as fees received by Government Officers for performing duties as notaries public, and cash receipts of record-rooms in offices which are charged to "Law and Justice." In the North-Western Provinces there was a falling off in the Pleadership Examination Fees, while in the Punjab the Judicial Record Fees have been transferred here for the first time from the head "Land Revenue," were they where hitherto mixed up with the Revenue Record Room Receipts. The Bombay Actuals include 2 1 as feesfor copying and comparing documents which were formerly paid to the clerks and karkuns of the different courts, but are now credited as revenue. The Upper Burma accounts for 1888-89, upon which the Budget for 1889-90 was based, included some receipts not properly oreditable to this head.

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures.	Accounts 1888-89	1,5	30.3	16,9	1,5	76,7	26,1	20,0	15,7	10,0	198,7
	Budget	1,6	35,6	18,0	1,8	74,0	30,0	20,0	16,2	10,5	207,7
	Revised 1889-90	1,6	33,2	23,9	1,4	74,0	31,0	18,4	13,6	9,4	206,5
	Accounts	1,4	34,6	25,2	1,3	85,7	33,7	16,9	12,8	9,6	221,2

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Receipts	Accounts 1888-89	1,7	...	1,6	5,8	8	9,0	3,1	9	10,2	33,1
	Budget	6	2	3,0	5,9	5	5,1	1,4	1,3	10,5	28,5
	Revised 1889-90	1,2	2	2,2	5,8	5	5,5	1,8	1,4	10,2	28,8
	Accounts	2,4	2	2,7	5,0	2	5,6	2,7	1,7	8,9	29,4
Convicts Receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts 1888-89	26,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,7
	Budget	30,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,0
	Revised 1889-90	36,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,6
	Accounts	34,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,9
Upper Burma	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Budget	...	...	3,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,9
	Revised 1888-90	...	...	3,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,9
	Accounts	...	...	4,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,1
TOTAL	Accounts 1888-89	29,9	30,3	19,3	7,3	77,5	35,1	23,1	16,6	20,2	259,3
	Budget	32,2	35,8	24,9	7,7	74,5	35,1	21,4	17,5	21,0	270,1
	Revised 1889-90	39,4	33,4	30,0	7,2	74,5	36,5	20,2	15,0	19,6	275,8
	Accounts	38,7	34,8	32,0	6,3	85,9	39,3	19,6	14,5	18,5	289,6

85. The 2,4 on account of Other Jail Receipts in *India* includes 1,0, being the cost of the maintenance of Berar prisoners confined in Yerrowda Jail, for which credit was taken in the Bombay Estimates. The receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars were high on account of large recoveries from Native States not anticipated in the Budget, but the sales of produce and stores were overestimated. The introduction of the manufacture of castor oil in the Central Jails at Nagpur and Raipur in 1889-90, and the steps taken to stimulate manufactures in all the jails in the *Central Provinces*, led to an improvement of the revenue, but the Budget figure was not reached in consequence of an abatement in the demand for tents manufactured at the Jubbulpore School of Industry. Convict labour was more largely utilized in *Burma*, both for manufactures and for hire to other departments, and this fact, together with greater efficiency of the labourers, accounts for the increase in the receipts. In *Upper Burma* more jails were opened; while in *Assam* there was a decline in the demands of the Public Works Department for convict labour. In *Bengal* larger supplies of manufactured articles to the Military Department, and in the *North-Western Provinces* the resumption of factory operations at the Bareilly Central Prison, together with the sale of a large number of bricks at some other jails, contributed to the increase under sale-proceeds of jail manufactures. The extended employment of prisoners on jail manufactures in these provinces necessarily resulted in a reduction in extramural labour, which explains the falling off under "Other Receipts" as compared with 1888-89. In the *Punjab* certain manufactures were diminished or stopped altogether owing chiefly to a reduction in, or sickness among, the prisoners, while a larger number of convicts was employed in repairs of jail buildings; the jails at Muzzafargarh and Gurgaon were also closed. The *Madras* receipts were diminished owing to an outbreak of cholera in two of the largest manufacturing jails in the Presidency, which resulted in a poor outturn of work. The decline in *Bombay* in the sale-proceeds of Jail manufactures is attributed to a reduction in the number of skilled workmen and prisoners employed on factory work, and a slackness in the public demands for manufactured articles. The "Other Receipts" also were affected to some extent by the transfer of an extramural gang to a new station, which necessitated the employment of a large number of convicts on the building of a new camp, and in consequence reduced the number employed on remunerative work in the Public Works Department; but as already stated, 1,0 on account of maintenance charges was adjusted in the India books.

XVII.—Police.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Police supplied to Railways.	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget	6,3	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	6,3
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...
	Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds.	Accounts 1888-89	...	7	...	...	4	7,0	53,5	1,6	4,8	68,0
	Budget	...	6	...	...	1,2	7.5	54,2	5	4,9	68,9
	Revised 1889-90	...	6	...	...	6	7,0	54,2	7	6,6	69,7
	Accounts	...	6	...	...	8	7,0	54,2	8	6,9	70,3
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies, and Persons.	Accounts 1888-89	...	2,0	14,0	1	1,8	2,2	2,3	1,8	8,3	32,5
	Budget	...	1,7	8,0	1	1,3	2,5	3,0	2,9	8,3	27,8
	Revised 1889-90	...	1,9	10,0	1	1,8	2,3	3,0	2,7	9,4	31,2
	Accounts	...	1,9	9,3	1	2,3	2,2	3,6	2,3	11,5	33,2

(a) Included under the head "*Police supplied to Public Departments.*

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVII.—Police—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Presidency Police	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,5	12,3	14,8
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	...	...	7,5	...	...	...	10,8	18,3
	Revised		...	...	...	...	4,0	...	...	...	10,7	14,7
	Accounts		...	...	...	...	5,9	...	...	2,0	10,3	18,2
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures (chiefly Cattle Pound Fees)	Accounts	1888-89	7	15,1	4,2	7,0	49,9	24,3	10,1	29,2	28,2	168,7
	Budget	1889-90	5	14,2	4,1	7,3	43,4	24,3	10,8	29,4	27,3	161,3
	Revised		5	15,0	4,1	7,0	47,3	26,2	10,2	30,7	28,2	169,2
	Accounts		6	15,2	4,1	6,8	45,4	27,7	10,1	30,5	28,5	168,9
Other Receipts	Accounts	1888-89	3	1,1	2,5	3,6	24,9	2,4	1,2	3,3	5,8	45,1
	Budget	1889-90	3	6	1,2	3,3	24,9	2,8	1,0	4,2	4,8	43,1
	Revised		3	1,4	1,8	3,6	27,9	2,5	1,0	4,1	6,6	49,2
	Accounts		4	1,4	1,0	3,8	27,6	2,5	1,1	3,4	5,5	46,7
Upper Burma Receipts.	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	23,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,9
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	20,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,3
	Revised		...	...	33,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,2
	Accounts		...	...	29,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,1
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	1,0	18,9	44,6	10,7	77,0	35,9	67,1	38,4	59,4	353,0
	Budget	1889-90	7,1	17,1	33,6	10,7	78,3	37,1	69,0	37,0	56,1	346,0
	Revised		8	18,9	49,1	10,7	81,6	38,0	68,4	38,2	61,5	367,2
	Accounts		1,0	19,1	43,5	10,7	82,0	39,4	69,0	39,0	62,7	366,4

86. The India Budget credited the head *Police supplied to Railways* with 6,3, being the share of the total cost of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police recoverable from the Railway, but in the accounts the transfer was deducted from expenditure. Under *Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds*, the Mopilla fines realised in 1889-90 in Madras were less than in 1888-89 while the Bombay Actuals under this head include large recoveries of contributions for pensions according to altered regulations, and also some arrears due by the Poona Cantonment Fund. As regards the head *Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies, and Persons*, the Burma receipts were low in 1889-90, chiefly owing to a reduction of the "Punitive Police" employed in disturbed parts of the country. In Bengal the Estimates were too low, though part of the amounts credited here appear to have been estimated for under the previous head. The excess in the Punjab and Bombay is chiefly in the receipts on account of "Punitive Police;" in Madras it is connected with the increased strength of the Southern Mahratta Railway guard. The *Presidency Police* receipts appear for the first time under Bengal, the administration of the Department having been taken over by Government in 1889-90 from the hands of the Municipality. The reduction under this head in Bombay is the result of a number of differences, of which the most important is the non-payment in 1889-90 by the Bombay Port Trust of its contribution towards the cost of the Harbour Police. *Fees, Fines and Forfeitures* appear to be low in Bengal, owing to a change of classification by which security deposits of cattle pound farmers are now taken to the debt head instead of being at once credited as revenue. In the North-Western Provinces they include unusually large receipts on account of the sale-proceeds of unclaimed and stray cattle; and in Madras the fees were enhanced by the opening of new pounds. The Budget for Bombay was exceeded owing to the extension of the Steam Boiler Inspection Act to new localities, and to the increase by 25 per cent. of the fees levied under the Act. The *Other Receipts* include special recoveries in the Central Provinces from the sale of horses on a reduction of the Mounted Police; enlarged credits in Bengal on account of village police met by a corresponding increase in the expenditure; and recoveries of contributions from certain Local Funds in Bombay which were not expected in the Estimates. In Burma the recoveries of service payments of previous years were smaller than was anticipated. The *Upper Burma* receipts were high, chiefly under "Punitive Police" and "Cash Recoveries of Service Payments" in previous years, but the full amount expected on account of the former in the Revised was not realised owing chiefly to heavy remissions in the Magwe District. The Actuals of 1889-90 comprise also increased payments by Municipalities and Cantonment Funds, and the new Ruby Mines Company.

XVIII.—Marine.

			India.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Pilotage Receipts	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	...	84,7	...	5	85,2
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	...	84,0	1,5	6	86,1
	Revised		...	...	...	81,2	...	4	81,6
	Accounts		...	...	...	80,4	...	4	80,8
Dockyard Services, &c.	Accounts	1888-89	71,7	..	...	...	...	...	74,7
	Budget	1889-90	55,0	...	...	...	...	...	55,0
	Revised		55,0	...	...	...	...	...	55,0
	Accounts		67,4	...	...	...	...	...	67,4

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIII—Marine—*continued.*

			India.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores	Accounts	1888-89	8,6	1,7	...	2,3	...	...	12,6
	Budget	1889-90	2,0	1,3	...	2	...	...	3,5
	Revised		8,3	1,3	...	2	...	...	9,8
	Accounts		9,0	1,4	...	3	...	...	10,7
Registration and other Fees	Accounts	1888-89	...	5	...	2,5	...	5,0	8,0
	Budget	1889-90	...	2	...	2,8	...	4,9	7,9
	Revised		...	2	...	2,8	...	5,7	8,7
	Accounts		...	2	...	2,9	...	5,9	9,0
Coast Light Dues	Accounts	1888-89	...	18,4	...	...	...	...	18,4
	Budget	1889-90	...	19,5	...	...	...	...	19,5
	Revised		...	21,0	...	...	...	...	21,0
	Accounts		...	21,5	...	...	...	...	21,5
Other Receipts	Accounts	1888-89	9,9	1,2	1	1,7	...	...	12,9
	Budget	1889-90	10,3	4	...	2,0	...	...	12,7
	Revised		10,4	1,2	...	1,8	1	...	13,5
	Accounts		10,1	1,1	...	1,8	...	1	13,1
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	93,2	21,8	1	91,2	...	5,5	211,8
	Budget	1889-90	67,3	21,4	...	89,0	1,5	5,5	184,7
	Revised		73,7	23,7	...	86,0	1	6,1	189,6
	Accounts		86,5	24,2	...	85,4	...	6,4	202,5

87. As explained in the last report, the *Pilotage Receipts* vary with the tonnage of the ships visiting the port. The Bengal revenue improved steadily for some years, till it received a check in 1888-89, and the results of 1889-90 show a further decline. In Madras, orders were issued directing the transfer of these receipts to the Port Fund after the Budget was framed. The receipts on account of *Dockyard Services, &c.*, were specially high in 1888-89, and a moderate estimate was made of the work to be done in 1889-90 for other departments and private individuals as well as of the supplies of stores to vessels of the Royal Navy on the Indian Station. The issues of stores were, however, far in excess of anticipations and produced a corresponding increase in revenue. The amount under *Sale Proceeds of Vessels and Stores* is necessarily a fluctuating quantity. The Budget represented the probable receipts from the sale of condemned stores, but it was subsequently decided to sell the *Tigris*, the *Beas* and the engines and boilers of the *Quantung*, which realized in all 7,2 in 1889-90. As regards *Registration and Other Fees*, the increase in Bengal is said to have proceeded from the system of continuous discharge certificates introduced at the shipping office, and in Bombay, it is attributed to the larger employment of native seamen, on account partly of their low wages, and partly of strikes in English ports. Burma had an excellent harvest in 1889-90, which stimulated the export trade, and the *Coast Light Dues* realized were better owing to the larger number of vessels visiting the port. There is nothing special to note in regard to the head *Other Receipts*, except that the hire of a vessel to replace the Arakan River Steamer was not anticipated in the Budget.

XIX.—Education.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Fees and Fines	Accounts	1888-89	1,0	3,1		3,9	53,8	13,9	5,2	22,4	39,7	142,8
	Budget	1889-90	9	3,4	6	3,9	50,4	13,5	5,9	22,9	38,9	140,4
	Revised		1,0	3,3	7	4,1	53,7	15,8	5,5	22,6	38,6	145,3
	Accounts		1,1	3,4	8	4,1	55,1	16,1	5,5	24,3	37,9	148,3
Contributions	Accounts	1888-89	8	8,2	8	1	2,6	1,5	1	5	6,6	21,2
	Budget	1889-90	5	8,1	9	1	2,8	2,6	3	4	6,5	22,2
	Revised		1	7,4	9	1	2,6	1,6	1	5	2,7	16,0
	Accounts		1	6,9	1,0	1	2,6	1,7	1	5	2,5	15,5
Other Receipts	Accounts	1888-89	6	3,7	1,6	1	7,8	5,0	9	8,0	19,4	47,1
	Budget	1889-90	1	4,0	1,0	1	4,5	4,2	8	13,9	21,2	49,8
	Revised		4	3,9	2,4	1	3,7	4,6	8	7,1	18,4	41,4
	Accounts		4	4,2	1,4	2	2,4	4,9	7	6,2	17,4	37,8
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	2,4	15,0	3,2	4,1	64,2	20,4	6,2	30,9	65,7	212,1
	Budget	1889-90	1,5	15,5	2,5	4,1	57,7	20,3	7,0	37,2	66,6	212,4
	Revised		1,5	14,6	4,0	4,3	60,0	22,0	6,4	30,2	59,7	202,7
	Accounts		1,6	14,5	3,2	4,4	60,1	22,7	6,3	31,0	57,8	201,6

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XIX.—Education—*continued.*

88. The increased *Fees and Fines* in Bengal were obtained chiefly from Government Colleges and Schools; in the North-Western Provinces and Madras; they flowed from higher rates of fees and a larger number of students, a great many schools having been opened in the latter province under the Salary Results system. The decline in Bombay is due to the transfer of the "Presidency Educational Fund" to the Bombay Municipality. The falling off under *Contributions* in India is in the receipts expected from Native States in Ajmere In the Central Provinces the fall is due to arrears, and to the transfer of several schools to the control of municipalities. The variations in Bombay occur almost wholly in the local section of the accounts. *Other Receipts* comprise income from endowments, sale-proceeds of books and various other items. The Bengal receipts of 1888-89 under this head were swelled by adjustments with District Boards. The more important differences in the other provinces occur chiefly in the sale-proceeds of books.

XX.—Medical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Medical College and School Fees.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	...	...	...	...	2,3	...	1	1,9	2,1	6,4
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	2,5	...	1	1,9	2,5	7,0
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	...	...	...	2,5	...	1	1,8	2,0	6,4
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	2,5	...	1	1,6	2,0	6,2
Hospital Receipts	Accounts . 1888-89 .	...	...	...	...	6,0	...	6	1,0	2,7	10,3
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	6,0	...	2	9	2,2	9,3
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	...	...	...	5,6	...	5	1,3	2,9	10,3
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	6,4	...	7	1,1	2,9	11,1
Lunatic Asylum Receipts.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	...	2	1,5	1	2,1	4	9	1,5	1,3	8,0
	Budget .	...	3	1,2	1	2,5	4	1,1	7	1,2	7,5
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	3	1,6	1	2,2	4	1,1	9	1,5	8,1
	Accounts .	...	2	1,6	1	2,4	4	9	8	1,5	7,9
Contributions	Accounts . 1888-89 .	6	9	...	...	3,6	10,7	9	7,9	3,0	27,6
	Budget .	6	8	1	...	3,5	11,0	8	4,4	3,0	24,2
	Revised . 1889-90 .	6	8	1	...	3,6	10,8	9	5,0	4,5	26,3
	Accounts .	5	1,0	1	...	3,8	11,0	1,3	5,0	3,0	25,7
Other Receipts	Accounts . 1888-89 .	1	1	1	...	7	9	7	1,1	1,1	4,8
	Budget .	...	1	1	...	4	1,0	1,1	8	5	4,0
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	1	1	...	7	1,2	6	1,0	6	4,3
	Accounts .	...	1	...	...	4	1,2	5	8	6	3,6
Upper Burma	Accounts . 1888-89 .	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Budget .	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Accounts .	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL	Accounts . 1888-89 .	7	1,2	2,5	1	14,7	12,0	3,2	13,4	10,2	58,0
	Budget .	6	1,2	1,9	1	14,9	12,4	3,3	8,7	9,4	52,5
	Revised . 1889-90 .	6	1,2	2,3	1	14,6	12,4	3,2	10,0	11,5	55,9
	Accounts .	5	1,3	2,0	1	15,5	12,6	3,5	9,3	10,0	54,8

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
England	Accounts . 1888-89 .	2,7	1,2	3,9
	Budget .	2,5	1,2	3,7
	Revised . 1889-90 .	2,6	1,2	3,8
	Accounts .	2,7	1,2	3,9

Total including England: Accounts 1888-89 . 61,9; Budget . 56,2; Revised 1889-90 . 59,7; Accounts 58,7

89. Considering the uncertain character of these receipts, the agreement between the Estimates and the accounts is, on the whole, fairly close. The only points requiring notice are that in *Madras* Municipalities were relieved of their liability to contribute towards the maintenance of lunatics, with effect from 1st April 1889, and the recoveries for medicines supplied to these bodies from the Government Medical Depôt were adjusted through a debt head. In *Bombay*, the Revised Estimate for contributions proved too high, chiefly because a reduction was made in March 1890 in the amount payable by the Port Trust towards the cost of the European General Hospital, and a question having been raised as to the liability of the Trust to pay for the Health Officer and his Establishment under the new Municipal Act, the sum due on this account was not realized during the year.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Receipts on Account of Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	...	2	...	...	9	1,3	6	1	1,6	4,7
	Budget .	...	2	...	...	...	1,7	6	..	1,3	3,8
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	2	...	...	...	1,8	6	1	1,3	4,0
	Accounts .	..	2	...	...	1	1,9	5	...	1,1	3,8
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	1	1,3	...	...	2	3,6	4,0	4	1,1	10,7
	Budget .	...	1,2	...	...	3	2,8	3,6	3	1,2	9,4
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	1,2	...	...	3	3,5	4,0	4	1,2	10,6
	Accounts .	1	1,2	...	...	4	3,5	6,0	5	1,3	13,0
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	...	..	...	...	12,9	...	...	4	...	13,3
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	15,0	...	...	4,0	...	19,0
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	...	...	...	13,5	...	...	1,3	...	14,8
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	11,3	...	...	5	...	11,8
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	1	1	...	...	1	5,1	6,0	7	4	12,5
	Budget .	...	1	...	...	1	4,0	4,9	...	4	9,5
	Revised . 1889-90 .	1	2	2	..	1	5,4	4,4	...	1,5	11,9
	Accounts .	3,4	3	2	...	1	5,1	5,2	...	1,5	15,8
Government Bull and Stallion Receipts.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Budget .	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Revised . 1889-90 .	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Accounts .	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Labour and Emigration.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	...	...	...	5,7	4,9	...	...	7	...	11,3
	Budget .	...	...	...	5,0	4,5	...	...	9	...	10,4
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	...	...	5,4	6,0	...	...	1,2	...	12,6
	Accounts	...	...	...	5,7	6,3	...	...	1,4	...	13,4
Sale of Instruments and Stores by the Mathematical Instrument Factory.	Accounts 1888-89 .	3,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,3
	Budget .	2,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,4
	Revised . 1889-90 .	2,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,7
	Accounts .	3,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,4
Other Miscellaneous Receipts.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	2,1	...	1	...	...	4	1,0	9,3	2,5	15,4
	Budget .	2	...	2	...	2	4	9	7,9	2,3	12,1
	Revised . 1889-90 .	2,6	...	2	...	2	3	9	10,6	2,2	17,0
	Accounts .	2,5	...	2	...	2	2	1,4	14,8	2,1	21,4
TOTAL	Accounts . 1888-89 .	6,2	1,6	1	5,7	19,0	10,4	11,6	11,6	5,6	71,8
	Budget .	3,1	1,5	2	5,0	20,1	8,9	10,0	13,1	5,2	67,1
	Revised . 1889-90 .	6,0	1,6	4	5,4	20,1	11,0	9,9	13,6	6,2	74,2
	Accounts .	9,9	1,7	4	5,7	18,4	10,7	13,1	17,2	6,0	83,1

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts . 1888-89 .	1,2	5	1,7
	Budget .	6	3	9
	Revised . 1889-90 .	8	4	1,2
	Accounts .	5	2	7

Total, including England: Accounts . 1888-89 . 73,5; Budget . 68,0; Revised . 1889-90 . 75,4; Accounts . 83,8

90. The *India* Budget was too low under the last two heads. In *Bengal* the sale of cinchona bark and alkaloids was much less than was anticipated in the estimates, while the increase under "Labour and Emigration" was in the fees for embarked emigrants. As compared with last year, the slight increase in the *North-Western Provinces* is wholly in the obacco farm receipts. The head "Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts" was swelled in the *Punjab* by the transfer to it of the sale-proceeds of trees, grass, &c., which were hitherto erroneously treated as land revenue. On the other hand, the receipts on account of Exhibitions and Fairs fell off owing to the prevalence of cholera in Hissar and Sirsa, which prevented the annual fairs being held in those places. In *Madras* a very great reduction in the receipts on account of cinchona plantations resulted from the late arrival from England of the machinery required for manufacturing the febrifuge, and from the low market price of quinine. A revival of emigration to the Straits explains the improvement under "Labour and Emigration," and the fees for the Special Middle School Examination held in May 1890, which were not contemplated in the Estimates, enhanced the "Other Miscellaneous Receipts." There were special receipts in *India* and *Bombay* of 3,3 and 1,1 respectively, on account of sale-proceeds of exhibits sent to the London and Colonial Exhibition.

SECTION D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
13,013,6	EXPENDITURE	13,291,2	13,282,5	13,235,4

91. Here the total increase in 1889-90, as compared with the previous year, amounts to 221,8, of which 133,3 and 79,6 occur under Police and Marine charges respectively. The enhanced Police expenditure is connected partly with the administration of Upper Burma and partly with the transfer to Government control of the Presidency and Suburban Police in Bengal. The Marine charges include 64,3 paid for the purchase of the new steamer *Mayo* during the year. The Budget for the Lower Burma Police was high, which accounts for a considerable portion of the reduction of expenditure below it as shewn above, and there were also some savings in the expenses for education in most of the provinces.

18.—Administration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries of Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners, including Commissioner in Sind and his Establishment.	Accounts 1888-89	25,1	4,8	6,2	4,0	9,6	9,6	9,6	12,0	22,7	103,6
	Budget	25,1	4,8	7,7	4,8	9,6	9,6	9,6	12,0	22,6	105,8
	Revised 1889-90	25,1	5,7	9,6	5,7	9,8	9,6	9,6	12,7	22,9	110,7
	Accounts	25,1	5,7	8,8	5,7	9,9	9,6	9,6	12,7	22,8	109,9
Staff and Household	Accounts 1888-89	26,1	6	2,2	7	2,5	3,5	2,1	12,9	18,4	69,0
	Budget	27,3	6	2,4	8	2,5	3,8	2,1	13,3	18,6	71,4
	Revised 1889-90	26,4	6	2,3	1,0	2,5	3,5	2,1	13,1	18,4	69,9
	Accounts	26,0	6	2,2	9	2,5	2,8	2,2	12,7	18,4	68,3
Durbar Fund	Accounts 1888-89	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
	Budget	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
	Revised 1889-90	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
	Accounts	15,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,6
Executive Council	Accounts 1888-89	38,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,6	13,2	65,1
	Budget	38,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,8	12,5	64,1
	Revised 1889 90	38,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,8	13,8	65,4
	Accounts	38,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,7	13,8	65,1
Legislative Council	Accounts 1888-89	17,6	...	...	...	2,2	3	...	1,4	...	21,5
	Budget	20,9	...	...	...	2,2	3	...	1,3	1	24,8
	Revised 1889-90	17,5	2	...	...	2,4	3	...	1,2	...	21,6
	Accounts	17,9	2	...	...	2,4	3	...	1,2	...	22,0
Military Secretary to the Viceroy and Governors.	Accounts 1888-89	42,7	...	...	...	...	...	2	6,4	7,9	57,2
	Budget	41,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,3	8,2	55,3
	Revised 1889-90	41,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,4	7,9	54,5
	Accounts	40,9	..	...	...	...	...	...	6,3	7,9	55,1
Secretariat	Accounts 1888-89	145.4	7,6	24,3	8,2	50,1	31,2	19,6	28,7	36,3	351,4
	Budget	144.4	8,2	22,3	7,9	48,0	31,6	23,1	28,3	36,3	350,1
	Revised 1889-90	137,7	7,5	23,0	8,8	49,1	32,3	19,6	31,7	37,1	346,8
	Accounts	143,7	7,3	23,0	9,1	50,4	32,0	20,2	32,3	36,7	354,7
Tour Charges	Accounts 1888-89	10,9	1,2	4	4	2,8	8,5	5,8	1	4	30,5
	Budget	10,5	1,7	6	8	3,4	5,8	6,2	3	4	35,7
	Revised 1889-90	13,5	1,4	7	8	4,0	5,6	5,2	1,1	4	32,7
	Accounts	14,4	1,3	7	7	3,3	4,8	2,6	1,1	5	29,4
Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	4,4	...	27,5	21,2	17,6	17,2	...	87,9
	Budget	...	...	6,7	...	27,7	21,6	18,3	16,1	...	90,4
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	6,9	...	29,9	21,8	18,7	15,8	...	93,1
	Accounts	...	...	7,2	...	29,7	21,4	18,6	15,5	...	92,4
Commissioners	Accounts 1888-89	2	18,8	21,5	5,6	53,3	57,1	35,4	...	22,8	214,7
	Budget	2	19,7	21,5	5.5	53,0	56,2	34,1	...	22,5	212,7
	Revised 1889-90	1	19,3	21,8	5,9	52,5	56,6	33,2	...	22,6	212,0
	Accounts	3	19,1	21,8	5,7	54,6	56,4	33,3	...	22,7	213,9
Account Offices	Accounts 1888-89	62,1	7,4	14,3	4,9	33,9	23,0	15,3	24,7	25,3	210,9
	Budget	68,7	7,7	14,1	4,9	35,2	24,2	15,9	24,5	27,1	222,3
	Revised 1889-90	66,2	7,3	16,6	5,1	34,9	21,4	15,9	24,7	25,8	217,9
	Accounts	66,4	7,4	16,9	5,0	35,0	21,2	15,6	24,9	26,2	218,6

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—Administration—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Paper Currency Office.	Accounts 1888-89	11,7	1	1,8	...	...	1,5	1,2	2,4	8,3	27,0
	Budget	11,1	1	1,8	...	...	1,6	1,2	2,6	7,9	26,3
	Revised 1889-90	11,4	1	2,0	...	...	1.5	1,2	2,5	7,9	26,6
	Accounts	11,4	1	2,0	...	...	1,4	1,1	2,5	8,0	26,5
Allowance to Presidency Banks	Accounts 1888-89	17,2	...	...	...	1,5	...	...	3,0	8,0	29,7
	Budget	17,3	...	...	...	1,4	.	...	3.1	8,4	30,2
	Revised 1889 90	17,6	...	...	...	1,4	...	..	3,3	8,0	30,3
	Accounts	17,6	..	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,4	8,0	30,4
General Establishment of Local Fund Offices	Accounts 1888-89	...	3.3	9	...	25,6	5,4	12,2	22,0	10,7	80,1
	Budget	...	3,6	9	...	25,0	5,7	12,4	28,0	10,7	86,3
	Revised 1889 90	1	3,0	1,1	3	25,0	5,6	12,4	22,0	10,0	79,5
	Accounts	1	2,9	1,0	3	26,6	5,4	11,9	4,2	10,4	82,8
Upper Burma Charges	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	24,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,7
	Budget	...	...	24,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,6
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	22,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,6
	Accounts	...	...	22,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,1
Other Charges, Reserve Treasuries, and Press Commission	Accounts 1888-89	1,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,6
	Budget	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8
	Revised 1889-90	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,1	2	4,8
	Accounts	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,2	2	4,9
TOTAL INDIA	Accounts 1888-89	415,2	43,8	100,7	23,8	209,0	161,3	119,0	144,6	174,0	1,391,4
	Budget	428,2	46,4	102,6	24,7	208,0	160,4	122,9	14-,8	175,3	1,417,3
	Revised 1889 90	411,6	45,1	106,6	27,6	211,5	158,2	122,0	147,5	174.8	1,404,9
	Accounts	418 5	44,6	105,7	27,4	215,8	155,3	119,3	149,7	175,4	1,411,7

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
England	Accounts 1888-89	241,4	112,4	353,8
	Budget	217,5	115,1	362.6
	Revised 1889-90	240,8	108,4	349,2
	Accounts	239,9	107,6	347,5

			1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
Total, including England.	Accounts 1888-89		1,745,2		
	Budget		1,779,9		
	Revised 1889-90			1,754,1	
	Accounts				1,759,2

92. The charges on account of *Salaries of Governor General, &c.*, exceed the Budget in the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam. In the former two provinces, the excess is due to privilege leave arrangements. The total increase over the Budget amounted to 1,0 on account of the Central Provinces, and 1,9 for Burma, of which [illegible] 7 respectively were drawn in Bengal and Madras. In Assam the Actuals include the transit pay [illegible] two successive Chief Commissioners transferred, on appointment from other provinces, and the pay for two months of the Chief Commissioner, which, though due in the previous year, was claimed in 1889-90. The savings in India under *Staff and Household* amounted to 3,5 in telegram charges, but this was partly counterbalanced by an excess expenditure for hill journeys. The Madras Estimates provided 4 for the maintenance of the Governor's camp equipage which was not spent. The *Durbar Fund* grant comprises 12,0 allowed for the Viceroy's household expenses, 3,0 for tour charges of the establishment, and 1,5 on account of the Government house furniture fund, but 1,0 out of the sanctioned grant for tour charges remained undrawn at the end of 1889-90. The charges for the *Executive Council* were higher in Bombay on account of acting arrangements. The India Budget for *Legislative Council* provided the fixed grant of 2,0 for the travelling allowances of two non-official members, but no expenditure out of it was required; some savings also accrued under travelling and hill journey expenses.

93. The usual details of the India *Secretariat* charges are given below. The variations occur chiefly under telegrams and hill journey allowances and partly in the pay of the establishment; there were also increases of 9 each in the Foreign Department and Revenue and Agricultural Department on account of officers on special duty not anticipated in the Budget. The excess in the Public Works Secretariat also included 7 paid as office rent which was not provided for.

1888-89. Accounts.	*Secretariat (India).*	1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
33,1	Financial Department	34,3	32,1	32,5
22,2	Home Department	22,2	21,8	23,7
40,9	Foreign Department	40,6	38,8	38,1
19,7	Revenue and Agriculture	18,6	18,1	19,2
7	Translator's Department	7	7	7
28,8	Public Works Department	28,0	26,2	29,5
145,4	TOTAL .	144,4	137,7	143,7

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—Administration—*concluded.*

94. As regards the Provinces, there were certain vacancies in the gazetted staff at Nagpur, and service telegrams in Burma exceeded anticipations. An officer was placed on special duty with the Chief Commissioner, Assam, for a part of the year, and his salary was charged to this head though provided for in moieties under "3—Land Revenue," and "19A—Law and Justice." The Bengal excess is attributed to privilege leave arrangements and the appointment of officers on special duty, while the contemplated revision of the Punjab staff was not sanctioned till the end of the year. The Madras Actuals include the privilege leave allowances of three officers and heavy telegram charges incurred in connection with the Ganjam famine.

95. The head *Tour Charges* includes the expenses of the head of the administration, and of the officers accompanying him on tour. The figures shew that these tours were very much abridged in the Punjab; in the North-Western Provinces the charges are also smaller, but they were abnormally high in 1888-89. In Madras the excess is due to the visit of His Excellency the Governor to Simla in September 1889.

96. As regards *Board of Revenue, &c.*, the post of the Financial Commissioner, Burma, was in existence only for a part of 1888-89. The fluctuations in other provinces are normal, arising chiefly out of absences of officers on leave or deputation. The same remark applies also to the variations noticeable under the head *Commissioners.*

97. The charges for *Account Offices* represent those for the Civil account offices in every province except India, where the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is also included. The transfers of officers from one Civil Account or Currency Office to another, and the entertainment of temporary establishments out of grants provided for in the Central Office Budget, render futile a detailed comparison for each individual office; the total charges for all the Account and Currency Offices may be compared with the estimates as follows:—

		Civil Account and Currency Offices.	Office of A. G., P. W. D.	TOTAL.
Accounts.	1888-89	216,2	21,7	237,9
Budget	1889-90	224,4	24,2	248,6
Revised	1889-90	221,3	23,2	244,5
Accounts	1889-90	222,0	23,1	245,1

98. The saving of 2,4 in the Civil Department occurs chiefly under *Salaries*, and is due to the absence of officers on leave to Europe. The excess, as compared with the accounts of 1888-89, is explained chiefly by a large increase in the Rangoon Office Establishments, and also by smaller savings under salaries. The full complement of officers for the Public Works Account Office was not entertained during the year.

99. The charge for *General Establishment of Local Fund Offices* in Bengal exceeded the Estimates; the charge is Local. The excess has been brought to the notice of the District Boards concerned. In Madras it was expected at the time the Budget was framed that a large number of Panchayats and Unions would be established, but this expectation was not realized, and in the Revised the Actuals of 1888-89 were repeated. The accounts for the last three months, however, shewed a slight excess, besides which a sum of 1,1 embezzled by a Board clerk was charged off under this head. The savings in *Upper Burma* resulted from the abolition of the Hlutdaw. The reduction under India in *Other Charges* is due to the absence of any expenditure on account of the Press Commission in 1889-90 against 9 in 1888-89. The 4,2 shewn under Punjab represents the cost of the office of the Inspector General of Stamps, Excise and Registration hitherto distributed over three different heads of account.

100. In *England* there was a decrease under Home Establishment of 3,0 in salaries, 2,9 in Charges of the Store Department, and 8 in Telegrams. The Stores for India also cost 4 less than expected and the savings in other payments on account of the Indian Administration amounted to 3.

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
High Court, Chief Courts, Recorders' Court and Judicial Commissioner	Accounts 1888-89	5	6,1	14,9	...	108,1	42,1	34,5	54,1	67,2	327,5
	Budget 1889-90	5	6,2	17,3	...	112,3	42,2	33,8	52,7	68,8	333,8
	Revised 1889-90	4	6,1	12,4	...	107,6	42,9	32,2	55,7	67,4	324,7
	Accounts 1889-90	5	6,1	12,3	...	109,5	42,7	32,9	55,0	67,3	326,3
Law Officers	Accounts 1888-89	3	2	4,1	5	27,7	7,8	4,0	13,7	19,5	77,8
	Budget 1889-90	3	3	4,7	9	26,1	7,3	6,3	12,1	16,3	74,3
	Revised 1889-90	3	4	4,7	5	27,2	7,9	3,9	12,9	16,9	74,7
	Accounts 1889-90	3	4	4,7	8	27,9	9,1	3,8	12,1	16,8	75,9
Civil and Sessions Courts	Accounts 1888-89	8,1	2,5	3,5	14,0	415,6	210,3	117,5	225,8	187,3	1,184,6
	Budget 1889-90	7,7	2,7	3,6	14,4	412,6	210,3	118,4	231,2	188,8	1,189,7
	Revised 1889-90	7,5	2,8	4,2	13,9	420,9	212,1	118,6	227,8	185,0	1,192,8
	Accounts 1889-90	7,6	2,7	4,2	13,9	424,2	214,3	116,7	230,8	183,7	1,198,1

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Court of Small Causes.	Accounts 1888-89	4	3,7	3,1	...	19,7	6,6	3,8	8,4	23,9	69,6
	Budget 1889-90	4	3,8	3,3	...	20,3	6,6	3,9	8,7	24,4	71,4
	Revised 1889-90	4	3,6	3,3	...	19,0	6,6	3,8	8,3	23,4	68,9
	Accounts 1889-90	4	3,5	3,3	...	18,9	6,8	3,8	8,8	23,4	68,9
Criminal Courts	Accounts 1888-89	11,0	58,4	84,4	38,0	216,0	150,4	123,9	93,8	125,9	901,8
	Budget 1889-90	12,2	60,7	86,6	39,4	218,0	152,0	122,2	93,1	128,8	913,0
	Revised 1889-90	12,8	58,2	84,7	38,1	215,0	149,8	122,9	93,7	126,7	901,9
	Accounts 1889-90	13,0	57,4	82,7	37,8	215,8	150,0	123,7	94,1	126,2	900,7
Other Courts of Justice.	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	...	...	7,6	..	...	5,8	9,4	22,8
	Budget 1889-90	...	...	...	...	7,3	...	...	5,0	8,9	21,2
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	...	...	8,6	...	...	5,2	9,5	23,3
	Accounts 1889-90	...	..	...	...	8,5	...	...	5,0	9,6	23,1
Refunds	Accounts 1888-89	1,3	2,0	9,1	5	14,8	3,5	3,9	6,0	3,2	44,3
	Budget 1889-90	1,2	1,4	8,5	1,0	14,0	3,5	3,5	6,2	3,0	42,3
	Revised 1889-90	1,4	1,4	7,7	5	14,0	3,7	4,2	6,3	3,4	42,6
	Accounts 1889-90	5,6	1,6	7,8	6	10,1	4,2	4,7	6,3	3,7	44,6
Other Charges (Pleadership Examinations)	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	...	...	7	1,4	...	5	...	2,6
	Budget 1889-90	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	5	...	1,8
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	...	...	7	1,0	...	6	...	2,3
	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	7	...	1,7
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	62,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,3
	Budget 1889-90	...	...	71,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,2
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	71,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,3
	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	71,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,1
TOTAL	Accounts 1888-89	21,6	72,9	181,4	53,0	810,2	422,1	287,6	408,1	436,4	2,693,3
	Budget 1889-90	22,3	75,1	195,2	55,7	811,3	422,5	288,1	409,5	439,0	2,718,7
	Revised 1889-90	22,8	72,5	188,3	53,0	813,0	424,0	285,6	411,0	432,3	2,702,5
	Accounts 1889-90	27,4	71,7	186,1	53,1	815,5	427,5	285,6	412,8	430,7	2,710,4

		Sterling	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1888-89	6	3	9	Total, including England.	Accounts 1888-89	2,694,2
	Budget 1889-90	2,6	1,2	3,8		Budget 1889-90	2,722,5
	Revised 1889-90	4,2	1,9	6,1		Revised 1889-90	2,708,6
	Accounts 1889-90	4,0	1,8	5,8		Accounts 1889-90	2,716,2

101. The decrease in Burma under *High Courts, &c.*, is due chiefly to the abolition of the appointment of Additional Recorder and his establishment from 1st April 1889, which was not allowed for in the Budget. In the North-Western Provinces, new charges were incurred on account of an Additional Judicial Commissioner, while a sixth Judge was retained in the Punjab throughout 1888-89, but only for a part of 1889-90. The Madras excess is chiefly in the translation and printing charges, and is met by a corresponding increase on the receipt side. The saving in Bombay is the balance of a number of differences, of which the most important was produced by a temporary vacancy on the Bench, owing to the death of a puisne judge. The Budget for *Law Officers* was too low in Bengal, and in the Punjab it was fixed in contemplation of revisions which were not carried out. There were special payments in Madras and Bombay in 1888-89, as explained in the last report, but in the North-Western Provinces the fees paid to pleaders, &c., for conducting civil and criminal suits were higher in 1889-90. The most important facts connected with the fluctuations under *Civil and Sessions Courts* are (1) that an additional Session Judge was appointed in Burma for a part of the year; (2) that an additional Sub-Judge and some Munsiffs were added to the staff in Bengal; (3) that an Additional Commissioner for the Benares Division and a new Sub-Judge for the Gorakhpur district were required in the North-Western Provinces; and (4) that the revision of the Process-servers' establishment entailed some extra expenditure in Madras. The savings in Bombay are mainly the result of the absence of an unusually large number of officers. The total charges for *Court of Small Causes* and *Criminal Courts* compare well with the Actuals of 1888-89 and the Revised; the variations from the Budget are generally due to the absence or deputation of officers. The excess under the latter head in India is attributed to a change in the *personnel* of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nusserabad, which necessitated the payment of a higher rate of salary, and in Madras it arose out of an increase in the charges for diet and road-money of prosecutors and witnesses. *Other Courts of Law* comprise the Presidency Magistrate's and the Coroner's Courts. The payments for these were high in Bengal on account of acting arrangements during the absence of the Presidency Magistrate on privilege leave, and of rents paid for a building to which the Police Court was temporarily removed. The Coroner's Court in Madras was abolished during 1889-90. Refunds are necessarily of a fluctuating character, and include in India large returns of the value of escheated property. There was a change of classification in Bengal, by which stamp and excise rewards are now treated as charges in respect of the collection of revenue instead of being debited here. The charges

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*concluded.*

for *Pleadership Examinations* in the North-Western Provinces followed the smaller fees received on that account as mentioned in para. 84. The *Upper Burma* charges were low in 1888-89, as the full complement of officers and establishments was not retained throughout the year.

102. In England, an increase of 2,3 took place owing to an unforeseen demand for coal for Port Blair, which was partly counterbalanced by the lapse of a grant of 9 provided for the outfit allowances of three Judges.

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Jail Manufactures	Accounts	1888-89	1,2	26,5	14,5	1,5	64,9	17,5	14,4	12,7	7,6	160,8
	Budget	1889-90	1,2	33,4	12,3	9	55,5	19,7	15,5	13,8	9,2	161,5
	Revised	1889-90	1,1	28,7	15 8	8	53,0	20,5	12,8	12,7	8,0	153,4
	Accounts	1889-90	1,1	30,7	17 8	8	58,4	24,2	12,0	10,3	8,2	163,5
Other Jail Charges	Accounts	1 88-89	4,6	29,0	70,8	8,3	14,7	93,9	77,1	70,3	52,3	521,0
	Budget	1889-90	5,3	28,1	67,4	10,4	109,4	93,4	81,5	73,3	52,1	520,9
	Revised	1889-90	5,2	32,6	69,1	8,9	129,0	97,5	72,7	69,3	56,5	540,8
	Accounts	1889-90	4,8	31,8	68,9	9,1	131,5	96,5	72,2	69,6	55,8	540,2
Convict Charges at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts	1888-89	125,6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	125,6
	Budget	1889-90	129,3	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	129,3
	Revised	1889-90	125,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125,0
	Accounts	1889-90	121,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121,2
Other Charges	Accounts	1888-89	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Budget	1889-90	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Revised	1889-90	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Accounts	1889-90	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts	1888 89	...	...	26,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,1
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	29,3	...	..	...	...	...	...	29,3
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	32,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,6
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	31,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,9
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	132,1	55,5	111,4	9,8	179,6	111,4	91,5	83,0	59,9	834,2
	Budget	1889-90	136,6	61,5	109 0	11,3	164,9	113,1	97,0	87,1	61,3	841,8
	Revised	1889-90	132,1	61,3	117,5	9,7	182,0	118,0	85,5	82,0	64,5	852,6
	Accounts	1889-90	127,8	62,5	118,6	9,9	189,9	120,7	84,4	79,9	64,0	857,7

103. The manufacturing department of the Jail being constituted on commercial principles, the expenditure depends to some extent upon the demand for articles produced by it; and the fluctuations in the receipts under thehead "*Sale proceeds of Jail Manufactures*" are generally accompanied by similar changes on the charge side. The explanations given in paragraph 85, in respect of the receipts apply generally to the variations in the expenditure. As regards *Other Jail Charges*, the increase in the Central Provinces is attributed (1) to the higher price of cereals; (2) an increased number of Burmese convicts whose diet costs twice as much as that of Hindustani prisoners; (3) the application of the highest scale of diet to all short-term prisoners; and (4) the outbreak of cholera in several jails, necessitating the formation of cholera camps at an extra cost, and a great consumption of clothing and extra hospital necessaries. In Burma the movements of prisoners cost less in 1889-90 in consequence of the opening of new jails, but the charges for rations exceeded the Budget. There was an increase in the Jail population in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Bombay, and in the first two provinces the price of food-grains was high. The savings in the other provinces were chiefly in rations and miscellaneous contingencies. The decrease in the *Convict Charges* at Port Blair and Nicobars occurred mainly under "Supplies and Services" in the items of Purchase of bags, Passage, Freights, &c. The *Upper Burma* charges were enhanced by the opening of new jails, the entertainment of the full sanctioned establishment, and larger purchases of raw materials.

20.—Police.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Presidency Police	Accounts	1888-89	...	..	...	...	32,0	...	...	22,3	30,7	85,0
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	...	...	74,7	...	...	21,4	29,0	128,1
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	..	...	71,8	...	...	24,2	31,5	127,5
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	70,5	...	...	24,2	31,5	126,2
Superintendence	Accounts	1888-89	...	4,5	6,5	3,5	11,3	13,2	12,9	1 ,4	4,8	68,1
	Budget	1889-90	...	5,1	12,3	3,3	11,3	13,3	13,4	11,5	5,2	75,4
	Revised	1889-90	...	5,1	12,1	3,2	12,2	13,7	12,9	11,9	5,1	76,2
	Accounts	1889-90	...	4,6	12,2	3,1	12,7	13,7	13,2	1 :,5	5,0	76,0

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
District Executive Force.	Accounts	1888-89	32,6	121,5	240,6	40,9	394,7	352,8	238,8	318,7	318,4	2,059,0
	Budget	1889-90	30,7	124,7	251,4	42,9	288,4	362,5	240,3	337,1	323,4	2,101,4
	Revised	1889-90	32,7	120,7	234,4	40,5	397,0	363,2	238,9	325,0	317,3	2,069,7
	Accounts	1889-90	32,4	122,9	236,5	40,4	393,8	362,4	238,8	323,2	312,5	2,062,9
Municipal and Cantonment Police.	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,4	...	1,4	54,8
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,2	...	1,4	55,6
	Revised	1889-90	..	...	...	...	...	...	54,2	...	3,4	57,6
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,2	...	3,4	57,6
Government Railway Police.	Accounts	1888-89	9,3	2,0	...	1	10,2	2,8	13,2	6	10,1	48,3
	Budget	1889-90	14,6	1,8	4,2	1	11,1	3,6	13,8	1,1	10,0	60,3
	Revised	1889-90	9,3	1,8	...	1	10,1	3,5	13,2	1,2	9,8	49,0
	Accounts	1889-90	9,2	2,0	...	1	10,3	5,1	12,9	1,0	8,8	49,4
Village Police	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	36,1	1	16,6	248,9	...	6	88,1	390,4
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	38,1	1	15,4	250,4	...	6	87,2	391,8
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	39,5	1	18,4	249,4	...	6	90,3	398,3
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	36,0	1	19,0	250,1	...	6	88,2	398,0
Special Police	Accounts	1888-89	3	1,5	35,3	51,3	18,8	2,6	13,2	5	60,4	183,9
	Budget	1889-90	3	1,4	38,7	51,8	19,1	2,8	13,8	9	59,6	188,4
	Revised	1889-90	5	1,4	35,0	50,6	22,0	2,7	14,4	9	60,0	187,5
	Accounts	1889-90	5	1,3	32,5	49,7	23,4	2,6	14,7	8	59,6	185,1
Cattle Pounds	Accounts	1888-89	3	5,1	3	1,9	2,4	6,4	2,9	21,8	9,9	51,0
	Budget	1889-90	3	6,1	4	2,6	2,3	7,9	3,4	22,3	1,2	56,5
	Revised	1889-90	4	5,5	5	2,0	2,4	7,2	3.0	22,0	10,6	53,6
	Accounts	1889-90	3	5,1	4	2,0	2,8	7,4	3,1	22,6	10,9	54,6
Other Charges	Accounts	1888-89	10,8	1	9	...	2,4	3	3	2,6	1,3	18,7
	Budget	1889-90	10,9	1	9	...	2,3	5	4	2,7	1,3	19,1
	Revised	1889-90	11,1	1	1,0	...	2,2	3	4	2,2	2,0	19,3
	Accounts	1889-90	11,4	1	7	1	2,6	4	3	2,2	2,3	20,1
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	795,1	....	...	...	...	...	...	795,1
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	868,4	..	...	...	...	...	...	868,4
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	847,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	847,5
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	861,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	861,7
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	53,3	134,7	1,114,8	97,8	488,4	627,0	334,7	378,5	525,1	3,754,3
	Budget	1889-90	56,8	139,2	1,214,4	100,8	524,6	641,0	339,3	4 0,6	528,3	3,945,0
	Revised	1889-90	54,0	134,6	1,170,0	96,5	536,1	640,0	337,0	388,0	530,0	3,886,2
	Accounts	1889-90	53,8	136,0	1,180,0	95,5	535,1	641,7	337,2	386,1	522,2	3,887,6

104. In Bengal the whole charge for *Presidency Police* was borne by Government in 1889-90 instead of a portion only as in previous years. Provision was made accordingly in the Budget, in which, however, sufficient allowance was not made for general savings. The increase in Madras as compared with 1888-89 is connected with the introduction of the new Town Police scheme, and in Bombay it is due to large payments for private watchmen and way charges of escorts. Under *Superintendence* the Burma accounts shew the cost of the amalgamated office of the Inspector General in 1889-90 for the whole year, and in 1888-89 for a part only. The excess in Bengal is the result partly of increased salary drawn by the Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, and partly of absences on privilege leave; that in the North-Western Provinces is solely due to the latter cause. The saving in the Central Provinces is ascribed to absence of officers on furlough to Europe. As regards *District Executive Force*, in India 2,0 not anticipated in the Budget were paid at Quetta as compensation for dearness of provisions. In Burma considerable savings were effected in pay, and arms, &c., owing to the force being short of its full strength; in petty construction and repairs, which were partly undertaken by the Public Works Department; and in travelling expenses, which are now more rigorously audited and checked. The rise in Bengal is attributed to privilege leave absences and to the appointment of additional Assistant Superintendents, as well as to a larger expenditure for supplies and services and contingencies. In the North-Western Provinces the difference between the accounts of the two years is due to the supply of warm clothing being made every alternate year. Revisions were provided for in Madras at an extra cost, but the Budget proved too high. The falling off in Bombay is the result of a number of differences, of which the most important is a saving of 7,9 in clothing charges, arms, &c. A sum of 2,0 on account of the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments, provided under this head in the Budget, was shewn in the Revised and Accounts under *Municipal and Cantonment Police*, where a corresponding increase has taken place. The Budget for *Railway Police* in India provided for the gross expenditure, but in the Accounts 6,3 out of it was transferred to the Public Works Department as already explained in para. 86. This item apart, there was an excess in the Actuals of 9 representing compensation paid to the Sind-Pishin State Railway Police for dearness of provisions. The introduction of a separate Railway Police in Burma, contemplated in the Budget, was postponed. The railway share of the East India Railway

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*concluded.*

Police force, which is in the first instance paid by the Civil Department, was not recovered in 1889-90 in the North-Western Provinces, while in Bombay, where the Guaranteed Railways pay for the whole force and recover the Government share, the amounts due were not claimed for a part of the year. The increased charge for *Village Police* in Bengal is met by a corresponding increase on the receipt side. The head *Special Police* shews savings in Burma and Assam due, in the former Province, to vacancies and revision of establishments, and to the transfer of a part of the force on duty to Upper Burma, and in the latter, chiefly to short strength. The Bengal excess occurred in the cost of provisions. There is nothing special to notice in respect of *Cattle Pounds* except that the charges are rising, but are generally met by better receipts. *Other Charges* represent in India the cost of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, where a small excess was produced chiefly under travelling expenses. In Madras the head shews the pay of the guards for the Salt and Customs Department, and the saving in 1889-90 is attributed to the transfer of the duty of guarding the Pondicherry frontier from the Police to the Salt and Abkari Department. As for Bombay, where the major portion of the charge is on account of the Steam Boiler Inspection Establishment, the extension of the Boiler Inspection Act already mentioned in para. 86, necessitated larger expenditure which is no doubt met to some extent by larger fees realized under the Act. The *Upper Burma Charges* shew a considerable increase as compared with 1888-89 owing to the employment of larger punitive police, to the arrival during the year of large levies recruited in India, and generally to the greater strength of the force actually on duty. As compared with the Budget there were considerable savings, owing to full sanctioned strength not being entertained, and to revisions in the establishments of the offices of District Superintendents of Police, but a large portion of the saving was absorbed by the special charges just mentioned. The Revised Estimate did not sufficiently provide for the travelling allowances of the recruits from India nor for the charges of the Food Supply Department.

21.—Marine.

			India.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Supervision and Accounts.	Accounts	1888-89	15,2	...	...	...	...	..	15,2
	Budget	1889-90	16,4	...	...	...	...	...	16,4
	Revised		16,4	...	...	...	...	...	16,4
	Accounts		17,0	...	...	...	...	..	17,0
Marine Survey and Establishment.	Accounts	1888-89	8,5	2,1	...	5,2	8	1,9	18,5
	Budget	1889-90	9,3	3,6	...	6,0	6	2,1	21,6
	Revised		8,0	4,0	...	7,0	6	2,0	21,6
	Accounts		7,8	4,0	...	6,7	7	2,0	21,2
Dockyards	Accounts	1888-89	70,0	...	...	...	...	...	70,0
	Budget	1889-90	72,1	...	...	...	...	...	72,1
	Revised		71,1	...	...	...	...	...	71,1
	Accounts		70,0	...	...	...	...	...	70,0
Salaries and Allowances of Officers and men afloat.	Accounts	1888-89	98,6	4,4	2,2	6,7	3	6	112,8
	Budget	1889-90	113,9	2,9	2,3	8,5	4	9	128,9
	Revised		90,0	4,6	2,0	6,5	3	9	104,3
	Accounts		85,3	5,5	2,0	7,1	3	9	101,1
Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships.	Accounts	1888-89	54,4	1,9	2,5	3,8	...	3	62,9
	Budget	1889-90	53,5	2	2,8	6,4	...	7	63,6
	Revised		51,3	5	2,2	6,4	...	5	60,9
	Accounts		40,3	2,1	2,1	7,2	..	7	52,4
Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, and Vessels.	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	3	58,3	...	3	58,9
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	3	59,0	3	3	59,9
	Revised		...	...	3	59,0	...	3	59,6
	Accounts		...	...	3	54,7	...	3	55,3
Other Charges	Accounts	1888-89	31,6	26,2	5,2	33,1	...	2	96,3
	Budget	1889-90	31,7	44,4	5,5	18,3	...	2	100,1
	Revised		88,2	48,4	6,1	35,9	8,4	1,2	188,2
	Accounts		82,4	50,3	6,0	45,4	7,4	1,2	192,7
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	278,3	34,6	10,2	107,1	1,1	3,3	434,6
	Budget	1889-90	296,9	51,1	10,9	98,2	1,3	4,2	462,6
	Revised		325,0	57,5	10,6	114,8	9,3	4,9	522,1
	Accounts		302,8	61,9	10,4	121,1	8,4	5,1	509,7

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Marine—*continued.*

			India.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Deduct—amounts transferred to other heads.	Accounts	1888-89	6,3	...	...	...	...	...	6,3
	Budget	1889-90	7,5	...	...	...	...	...	7,5
	Revised		7,4	...	...	...	...	...	7,4
	Accounts		6,6	...	...	...	...	...	6,6
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	272,0	34,6	10,2	107,1	1,1	3,3	428,3
	Budget	1889-90	289,4	51,1	10,9	98,2	1,3	4,2	455,1
	Revised		317,6	57,5	10,6	114,8	9,3	4,9	514,7
	Accounts		296,2	61,9	10,4	121,1	8,4	5,1	503,1

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.				
England	Accounts	1888-89	102,4	47,6	150,0	including England.	Accounts	1888-89	578,3
	Budget	1889-90	86,6	40,3	126,9		Budget	1889-90	582,0
	Revised		110,3	49,6	159,9		Revised		674,6
	Accounts		106,8	48,0	154,8		Accounts		657,9

105. The charges for *General Supervision and Accounts* were low in 1888-89, owing to the absence on furlough of the Director of Indian Marine, while on the other hand some additional expenditure was incurred in 1889-90 on account of the transfer of the office of the Examiner of Marine Accounts to Bombay. In the India *Marine Survey Department* the sanctioned scale was not entertained, while in Burma sufficient provision was not made for the contingent expenses of the Port and Transport Officer, Rangoon, brought under the Provincial Marine Department about the middle of 1888-89. The Bengal excess is due to the payment of arrears of salary to the Port Officer. The reduction in *Salaries and Allowances of Officers and Men afloat* under India is attributed to non-arrival of new gun-boats, to the employment of temporary crews in the torpedo boat, to the establishments being under full strength, and to the transfer of the establishment of the Transport Officer, Mandalay, for which provision was made in the Departmental Estimate, to the Civil Department, Burma. The Burma Estimates did not provide for one of the Arrakan Steamers which was to have been sold in 1888-89, or for the up-keep of certain launches returned by the Military and Public Works Departments. The saving in Bengal was in the grant for the crews of pilot vessels. The requirements for *Marine Stores and Coal* vary with the number of vessels, and follow to some extent the fluctuations under *Salaries and Allowances* explained above. *Pilotage, Pilot Establishment and Vessels* depend upon the tonnage of the ships visiting the Port, and therefore vary with the corresponding receipts described in para. 87. The *Other Charges* include in India 64,3 paid in March 1890 for a new steamer purchased from the British India Steam Navigation Company. Excluding this item, the accounts shew a saving of 13,6 as compared with the Budget. This saving represents a reduction of 7,1 in the expected charges for purchase and hire of ships, and of 7,4 in the item of "Repairs and Coal supplied to Royal Navy Vessels in Indian Seas," partly counterbalanced by excess payments on account of medical stores, freight on Europe stores, and repairs to Indian Marine vessels at out-stations. The major portion of the amounts shewn as *Other Charges* in Burma was on account of Upper Burma, where the Marine Expenditure was provided for in the Civil Department for the first time, but the Actuals exceeded the Estimates owing, chiefly to the transfer of the Transport Officer, Mandalay, above mentioned. The Assam charges include 5 paid as Insurance premia for the two vessels *Koladyne* and *Sonamukhi*; and the purchase value of a new steamer *Guide*, paid for in England, but not included in the Budget, was adjusted in Bengal. The expenditure of 7,4 in Madras represents contributions made by the Local Government to three Port Funds to restore their financial equilibrium, and the Bombay increase is explained by the arrival of a new life-boat in 1889-90, the cost of which was provided for in the previous year.

106. In England the account includes a special charge of 2,8, not claimed in 1888-89, connected with Her Majesty's ships employed in the Indian seas, and the demands for stores exceeded the Estimates received from India by 17,4.

22.—Education.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Direction	Accounts	1888-89	...	2,6	1,9	2,0	6,1	3,9	4,4	4,6	4,4	29,9
	Budget	1889-90	...	2,5	2,0	...	6,1	4,0	4,1	4,7	4,3	27,7
	Revised		...	2,8	2,3	2,0	6,5	4,0	4,7	5,1	4,9	32,3
	Accounts		...	2,8	2,3	1,9	6,8	4,1	4,6	4,9	4,9	32,3

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Inspection	Accounts 1888-89	9	8,0	6,3	3,5	34,0	22,9	13,5	33,4	22,4	144,9
	Budget 1889-90	1,1	8,3	7,4	6,0	35,0	24,6	15,3	30,2	21,9	149,8
	Revised 1889-90	1,9	7,1	7,4	3,6	34,0	24,3	14,6	32,1	21,9	147,2
	Accounts 1889-90	1,7	7,5	6,7	3,6	50,2	24,7	15,0	33,0	21,6	164,0
University	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	...	..	...	...	3,3	...	1,5	4,8
	Budget 1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,3	...	1,5	4,8
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,3	...	1,5	4,8
	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,1	...	1,5	4,6
Government Colleges.	Accounts 1888-89	3,8	1,8	...	...	55,1	10,9	4,8	25,5	24,1	126,0
	Budget 1889-90	3,7	2,0	...	...	56.5	11,3	5.5	2 ,5	25,5	131,0
	Revised 1889-90	3,6	1,9	...	...	57,5	11,3	5,7	27,0	21,8	128,8
	Accounts 1889-90	3,6	1,9	...	...	59,0	11,3	6,0	27,9	22,1	131,8
Government Schools	Accounts 1888-89	5,8	36,8	9,6	9.9	172.5	99,7	59,6	61.7	180,5	636,1
	Budget 1889-90	4.9	39,2	7,3	10.3	181.5	106,0	62,2	61,3	184,6	651.3
	Revised 1889-90	3,7	36.8	5,5	9,6	172,2	98,1	62.8	65,4	181,0	635,1
	Accounts 1889-90	3,9	35,8	5,3	9,6	81,9	99,6	62,5	72,4	180,0	551,0
Grants-in-aid and Payments by Results.	Accounts 1888-89	6,4	7,5	13.3	14,2	55,4	29,6	29,9	56,1	41,0	253,4
	Budget 1889-90	5,9	8,1	20.5	15,6	54,6	30,5	31,2	72,8	47,0	286,2
	Revised 1889-90	5.4	7,6	15.5	14,9	53,4	31,7	27,0	60,4	43,5	259,4
	Accounts 1889-90	5.5	7,8	14,4	14,8	127,2	30,8	27,3	61,3	48,0	337,1
Scholarships	Accounts 1888-89	6	2,8	1,6	1,9	22,1	5.5	6,0	1,6	5,9	48,0
	Budget 1889-90	5	3,2	1,8	2,0	19,8	6,0	7,9	1,8	7,0	50,0
	Revised 1889-90	4	3,0	1,6	2,0	20,2	5,5	5,7	1,6	6,1	46,1
	Accounts 1889-90	4	2,7	1,4	2,0	21,5	5.3	6.1	1.6	5.8	46,8
Other Charges	Accounts 1888-89	1	3,6	9,9	5	3,7	4,9	2,2	5,4	18,7	49,0
	Budget 1889-90	1,2	3.5	9.9	7	3,8	4,7	3,9	3,9	19,9	51,5
	Revised 1889-90	1,1	4,0	9.5	4	3,2	4,6	1,9	3,1	19,6	47.4
	Accounts 1889-90	1,1	4,0	9,9	5	3,4	3,9	1,5	3,5	18,6	46,4
TOTAL	Accounts 1888 89	17,6	63,1	42,6	32,0	348,9	177,4	123,7	188.3	298,5	1,292,1
	Budget 1889-90	17,3	66,8	48,9	34,6	357,3	181,1	133,4	201,2	311,7	1,352,3
	Revised 1889-90	16,1	63,5	41,8	32,5	347,0	179,5	125,7	194.7	300.3	1,301,1
	Accounts 1889-90	16.2	62,5	40,0	32,4	350,0	179,7	126,1	204,6	302,5	1,314,0

		Sterling.	Exchange	Total.			
England	Accounts 1888-89	1,1	5	1,6	Total, including England	Accounts 1888-89	1,293,7
	Budget 1889-90	1,4	7	2,1		Budget 1889-90	1,354,4
	Revised 1889-90	1,6	7	2,3		Revised 1889-90	1,303,4
	Accounts 1889-90	1,6	7	2,3		Accounts 1889-90	1,316,3

107. The *India* charges, on the whole, shew a saving of 1,1, which is distributed over several items. The fluctuations in the details are explained chiefly by the difference of classification adopted in the accounts and the Budget. "Other charges" include a payment of 1,0 on account of building and furniture grants for two years paid at Bangalore. In the *Central Provinces* the saving of 3,4 in the grant for "Government Schools" is attributed to the transfer of certain schools to the control of Municipalities and to other minor causes. The short charges in *Burma* on account of Government schools are due chiefly to the withdrawal, from 1st April 1889, of the grants to Municipal and Local Funds in aid of education. A part of these grants was included in the Budget, as the question was then still being discussed. The Grants-in-aid which depend on the actual results of examination were not so high as expected, chiefly in Primary Schools aided by Local Funds, and a special provision of 1,3 for result and attendance grants to European pupils was not utilized. In *Assam* the designation of the Inspector of Schools was changed to that of Director of Public Instruction after the Budget was originally framed, and hence the grant for that officer was made under "Inspection." In *Bengal* the Budget for Government Colleges was too low, and the payments of scholarships include some arrears. No detailed estimates for the local portion of the expenditure were obtained from District Boards, and hence the total amounts were shewn under the head "Government Schools," but in the accounts the prescribed classification has been followed, in consequence of which there are heavy fluctuations in the details. The following statement separates the Provincial and Local figures under the several heads concerned, and shows that for the local portion, the Budget which was based on insufficient data, proved a little too high.

	PROVINCIAL ACCOUNT.				LOCAL ACCOUNT.				TOTAL.
	Inspection.	Govt. Schools.	Grant-in-aid and payments by results	Total Provincial	Inspection.	Govt. Schools.	Grant-in-aid and payments by result	Total Local.	
Accounts 1888-89	34,0	69,6	55,4	159,0	...	102,9	...	102,9	261,9
Budget 1889-90	35,0	71,7	54,6	161,3	...	110,0	...	110,0	271,3
Revised 1889-90	34,0	69,4	53,4	156,8	...	102,8	...	102,8	259,6
Accounts 1889-90	35,3	70,4	53,1	158,8	14,9	11,5	74,1	100,5	259,3

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*concluded.*

108. The *Punjab* charges for Inspection and Government Colleges were low in 1888-89 owing to the absence of some inspectors and professors on leave in England; an additional Inspectress was also appointed in 1889-90. Under Government Schools, the re-organisation in 1889-90 of the Zamindari Schools for boys and girls cost an additional sum of 1,5, and there was also an increase of 7 on account of the establishment of the Railway Technical School. Certain payments also, for which provision was made under "Grants-in-aid" and "Other charges," appeared in the accounts under "Government Schools." The decline in "Grants-in-aid" is due partly to the above cause, but the grants for General School purposes and for buildings were small. The Budget for "Scholarships" was high in the Local Section of the accounts. The fluctuations in *Madras* under "Inspection" resulted from the re-organisation of the Inspecting Staff. The excess under "Government Colleges" occurred in the allowances to the Board of Examiners and cost of European stores for the Civil Engineering College, and the enhanced expenditure for "Government Schools" and "Grants-in-aid" occurred in the Local Section of the accounts, and was due chiefly to the opening of a large number of schools by several District Boards. In *Bombay* important savings occurred under "Government Colleges and Schools" which were partly counterbalanced by an excess under "Grants in-aid." The savings accrued chiefly from changes in the Professorial Staff of the Elphinstone College and the transfer of a grant for furniture to the Public Works Department, and also from the transfer of some Government Schools to private agencies. The payments in support of Municipal Schools were smaller than expected. The excess in the grants-in-aid was due chiefly to special building grants sanctioned in the last four months of the year.

23.—Ecclesiastical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Church of England	Accounts 1888-89	9,8	3,7	3.2	1,2	12,1	17,2	19,1	25,9	21,8	114,0
	Budget 1889-90	13,0	3,8	4,4	1,4	12,2	18,8	18,3	26,2	22,2	120.3
	Revised 1889-90	12,4	3,8	3,7	1,7	11,3	17,0	19,0	26,9	20,1	115,9
	Accounts 1889-90	12,3	4,1	3,8	1,8	11,5	16,8	19,0	27,5	20,6	117,4
Church of Scotland	Accounts 1888-89	7	...	...	...	1,4	1,2	1,9	2,0	3,0	10,2
	Budget 1889-90	7	...	1	...	1,2	7	7	2,2	3,2	8,8
	Revised 1889-90	8	...	...	...	1,2	1,3	1,1	2,1	3,3	9,8
	Accounts 1889-90	8	...	..	...	1,1	1,2	1,3	2,1	3,3	10,1
Allowance to other Clergymen.	Accounts 1888-89	3	..	5	...	8	1,9	1	3	2,0	5,9
	Budget 1889-90	3	...	5	...	1,0	2,4	5	4	2,0	7,1
	Revised 1889-90	5	..	5	...	8	1,8	1,7	4	2,0	7,7
	Accounts 1889-90	5	...	5	...	8	1,7	1,7	4	2,1	7,7
Upper Burma	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8
	Budget 1889-90	...	...	1,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,5
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	1,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,5
	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	1,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,5
Other Charges	Accounts 1888-89	2,6	9	1,1	4	3,1	3,0	3,1	4,8	4,9	24,2
	Budget 1889-90	2,7	1,0	1,3	5	4,1	3,1	3,2	5,2	4,8	25.9
	Revised 1889-90	2,6	1,0	1,2	3	3,2	3,2	3,4	4,6	4,8	24,3
	Accounts 1889-90	2,8	8	1,0	3	3,1	2,9	3,3	4,7	4,7	23,6
TOTAL	Accounts 1888-89	13,4	4,6	6,6	1,6	17,7	23,3	24,2	33,0	31,7	156,1
	Budget 1889-90	16,7	4,8	7,8	1,9	18,5	25,0	22,7	34,0	32,2	163,6
	Revised 1889-90	16,3	4,8	6,9	2,0	16,5	23,3	25,2	34,0	30,2	159,2
	Accounts 1889-90	16,4	4,9	6,8	2,1	16,8	22,6	25,3	34,7	30,7	160,3

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1888-89	5	3	8	Total, including England	Accounts 1888-89	156,9
	Budget 1889-90	3	1	4		Budget 1889-90	164,0
	Revised 1889-90	5	2	7		Revised 1889-90	159,9
	Accounts 1889-90	6	2	8		Accounts 1889-90	161,1

109. The variations are small and are generally due to the absence of a larger or smaller number of chaplains on leave, or to provision having been made for a senior chaplain, where a junior chaplain was actually employed, or *vice versâ*. In the Punjab there has been a change in the classification of the capitation allowances but their amount has also increased.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Medical Establishments.	Accounts	1888-89	9,5	16,8	12,7	9,5	53,2	41,5	32,3	46,6	28,4	250,5
	Budget	1889-90	9,7	18,6	13,0	10,3	56,5	44,6	35,0	47,1	28,5	263,3
	Revised	1889-90	9,5	17,0	13,2	10,5	54,7	43,9	31,1	46,8	27,2	253,9
	Accounts	1889-90	9,8	17,1	13,0	10,4	54,1	44,2	30,3	45,4	27,8	252,4
Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner	Accounts	1888-89	5,6	4,3	2,4	1,7	18,5	14,8	10,3	20,7	25,2	103,5
	Budget	1889-90	6,2	4,8	2,6	1,8	18,6	16,5	11,2	19,8	26,8	108,3
	Revised	1889-90	6,2	4,6	2,5	1,7	18,3	14,8	11,2	20,4	26,5	106,2
	Accounts	1889-90	6,0	4,5	2,5	1,7	19,4	14,8	11,1	21,2	26,4	107,6
Medical Colleges and Schools	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	2	...	25,8	2,7	9,8	15,6	16,8	76,9
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	3	...	25,4	3,0	9,9	15,7	16,7	71,0
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	3	...	25,4	3,4	9,9	15,9	16,7	71,6
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	2	...	26,7	3,3	10,5	15,5	16,5	72,7
Government Hospitals and Dispensaries	Accounts	1888-89	3,3	7,7	2,7	7,8	38,7	39,7	26,3	73,4	59,6	259,2
	Budget	1889-90	3,7	7,8	3,1	8,2	35,4	39,2	27,9	70,5	59,7	255,5
	Revised	1889-90	3,6	7,8	2,4	8,3	40,9	39,9	26,2	76,5	56,7	261,7
	Accounts	1889-90	3,1	7,8	1,8	8,2	41,7	40,1	27,1	83,3	55,5	268,6
Lunatic Asylum	Accounts	1888-89	4	1,8	2,4	7	10,8	6,3	3,4	8,9	10,8	45,5
	Budget	1889-90	4	1,8	2,3	7	11,0	6,3	3,4	8,5	12,1	46,5
	Revised	1889-90	6	1,8	2,4	7	11,0	6,3	3,4	8,7	10,8	45,7
	Accounts	1889-90	4	1,7	2,5	7	10,9	6,2	3,3	8,4	10,6	44,7
Grants for Medical Purposes	Accounts	1888-89	1,2	1	1,5	1	3	5	...	1,0	3	5,0
	Budget	1889-90	1,2	4	...	4	3	1,1	...	,8	3	4,5
	Revised	1889-90	1,2	4	4	5	3	8	...	1,1	4	5,1
	Accounts	1889-90	1,2	3	...	5	3	7	...	1,1	4	4,5
Other Charges	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	1,3	...	4,1	3	1	2,5	3,8	12,1
	Budget	1889-90	...	..	1,4	...	4,2	3	1	2,0	3,1	11,1
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	1,0	...	4,2	4	1	1,7	2,0	9,4
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	8	...	4,0	4	1	1,5	1 8	8,6
Upper Burma Charges	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	15,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,5
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	21,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,7
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	18,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,2
	Accounts	1889-90	..	...	16,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,7
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	20,0	30,7	38,7	19,8	151,4	105,8	82,2	168,7	144 9	762,2
	Budget	1889-90	21,2	33,4	44,4	21,4	151,4	111,0	87,5	161,4	147,2	781,9
	Revised	1889-90	20,5	31,6	40 1	21,7	154,8	109,5	81,9	171,1	140,3	771,8
	Accounts	1889-90	20,5	31,1	37,5	21,5	157,4	109,7	82,4	176,4	139 0	775,8

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts	1888-89	6,8	3,2	10,0	Total, including England	Accounts 1888-89	772,2
	Budget	1889-90	7,0	3,3	10.3		Budget 1889-90	792,2
	Revised	1889-90	6,6	3,0	9,6		Revised 1889-90	781,4
	Accounts	1889-90	6,5	2,9	9,4		Accounts 1889-90	785,2

110. As explained in previous reports, the charges for *Medical Establishments* are largely affected by the number of medical officers on leave out of India or engaged on military duty, and by the standing of the officers actually on duty in the civil department. These charges in 1889-90 closely follow the Budget except in the Central Provinces, Bengal, Punjab and Madras. The falling off is partly traceable in each of the provinces to the above mentioned causes, but in the first two it is also partly explained by the fact that the provision for Reserve Medical Subordinates was made under this head, while in the Actuals the salaries were adjusted under the head *Hospitals and Dispensaries*. The small variations under *Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner* generally occur in the local section of the Accounts and do not call for any remarks. As regards *Medical Colleges and Schools*, the excess in Bengal is due to larger supplies of medical stores and contingencies, and in the Punjab it occurs in scholarships and prizes and purchase of instruments and chemicals. In the North-Western Provinces allowances to medical pupils attached to Civil Dispensaries have been adjusted in 1889-90 in the local books, instead of under India, where provision was made for them according to the old practice and where, therefore, there has been a corresponding saving under *Hospitals and Dispensaries*. In Burma provision was made under this latter head for a hospital in the Thongwa district, which, however, was not opened during the year. Adjustments of medicines supplied by the Military Department and travelling expenses were also smaller than expected. The fluctuations in Bengal are due to the charges for Reserve Medical Subordinates mentioned above, besides which increased payments were made for diet and clothing of patients and for travelling allowances. The excess in the North-Western Provinces represents the amount of grants to Female Dispensaries not anticipated in the Budget. In Madras large grants were made to local and municipal Dispensaries towards the salaries of Apothecaries and Hospital

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical—*continued.*

Assistants, and a very large expenditure was incurred on account of medicines and supplies. In Bombay large savings were effected under this head in the course of the year. The grant for *Lunatic Asylum* was saved in this Presidency owing to the absence of a Superintendent on leave, and to smaller charges for supplies and services and contingencies. *Grants for Medical Purposes* is a fluctuating item, and in Burma the payments to municipalities which amounted to 1,1 in 1888-89, were discontinued in the following year. The reduction under *Other Charges* is caused by the abolition of Lock Hospitals in Burma, Madras and Bombay. The variations in *Upper Burma Charges* are attributed partly to an error of estimate and partly to savings owing to the sanctioned scale of establishment not being retained.

25.—Political.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Political Agents	Accounts	1888-89	164.7	9	1	3,7	...	2.2	12,0	7,2	58,1	248,9
	Budget	1889-90	161,7	9	1	4,3	...	2 4	12.3	7,5	59,3	248,5
	Revised	1889-90	158,1	9	1	4 0	...	2.4	11,6	7,4	55,9	240,4
	Accounts	1889-90	159,7	1,0	1	3,9	...	2,5	15,6	7,6	56,7	247,1
Charges on the N.-W. Frontier.	Accounts	1888-89	58,0	...	...	...	...	...	24,2	...	...	82,2
	Budget	1889-90	59,5	...	...	...	...	...	23,7	...	...	83,2
	Revised	1889-90	62.5	...	...	...	...	...	23 1	...	...	85,6
	Accounts	1889-90	60,7	...	...	...	...	...	23,4	...	...	84,1
Political Subsidies	Accounts	1888-89	163,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163,9
	Budget	1889-90	118,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118,9
	Revised	1889-90	148,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148,9
	Accounts	1889-90	83,9	...	...	...	...	...	1,2	...	...	85,1
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	Accounts	1888-89	4 3	...	...	4	1	...	3,4	...	2,0	10,2
	Budget	1889-90	4.4	...	1	4	9	...	3,4	...	1,8	11,0
	Revised	1889-90	7.4	...	...	1	2	...	3,1	...	2.0	12,8
	Accounts	1889-90	5,2	...	...	2	2	...	3,1	...	1,6	10,3
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels.	Accounts	1888-89	4.7	...	9	1	1,1	5	2.6	...	4,0	13,9
	Budget	1889-90	7,0	1	1	3	1,0	4	1.3	...	4 6	14,8
	Revised	1889-90	5.3	1	2	2	2,0	...	1,7	...	3.2	12,7
	Accounts	1889-90	6,0	...	1	1	1,7	...	8	...	3,6	12,3
Refugees and State prisoners.	Accounts	1888-89	66,0	...	5	...	1,1	8 9	18.7	8	5,7	101,7
	Budget	1889-90	1.2	...	1,3	...	6	10.6	62.4	8	6.9	83,8
	Revised	1889-90	4,1	...	2	...	6	11.2	66 5	7	5,0	88,3
	Accounts	1889-90	5,6	...	2	...	5	11,2	65,8	7	5,7	89,7
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	15.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,3
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	17.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,9
	Revised	1889-90	...	...	29.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,8
	Accounts	1889-90	...	...	31,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,1
Other Charges	Accounts	1888-89	48.3	2	1,2	5	6,0	4	8,1	..	11,8	76 5
	Budget	1889-90	37.0	1	1,4	4	8	4	5.7	1	18,0	63,9
	Revised	1889-90	34.2	1	8	2	7,5	2	10,6	...	13 2	66,8
	Accounts	1889-90	30,8	1	8	2	7,2	2	7,8	...	10,8	57,9
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	509,9	1,1	18,0	4,7	8,3	12,0	69,0	8,0	81,6	712,6
	Budget	1889-90	389,7	1,1	20,9	5.4	3 3	13.8	108.8	8,4	90.6	612,0
	Revised	1889-90	420.5	1,1	31.1	4.5	10 3	13.8	116,6	8,1	79.3	685,3
	Accounts	1889-90	351,9	1,1	32,3	4 4	9,6	13,9	117,7	8,3	78,4	617,6

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.			
England.								
Mission to the Court of Persia.	Accounts	1888-89	10,0	4,6	14 6			
	Budget	1889-90	10,0	4,7	14,7			
	Revised	1889-90	7,0	3,2	10,2			
	Accounts	1889-90	10,0	4,5	14,5			
Her Majesty's Establishment in China.	Accounts	1888-89	15,0	7,0	22,0			
	Budget	1889-90	15,0	7,0	22,0			
	Revised	1889-90	15,0	6,8	21,8			
	Accounts	1889-90	15,0	6,7	21,7			
Other Charges	Accounts	1888-89	4,8	2,2	7.0			
	Budget	1889-90	2,3	1,0	3,3			
	Revised	1889-90	1,2	5	1,7			
	Accounts	1889-90	1,0	4	1,4			
Total England	Accounts	1888-89	29,8	13,8	43.6			
	Budget	1889-90	27 3	12,7	40,0			
	Revised	1889-90	23,2	10.5	33,7			
	Accounts	1889-90	26,0	11,6	37,6			

Total, including England.	Accounts	1888-89	756,2
	Budget	1889-90	682,0
	Revised	1889-90	719,0
	Accounts	1889-90	655,2

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*continued.*

111. The principal saving in India under *Political Agents* was for telegrams, against which there was an increase for travelling allowance and compensation for dearness of grain. In Bombay the savings occurred principally at Aden and Baroda. The Punjab charges include 1,8 and 1,1 respectively on account of the Gilgit Mission and the Political Agent with Sardar Ayub Khan. No provision for the former amount was made in the Budget, while the latter was included in the head *Refugees and State Prisoners*. There was a large increase in the *Charges on the North-Western Frontier* on account of the Zhob Expedition levies, counterbalanced to some extent by smaller expenditure on the Perso-Afghan Frontier, Khorasan. The decrease in *Political Subsidies* represents a portion of the Amir's allowances not drawn during the year; in 1888-89, on the other hand, arrears were drawn. The charges for *Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs* were on the whole pretty close for the two years, and the same would have been the case with the head *Durbar Presents* but for a considerable reduction in 1889-90 in the Punjab charges. In the India Budget for *Refugees and State Prisoners* no provision was made for allowances to certain Burmese princes. The excess in the Punjab, as compared with the previous year, is due to charges connected with Sardar Ayub Khan and his party. The increase in *Upper Burma* is connected largely with the Anglo-Siamese Mission for which no provision was made in the Budget, and also with the detention of officers on special political duty in the Shan States, and the Chin Hills, for a longer period than had been anticipated. As regards *Other Charges*, the estimates for this head always provide for a margin for unforeseen political expenditure, which in the case of Bengal represents the charges for the Thibet Mission and other payments connected with the negotiations in Sikkim.

112. The Budget in England included 1,0 placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for secret service, which was not required.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
SCIENTIFIC.											
Survey of India	Accounts 1888-89	159,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159 9
	Budget 1889 90	145,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145.0
	Revised 1889 90	152,6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	152.6
	Accounts 1889 90	154,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154,0
Botanical Survey	Accounts 1888-89	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8
	Budget 1889 90	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8
	Revised 1889 90	1,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,7
	Accounts 1889 90	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8
Geological Survey and Museum.	Accounts 1888-89	14.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.6
	Budget 1889-90	18,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,0
	Revised 1889-90	17,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.2
	Accounts 1889-90	18,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,0
Meteorological Department.	Accounts 1888-89	24.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,9
	Budget 1889-90	26,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,0
	Revised 1889-90	24,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,2
	Accounts 1889-90	26,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	26.1
Archæological Department.	Accounts 1888-89	11,3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,9
	Budget 1889-90	9,6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,2
	Revised 1889-90	7.9	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.5
	Accounts 1889-90	7,8	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,4
Museums	Accounts 1888-89	6,5	2	3	2	1,3	1,7	4	2,6	2	13.4
	Budget 1889-90	6,4	2	2	2	1 3	1,7	1,8	2.7	1	14,6
	Revised 1889-90	6,5	2	3	2	1.3	1.5	2,4	2.7	1	15.2
	Accounts 1889-90	6,6	2	2	1	1,4	1,7	2,4	2,7	2	15,5
Other Scientific Departments.	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	2	...	1,2	1	...	7,8	2,1	11.4
	Budget 1889-90	...	...	3	...	1,8	1	...	2,6	3,0	7,8
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	2,3.	...	1.8	1	...	2,3	3.0	9,5
	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	1,1	...	1,9	1	...	2,3	3,0	8,4
AGRICULTURAL.											
Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts 1888-89	1,9	7	2	...	2.2	4 0	1 0	7	3,9	14.6
	Budget 1889-90	2.8	1,3	5	...	1.3	3,3	1,0	9	2.7	13,7
	Revised 1889-90	3 3	9	2	1	2,0	3,3	8	7	3.0	14,3
	Accounts 1889-90	2,5	9	1	1	1,7	3,2	7	6	3,2	13,0.
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	...	...	11.4	...	...	6,9	...	18,3
	Budget 1889-90	...	...	...	...	11,6	...	...	7.3	...	18,9
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	...	...	11 6	...	...	6,7	...	18,3
	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	...	...	11,4	...	...	6,8	...	18,2
Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts 1888-89	...	5	1	1	6	2,6	1,5	1.2	1,8	8,4
	Budget 1889-90	2	8	1	1	...	3,0	2,2	1,4	1.5	9,3
	Revised 1889-90	2	6	1	1	3	3,0	1.9	1.4	1.3	8,9
	Accounts 1889-90	1	4	1	1	5	3,2	2,3	1,1	1,3	9,1

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURAL — contd.											
Bull and Stallion Charges.	Accounts 1888-89	21.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.7
	Budget 1889-90	25,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,5
	Revised 1889-90	26,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	26,8
	Accounts 1889-90	25,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,4
Botanical and Other Public Gardens.	Accounts 1888-89	3	2.4	1	...	9,4	8,6	12.1	2,5	2.4	37,8
	Budget 1889-90	2	2,3	1	...	9.7	9.2	12.4	2.5	2.2	38.6
	Revised 1889-90	2	2,1	1	...	9,6	8,9	11,2	2 5	2,2	36,8
	Accounts 1889-90	2	2,1	1	...	10,0	8,8	11,1	2,5	2,0	36,8
Other Agricultural Charges.	Accounts 1888-89	1,8	1	2,9	...	1	3	4.7	4,9	8,8	23,6
	Budget 1889-90	2.1	1	3,2	1	...	2	5.4	4,8	9,3	25,2
	Revised 1889-90	2,2	1	2,9	...	...	2	4.1	4,3	9,0	22,8
	Accounts 1889-90	2,2	1	3,4	...	...	2	4,9	4,3	9,0	24,1
EMIGRATION.											
Emigration	Accounts 1888-89	9	...	...	3,5	4,5	2	..	2,1	...	11.2
	Budget 1889 90	7	...	...	4,4	4,9	3	...	2,0	...	12,3
	Revised 1889 90	1,1	...	...	3.9	4,6	2	...	1,3	...	11,1
	Accounts 1889 90	9	...	...	4,0	4,8	2	...	1,3	...	11,2
STATISTICS.											
Provincial Statistics	Accounts 1888-89	2	1,0	2	1	6	...	1,0	3,4	4	6,9
	Budget 1889-90	1	1,0	3	2	7	...	1,4	4,0	5	8,2
	Revised 1889-90	1	1,0	4	1	3	...	1 0	4.7	5	8,1
	Accounts 1889-90	1	9	4	1	2	...	1,0	4,6	5	7,8
Other Statistical Charges.	Accounts 1888-89	1	...	...	3	2,0	...	5	...	9	3,8
	Budget 1889-90	...	...	...	3	2.2	...	5	...	9	3,9
	Revised 1889-90	2.2	...	...	3	2.1	...	2	...	1,0	5,8
	Accoun's 1889-90	1,8	1	...	3	2,0	...	3	...	1,0	5,5
Miscellaneous	Accounts 1888-89	5.0	1	...	...	2	4	1,8	8,0	1,1	16,6
	Budget 1889-90	4,6	2	...	...	3	6	4	7.5	1,0	14,6
	Revised 1889-90	4 2	2	...	...	2	6	4	8,5	1.1	15.2
	Accounts 1889-90	4,2	1	...	...	1	4	4	8,8	1,0	15,0
Upper Burma	Accounts 1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget 1889-90	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Revised 1889-90	...	...	1,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,2
	Accounts 1889-90	...	...	1,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,2
TOTAL	Accounts 1888-89	250 9	5,0	4.6	4 2	33,5	17,9	23,0	40,1	21,6	400,8
	Budget 1889-90	243,0	5,8	5.5	5 3	33,8	18.4	25,1	35,7	21,2	393,8
	Revised 1889-90	250,4	5,1	8,1	4,7	33,8	17,8	22,0	35,1	21,2	398,2
	Accounts 1889-90	251,7	4,8	7.2	4.7	34,0	17,8	23,1	35,0	21.2	399,5

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL
England	Accounts 1888-89	18,8	8,8	27,6
	Budget 1889-90	22,9	10.7	33.6
	Revised 1889-90	30,7	13,8	44,5
	Accounts 1889-90	27.3	12,2	39,5

Total, including England	Accounts 1888-89	428,4
	Budget 1889-90	427,4
	Revised 1889-90	442,7
	Accounts 1889-90	439,0

113. The increase in the *Survey of India* charges compared with the Budget is due to the transfer of some survey parties from the Central Provinces to Burma, where the scale of expenditure is higher, and to the organization of new parties to accompany the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission and the Chin-Lushai Expedition. The saving in the *Archæological Department* accrued from the abolition of the appointment of Director General. Under *Museums* the accounts of 1889-90 include a contribution of 2,0 made in the Punjab to the Jubilee Institute, for which the Budget provided only 1,5; and in Burma a sum of 9 was spent under *Other Scientific Departments* on account of tin-mining operations in the Mergui district, for which 2,0 was entered in the Revised. The charges under this last mentioned head for 1888-89 included in Madras payments of 4,6 for the Victoria Technical Institute, and of 6 for the late Government Mineralogist and his establishment; while new charges of 6 and 8 respectively were incurred in 1889-90 in Bengal and Bombay for the preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts. The fluctuations under the other heads require no notice, except that in Madras the variations under *Emigration* and *Provincial Statistics* are nominal, being due to changes of classification, and in India a charge of 1,7 was incurred under *Other Statistical Charges* on account of the Census Commission organized after the Budget was passed. In *Upper Burma* experimental cultivation was introduced in 1889-90, and in the Shan States an establishment was opened for the registration of inland traffic, for which no provision was made in the Budget.

114. In England the accounts include 5,3 on account of the purchase of stallions, previously treated as a military charge, and the demands for stores from Calcutta were larger than anticipated. These excesses were counterbalanced to some extent by some minor decreases.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
1,792,8	RECEIPTS	1,340,3	1,325,5	1,264,4

115. The variations in this section have been produced chiefly under the head Exchange, the receipts for which amount to 3~6,8 against 951,5 in 1888-89 and 527,3 assumed in the Budget. These receipts accrue chiefly in connection with the remittances to India of the capital deposited in England by the subsidised Railways, but as some of these Railways have been nearly completed, the withdrawals of capital have diminished, and with them the gain by exchange has also fallen off. The other points that require notice are that a special credit of 40,7 was obtained in Bombay on account of transfers of land to the Bombay Port Trust and the Southern Mahratta Railway, and a sum of 10,0 was realized in Burma out of a fine levied on a Karini Chief. The balance of the old Military Orphan Fund was exhausted in 1888-89 and there was no appropriation from it in the following year.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds	Accounts. 1888-89	36,7	...	...	...	3,2	...	...	19,1	17,3	76,3
	Budget. 1889-90	35,0	...	...	...	2,3	...	...	21,0	16 8	75,1
	Revised. 1889-90	32,5	...	...	...	2,3	...	...	18,0	14,5	67,3
	Accounts. 1889-90	29,2	...	...	...	2,5	...	...	16,5	12,5	60,7
Amount appropriated from the capital account of the Military Orphan Fund	Accounts. 1888-89	2,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,3
	Budget. 1889-90	38,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,2
	Revised. 1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Accounts. 1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund	Accounts. 1888-89	6,5	1,5	1,5	1,4	15,0	12,1	7,0	1	6	45,7
	Budget. 1889-90	6,0	1,6	1,6	1,4	14,8	12,0	6,5	2	4	44,5
	Revised. 1889-90	6,0	1,4	1 8	1,4	11 8	12,1	6,7	2	4	44,8
	Accounts. 1889-90	7,1	1,3	1,9	1,4	14 8	12,3	6,7	2	4	46,1
Subscriptions to the Madras Civil Fund	Accounts. 1888-89	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	...	7,1
	Budget. 1889-90	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,0	...	8,4
	Revised. 1889-90	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,0	1	6,4
	Accounts. 1889-90	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,0	1	6,4
Subscriptions to the Bombay Civil Fund	Accounts. 1888-89	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6,8	7,1
	Budget. 1889-90	2	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	6.7	7,0
	Revised. 1889-90	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,7	6,9
	Accounts. 1889-90	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,9	7,2
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	Accounts. 1888-89	45,9	5,6	3	3	4,8	2.7	5.2	5,7	20,5	91,0
	Budget. 1889-90	48,3	4,8	2	3	4,5	2,7	5 3	3.7	20.9	90,7
	Revised. 1889-90	44,6	4,3	2	2	4,5	2.7	6,7	3,2	20.3	86,7
	Accounts. 1889-90	51,2	4,3	2	2	4,1	2,7	6,3	2,8	21,0	93,1
Upper Burma	Accounts. 1888-89	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Budget. 1889-90	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Revised. 1889-90	...	...	1,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0
	Accounts. 1889-90	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other Items	Accounts. 1888-89	2,0	6	3	2	9	9	4	9	8	7,0
	Budget. 1889-90	1,3	4	3	2	9	8	4	1,1	8	6,2
	Revised. 1889-90	1,6	5	4	3	9	1,2	4	1,2	1,0	7,5
	Accounts. 1889-90	2,4	5	4	3	1,2	1,5	5	1,2	1,0	9,0
TOTAL	Accounts. 1888-89	93.9	7,7	2,7	1,9	23,9	15,7	12,7	32,6	46,0	237,1
	Budget. 1889-90	129,4	6,8	3,0	1,9	22.5	15,5	12,3	34.0	45,6	271,0
	Revised. 1889-90	85,2	6,2	3,4	1,9	22,5	16,0	13.8	28.6	43,0	220,6
	Accounts. 1889-90	90,5	6,1	3,4	1,9	22,9	16,5	13,5	26,7	41,9	223,4

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.				
England	Accounts.	1888-89	104.7	48.7	153,4	Total, including England	Accounts.	1888-89	390,5
	Budget.	1889-90	98.4	45,7	144,1		Budget.	1889-90	415,1
	Revised.	1889-90	104.1	46 8	150,9		Revised.	1889-90	371,5
	Accounts.	1889-90	104.4	46,8	151 2		Accounts.	1889-90	374,6

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances—*continued.*

116. As explained in previous reports, the *Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds* are declining with the retirement of old subscribers, the Fund being closed to new members. The India Budget for the *Appropriation from the Capital Account of the Military Orphan Fund* was a mistake, as the amount available was exhausted in 1888-89. The head *Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund* includes in 1889-90 large recoveries in India on account of fees for disparity of age on marriage, and payments made by retiring members to bring up their aggregate subscriptions on retirement to the prescribed minimum. The increased *Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities* in India chiefly represent a transfer in the accounts of the contributions of officers of the late Bellary Kistna State Railway, for which credits had been taken in the Madras and Bombay Estimates. In the Punjab several new contributions came upon the register, chiefly in connection with the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway. The excess under *Other Items* is generally due to an under-estimate of the credits under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations. There were also some special recoveries on account of leave allowance and pensions paid to Berar Officers in previous years.

117. In England, the increase occurs mainly in the receipts on account of the Military Funds.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Receipts from Sale of Stationery.	Accounts. 1888-89	2	1	2,4	...	8,0	1	2.0	2.8	1 8	17,4
	Budget. 1889-90	...	1	2,3	1	7,0	1,1	2,2	2.7	1,7	17,2
	Revised. 1889-90	..	1	2.3	...	8.7	1,1	1,0	2,3	1,7	17,2
	Accounts. 1889-90	...	...	2,6	...	7,1	1,3	1,3	2,4	1,8	16,5
Sale of Gazettes and other Publications	Accounts. 1888-89	5.9	1	4	1	9,3	3.3	2	4,4	1,5	25,2
	Budget. 1889-90	3,0	2	5	1	8,5	3 8	3	3.9	1,7	22,0
	Revised. 1889-90	5,0	2	5	1	8,0	3,9	2	4,3	1,6	23,8
	Accounts. 1889-90	5,9	2	3	1	8,3	4,5	2	4,1	2,4	26,0
Other Press Receipts.	Accounts. 1888-89	6,4	7	7	3	4..	1,9	3,6	2,6	4.5	25,6
	Budget. 1889-90	6,1	5	4	5	5 5	1,3	4,9	3,4	3,6	26,2
	Revised. 1889-90	10,0	1.4	1.4	2	4,8	1,3	3,4	3,2	3,0	28,7
	Accounts. 1889-90	9,8	1,7	1,1	2	4,0	1,1	4,3	2,6	2,9	27,7
Upper Burma	Accounts. 1888 89	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Budget. 1889-90	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Revised. 1889-90	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Accounts. 1889-90	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL	Accounts. 1888-89	12.5	9	3,7	4	22,2	5.3	5,8	9,8	7,8	68,4
	Budget. 1889-90	9,1	8	3,4	7	21,0	6,2	7,4	10,0	7,0	65,6
	Revised. 1889-90	15.0	1,7	4,4	3	21,5	6,3	4.6	9,8	6,3	69,9
	Accounts. 1889-90	15,7	1,9	4,3	3	19,4	6,9	5,8	9,1	7,1	70,5

118. Under the first and third heads the variations arise out of larger or smaller supplies of stationery and printed forms to State Railways, and other *quasi*-Commercial Government Departments or to Local Funds and Municipalities. In India there were also large recoveries of the cost of printing materials and forms supplied to other Governments, and in Bengal the demand for rent forms fell off. The increased *Sale of Gazettes and other Publications* in India is connected with a demand for the "Digest of Indian Laws" and for Army Lists. The sale-proceeds of Indian Law Reports were greater in the North-Western Provinces; and in Bombay they were included in the Estimates under "XVIA.—Law and Justice," but shewn here in the Accounts.

XXIV.—Exchange.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	Guaranteed Companies—			
	(Net Repayments in India)—			
...	Sterling Amount . . .	351,3	517,4	566,0
—163,3	Exchange at average rate of Council Bills	—163,4	—232,8	—254,0
283,0	Exchange at contract and fixed rates on the sterling amount and on revenue stores . . .	+245,7	+300,0	+297,8
119,7	**Net Results (gain+loss—)** .	+82,3	+67,2	+43,8

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXIV.—Exchange—*continued.*

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
	Other Companies—			
	(Net Withdrawals in India)—			
	SOUTHERN MAHRATTA AND MYSORE STATE RAILWAYS—			
...	Sterling Amount . . .	256,7	271,2	284,2
283,3	Exchange at average rate of Council Bills	+119,3	+122,1	+127,6
—191,7	Exchange at contract and fixed rates	—49,5	—45,9	—48,4
126,1(*a*)	**Net Results (gain+loss—)** .	+69,8	+76,2	+79,2
	INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY—			
...	Sterling Amount . . .	421,6	344,8	335,0
700,4	Exchange at average rate of Council Bills	+196,0	+155,1	+150,3
—297,4	Exchange at Contract and Fixed Rates	+16,9	—44,4	—43,0
403,0	**Net Results (gain+loss—)** .	+212,9	+110,7	+107,3
	BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY—			
...	Sterling Amount . . .	879,9	862,5	867,6
713,3	Exchange at Average Rate of Council Bills	+409,2	+358,1	+389,3
—340,9	Exchange at Contract and Fixed Rates	—189,9	—196,1	—204,2
372,4	**Net Results (gain+loss—)** .	+219,3	+192,0	+185,1
	BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY—			
...	Sterling Amount . . .	14,5	17,6	13,5
5,0	Exchange at Average Rate . .	+6,7	+7,9	+6,1
—3,1	Exchange at Contract Rate . .	—5,8	—6,9	—5,1
1,9	**Net Results (gain+loss—)** .	+9	+1,0	+1,0
	ROHILKAND KUMAON—			
...	Sterling Amount . . .	...	7,1	7,1
...	Exchange at Average Rate of Council Bills	...	+3,2	+3,1
...	Exchange at Contract and Fixed Rates	...	—2,9	—3,0
...	**Net Results (gain+loss—)** .	...	+3	+1
	Remittance Accounts—			
	(Net Payments in England)—			
	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY ADVANCES—			
...	Sterling Amount . . .	335,5	323,5	299,9
—123,0	Exchange at Average Rate of Council Bills	—156,0	—145,6	—134,6
112,6	Exchange at Contract and Fixed Rates	+152,5	+142,7	+133,0
—10,4	**Net Results (gain+loss—)** .	—3,5	—2,9	—1,6
	RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY ADVANCES—			
...	Sterling Amount . . .	130,0	87,4	83,6
—54,5	Exchange at Average Rate of Council Bills	—60,4	—39,3	—37,5
51,9	Exchange at Contract and Fixed Rates	+59,1	+41,4	+39,7
—2,6	**Net Results (gain+loss—)** .	—1,3	+2,1	+2,2

(*a*) Includes 3,45 gain on capital transactions of Mysore Railway during 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXIV.—Exchange—*concluded.*

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
	Other Companies—*contd.*			
	MISCELLANEOUS—			
...	Sterling Amount . . .	604,0	438,0	413,0
—340,3	Exchange at Average Rate of Council Bills	—280,9	—197,1	—185,3
281,7	Exchange at Contract and Fixed rates	+227,8	+203,9	+155,0
—58,6	**Net Results (gain+loss—)** .	—53,1	+6,8	—30,3
+951,5	**Total (gain+loss—)** . . .	+527,3	+453,4	+386,8

119. As explained in previous reports, the gain or loss shewn under this head arises from the Government undertaking to make remittances between India and England of amounts paid in one country and withdrawn in the other by Railway Companies and others. These remittances are made at fixed contract rates, and as the actual cost to Government of the remittances is determined with reference to the average rate of Exchange at which Her Majesty's Secretary of State is able to sell his bills on India, the difference between the average rupee equivalent of a pound sterling according to these sales, and the corresponding amount remitted at the contract rate represents the gain or loss, as the case may be, for the remittance of each pound sterling.

120. The total gain by exchange in 1889-90 amounted to 386,8 only, against 951,5 in the previous year. This falling off occurs mainly under the Indian Midland and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways. These Railways made heavy remittances to India in 1888-89 for Capital Expenditure, and the difference between the contract rate of exchange and the average rate for the year being considerable, the transactions resulted in a large gain to Government. In 1889-90, however, as the lines approached completion, the demands for Capital were considerably reduced, and the net remittances to India for these two Railways were in sterling 1,202,6 only, against 3,038,4 in the previous year. This reduction in the sterling amount, together with a slight improvement in the value of the rupee in 1889-90, diminished the gain by 483,0. The remaining difference between the results of the two years is chiefly due to greater loss sustained by Government, as compared with 1888-89, in remittances of Guaranteed Railways Capital from India to England.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Gain by Exchange on Transactions in India.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	1,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2,2
	Budget . 1889-90 .	4,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5,1
	Revised . 1889-90 .	1,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2,4
	Accounts . 1889-90 .	1,5	...	...		...	...	...	...	8	2,3
Premium on Bills	Accounts . 1888-89 .	8,8	2	3,5	...	5,7	4	6	2,2	1,3	22,7
	Budget . 1889-90 .	6,7	1	3,1	...	5,0	6	5	1,6	1,1	18,7
	Revised . 1889-90 .	9,1	2	1,7	...	5,0	4	5	3,0	2,0	21,9
	Accounts . 1889-90 .	9,1	2	1,5	1	5,2	3	6	2,9	1,9	21,8
Unclaimed Deposits	Accounts . 1888-89 .	9	1,0	7	4,7	42,7	10,3	3,2	2,4	1,4	67,3
	Budget . 1889-90 .	6	6	2	3,6	35,0	4,0	2 0	2,2	1,2	49.4
	Revised . 1889-90 .	2,1	6	1,2	3,6	35,0	6,5	2,0	2,0	5	53,5
	Accounts . 1889-90 .	4,3	3,0	1,3	1,9	37,6	7,0	5,1	2,2	2,2	64,6
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	1,2	2	1	1	24,5	1	1	3,4	1,2	30,9
	Budget . 1889-90 .	1,9	1	1	1	21,4	1	2	3,6	7	28,3
	Revised . 1889-90 .	1,8	2	1	...	26,5	1	1	3,8	1,0	33,6
	Accounts . 1889-90 .	2,4	2	1	1	24,6	1	2	3,9	1,0	32,6
Government Audit Fees.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	1,5	...	...	1	2,4	...	...	8	6	5,4
	Budget . 1889-90 .	1,6	...	...	...	6,8	...	...	8	6	9,8
	Revised . 1889-90 .	1,6	...	...	1	3,3	...	...	8	1,1	6,9
	Accounts . 1889-90 .	2,8	...	...	3	3,8	...	...	9	1,1	8,9
Contributions	Accounts . 1888-89 .	1	6	6	...	...	11,8	...	9,0	7,4	29,5
	Budget . 1889-90 .	...	5	9	...	...	11,8	...	8,0	7,3	28,5
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	4	1,4	...	...	11,8	...	8,5	7,0	29,1
	Accounts . 1889-90 .	1	4	1,4	...	...	11,7	...	8,4	6,9	28,9
Rents . . .	Accounts . 1888-89 .	7	4,6	11,4	1,5	3,8	14,5	4,1	31,1	1,1	72,8
	Budget . 1889-90 .	7	4,3	11,9	1,2	3,1	14,4	4,2	31,7	1,2	72,7
	Revised . 1889-90 .	7	4,7	12,2	1,5	3,1	14,5	4,2	31,8	1,2	73,9
	Accounts . 1889-90 .	6	4,5	12,3	1,1	3,0	14,5	4,1	33,6	1,2	74,9

Section E.—**MISCELLANEOUS**—*continued.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Extraordinary Items	Accounts	1888-89	1	...	...	...	...	2,2	...	...	8,7	11,0
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised		1,3	...	20,0	...	...	...	...	...	41,0	62,3
	Accounts		1,4	...	10,0	...	...	...	...	...	40,7	52,1
Other Items	Accounts	1888-89	8,2	2,1	2,2	1,0	41,6	5,7	11,6	20,1	31,9	124,4
	Budget	1889-90	6,0	2,1	2,1	8	39,8	4,4	11,8	14,0	25,4	106,4
	Revised		5,3	2,3	2,6	1,2	50,4	10,6	11,9	21,9	23,2	129,4
	Accounts		8,8	2,3	2,5	9	46,6	10,5	11,1	23,2	20,0	125,9
Upper Burma Receipts.	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	10,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,0
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	9,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,8
	Revised		...	...	12,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,5
	Accounts		...	...	14,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,1
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	22,9	8,7	28,5	7,4	120,7	45,0	19,6	69,0	54,1	376,2
	Budget	1889-90	21,8	7,7	28,1	5,7	111,1	35,3	18,7	61,9	38,3	328,6
	Revised		23,5	8,4	51,7	6,4	123,3	43,9	18,7	71,8	77,8	425,5
	Accounts		31,0	10,6	43,2	4,4	120,8	44,1	21,1	75,1	75,8	426,1

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts	1888-89	4,2	2,0	6,2
	Budget	1889-90	2,5	1,2	3,7
	Revised		3,6	1,6	5,2
	Accounts		4,4	2,0	6,4

Total, including England.	Accounts	1888-89	382,4
	Budget	1889-90	332,3
	Revised		430,7
	Accounts		432,5

121. The *Gain by Exchange on Local Transactions* was less than expected owing to a fall in the rate for Hali Sicca rupees in Hyderabad, Deccan. The receipts on account of *Premium on Bills* were enhanced in India chiefly by a heavy demand for telegraphic transfers for financing the Burma rice trade; while in Burma the demand for opposite transfers was smaller. In Madras and Bombay the rise was connected partly with an increase in the rate of premium and partly with a larger demand for Supply Bills. The head *Unclaimed Deposits* is an uncertain item, and the estimates for it are generally cautious. The Actuals shew, on the whole, a better result, chiefly on account of larger lapses than expected of Civil Courts' deposits. The *Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures* were high in India on account of larger recoveries under the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, and in Bengal a greater amount was realised than expected on account of survey of tea and arable lands and partition fees. The head *Government Audit Fees* includes in India some arrears not anticipated in the estimates; in Bengal it hitherto shewed the recoveries from District Boards and Court of Wards towards the cost of the Audit Establishment, but these receipts are now correctly classified under *Other Items*. In Burma, an arrear *Contribution* was unexpectedly received from the Moulmein Municipality. The *Rents* realised in Madras were high, owing mainly to the opening of new markets in some districts, and to the extension of the Fee-system in some others. The *Extraordinary Items* represent in India certain amounts on account of the value of escheated estates which were over-drawn in 1851, but now refunded by the Administrator-General. In Burma a sum of 20,0 was levied as a fine on a Karini Chief, half of which only has been recovered in 1889-90, and in Bombay the large credit chiefly represents some special adjustments connected with a loan to the Bombay Port Trust discharged in part in the year, and the capitalized value of assessment in respect of land taken up for the Southern Mahratta Railway. As regards the *Other Items*, the fluctuations in Bengal are due to some extent to a change of classification in respect of Audit fees mentioned above, and in the North-Western Provinces large sums were received by the sale of lands and houses in the districts of Jhansi and Lucknow. The Madras Budget was low as regards the sale-proceeds of Service Inams relinquished or bought in by Government at revenue sales, and the sale-proceeds of avenue clippings under Local Funds Act V of 1884, which have considerably increased since 1887-88. The falling off in Bombay is chiefly in Berbera and Zaila revenue and the recovery of Insurance and other charges on English stores. The *Upper Burma Receipts* are larger chiefly in consequence of the opening of new bazars.

122. In England the account includes 5 received in respect of damage to stores during shipment; and the net receipts from fines and penalties incurred by contractors in providing stores and freight were larger than was anticipated.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,884,3	EXPENDITURE	4,823,2	4,848,7	4,814,3

123. The superannuation charges continue to grow and the demands for Stationery and Printing have increased as a consequence of the growth of public business and multiplication of public offices. The increase was conspicuous in Burma and Bengal. Apparently, however, the total expenditure, as noted above, is less than in 1888-89 by 70,0. This is due to special payments in the earlier year on account of heavy claims against the late Burmese Government and the charges for the Crawford Commission in Bombay.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Territorial and Political Pensions.	Accounts	1888-89	63,8	27,0	...	1,9	101,7	75,2	25,4	96,2	84,3	475,5
	Budget	1889-90	35,9	28,3	...	1,7	110,2	78,0	27,0	97,6	83,6	462,3
	Revised		38,1	28,3	...	1,7	127,9	72,0	26,0	93,4	98,0	485,4
	Accounts		38,3	27,3	...	1,8	125,7	63,3	26,0	91,9	97,6	471,9
Charitable Allowances.	Accounts	1888-89	4,3	...	2,3		6	8,2	14,1	5	...	30,0
	Budget	1889-90	4,1	...	2,5	...	6	8,0	15,0	4	...	30,6
	Revised		4,2	...	2,6	...	6	8,0	13,5	4	...	29,3
	Accounts		4,3	...	2,5	...	7	8,3	13,8	5	2	30,3
Upper Burma	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	11,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,4
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	11,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,4
	Revised		..	...	13,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,2
	Accounts		...	...	13,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,5
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	68,1	27,0	13,7	1,9	102,3	83,4	39,5	96,7	84,3	516,9
	Budget	1889-90	40,0	28,3	13,9	1,7	110,8	86,0	42,0	98,0	83,6	504,3
	Revised		42,3	28,3	15,8	1,7	128,5	80,0	39,5	93,8	98,0	527,9
	Accounts		42,6	27,3	16,0	1,8	126,4	71,6	39,8	92,4	97,8	515,7

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
England	Accounts	1888-89	18,3	8,5	26,8
	Budget	1889-90	12,6	5,9	18,5
	Revised		19,0	8,6	27,6
	Accounts		13,7	6,2	19,9

Grand Total, including England	Accounts	1888-89	543,7
	Budget	1889-90	522,8
	Revised		555,5
	Accounts		535,6

124. The provision made in the Budget for *Territorial and Political Pensions* by India and Bengal proved insufficient as regards the Oudh Family Pensions. These pensions are now finally adjusted in the province where they are drawn, and in distributing the amounts between the two provinces some claims were omitted from the Estimates. The Budget for the North-Western Provinces was, on the other hand, too high, and was reduced in the Revised, but one pensioner did not claim 7,5 out of his annual stipend of 10,0. The Madras payments are rapidly declining with the grant of commutations and the death of pensioners; the difference between the Budget and Actuals is, however, due to the commutations having been smaller than was anticipated. The Bombay excess is the result of certain new pensions sanctioned or revived with retrospective effect during the year. In *Upper Burma* some pensions were granted to the members of the late Hlutdaw which were not provided for in the Budget.

125. In England there was an increase of 1,8 owing to advances made for the benefit of the eldest son of the Maharaja Dhulip Sing, but this was counterbalanced by a reduction of 7, resulting from the death of one pensioner and from the pension of another not having been drawn.

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
2	India	7,7	2	9
..	Burma	...	...	...
7	Bengal	7	5	2
...	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...
...	Punjab	...	2	3
2	Madras	1	1	...
1	Bombay	6	6	6
1,2	TOTAL	9,1	1,6	2,0
216,5	England	217,0	204,7	204,0
100,7	Exchange	100,9	92,1	91,5
318,4	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	327,0	298,4	297,5

Section E.—**MISCELLANEOUS**—*continued.*

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances—*continued.*

126. The Indian charges under this head represent payments by Government to officers on Foreign Service from whom contributions are levied. There is nothing special to record except that the India Budget provided for 7,0 payable to certain British Officers serving in Berar, but it was subsequently decided to charge such payments finally in the Home Accounts.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	Accounts . 1888 89 .	48.3	18,5	19,5	6,2	134,4	143,0	69,5	111,6	137,6	688,6
	Budget .	48,1	17,7	19,2	6,5	134,0	143.0	70,4	115,2	141,1	695,2
	Revised . 1889-90 .	49,4	19,6	20,1	6.5	136.6	150.4	71,6	120,9	140,9	716,0
	Accounts .	48,6	20,5	20,1	6,3	140,5	151,5	71,9	120,1	142,3	721,8
Compassionate Allowances.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	2,2	1,1	2	...	1,6	4,0	2,8	2,2	2,7	16,8
	Budget .	1,7	1,3	3	1	2,0	4,0	2,5	2,5	2,4	16,8
	Revised . 1889-90 .	1,7	1,1	3	...	2,0	4,0	2,5	2,2	2,3	16,1
	Accounts .	1,8	9	...	1	2,4	3,6	2,7	2,2	2,6	16,3
Gratuities	Accounts . 1888 89 .	3	4	5	2	1,3	8	9	1,9	1,4	7,7
	Budget .	5	4	1,0	3	1,4	1,5	1,2	2,0	1,4	9,7
	Revised . 1889-90 .	4	3,4	1,3	2	1,4	1,0	9	2,0	1,2	11,8
	Accounts .	6	2,4	1,1	1	9	9	9	1,5	1,2	9,6
Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	7,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,5	...	9,7
	Budget .	7,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,6	...	10,1
	Revised . 1889-90 .	7,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,5	...	10,0
	Accounts .	7,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,7	...	10,1
Pensions of the Military Funds.	Accounts . 1888 89 .	6,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,6	4,5	19,0
	Budget .	6,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,5	5,2	19,2
	Revised . 1889-90 .	6,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,0	4,7	18,2
	Accounts .	6,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,2	3,3	16,7
Pensions of the Civil Funds.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	3,2	...	...	...	3	1,6	...	1,4	1,2	7,7
	Budget .	2,4	...	...	...	5	1,4	...	1,4	1,1	6,8
	Revised . 1889-90	3,4	...	...	...	3	1,4	...	1,4	1,5	8,0
	Accounts .	3,3	...	...	...	1	1,4	...	8	1,5	7,1
Upper Burma	Accounts . 1888-89 .	...	...	1,2							
	Budget .	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,2
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	...	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Accounts .	...	...	2,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8
											2,1
Other charges	Accounts . 1888-89 .	1	2	...	...	1	1	3	3	7	1,8
	Budget .	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	6
	Revised . 1889-90 .	3	...	...	...	3,9	1	1,6	3	8	6,4
	Accounts .	2	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	7	1,9
TOTAL	Accounts . 1888-89 .	68,2	20,2	21,4	6,4	137,7	149,5	73,5	127,5	148,1	752,5
	Budget .	66,8	19,4	21,4	6,9	137,9	150,0	74,4	131,2	151,3	759,3
	Revised . 1889-90 .	69.2	24,1	23,5	6,7	144,2	156,9	76,0	136,3	151,4	788,3
	Accounts .	68,1	23,8	23,3	6,5	143,9	157,5	76,3	134,6	154,6	785,6

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
England	Accounts . 1888 89 .	1,612.2	750,1	2,362,3
	Budget .	1,630,0	758,0	2,388,0
	Revised . 1889-90	1,631,0	734,0	2,365,0
	Accounts .	1,625,4	729 4	2,354,8

Total, including England.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	3,114,8
	Budget .	3,147,3
	Revised . 1889-90 .	3,153,3
	Accounts .	3,140,4

127. The charges for *Superannuation and Retired Allowances* shew a steady increase owing generally to the admissions to the retired list being greater than the lapses. The figures for the last five years have been :—

1885-86	579,1
1886-87	618,1
1887-88	646,9
1888-89	688,6
1889-90	721,8

In some cases the growth is due partly to the operation of the new rules for pension after ten years' service. Under *Gratuities* the payments in the Central Provinces were heavy in 1889-90, as large amounts were sanctioned for employés of the late Nagpur-Chhatisgarh and Bilaspur-Etawah State Railways. The *Pensions of the Military Funds* were low in Bombay, owing chiefly to fewer loans having been granted to the subscribers of the late Military Fund. The entry of 3,9 in the Revised made by Bengal under *Other Charges* was an error of classification, and the amount has been correctly taken in the accounts as a superannuation allowance.

Section E.—**MISCELLANEOUS**—*continued.*

30.—Stationery and Printing.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Stationery Office at the Presidency.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	...	...	...	...	10,5	...		3,0	3,0	16,5
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	11,6	...	...	2,8	3,1	17,5
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	...	...	...	10,4	...	...	2,5	2,7	15,6
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	10,6	...	...	2,3	2,6	15,5
Purchase of Stationery.	Accounts . 1888-89	1	1,9	1,2	6	99,3	6,4	13,5	19,7	19.5	162,0
	Budget .	1	1,7	1,0	9	100,0	6,5	12,7	24,6	24,5	172,0
	Revised . 1889-90 .	1	1,7	1,0	6	132,5	6,3	12,6	22,0	30,0	206,8
	Accounts .	1	1,9	1,1	6	118,9	6,4	12,8	24,5	29,2	195,5
Government Presses	Accounts . 1888-89 .	94,1	4,9	18,6	2,8	30,7	23,0	10,9	27,7	27,9	240,6
	Budget .	93,0	5,1	23,8	2,9	29,4	22,9	10,9	26,0	28 5	242,5
	Revised . 1889-90 .	93,7	5,4	25,6	2,8	30,0	23,5	10,9	27,5	27,0	246,4
	Accounts .	97,7	6,2	25,6	2,9	30,0	23,6	11,1	29,2	27,8	254,1
Stationery supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts . 1888 89	—171,6	5,1	13,2	2,2	53,1	18,8	6,4	45,7	27,1	...
	Budget .	—171,2	6,0	13,1	2,9	55,0	19,7	11,0	38,5	25,0	...
	Revised . 1889-90 .	—174,5	6,8	14,9 (a)	2,8	53,0	19,5	10,0	40,0	27,5	...
	Accounts .	—176,4	7,6	19,1	2,6	50,7	17,5	11,1	38,8	29,0	...
Other Charges	Accounts . 1888-89 .	1,1	1,2	...	...	5,4	4,1	8,2	5,0	1,3	26,3
	Budget .	1,0	1,0	...	...	4,5	4,2	9,2	4,0	1,3	25,2
	Revised . 1889-90 .	1,2	1,6	...	...	4,9	3,9	8,7	4,2	7	25,2
	Accounts .	1,0	1,3	...	...	5,7	4,2	9,5	4,4	6	26,7
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Budget .	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	4
	Revised . 1889-90 .	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Accounts .	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL	Accounts . 1888-89 .	—76,3	13,1	33,5	5,6	199,0	52,3	38,8	101,1	78,8	445,9
	Budget .	—77,1	13,8	38,3	6,7	200,5	53,3	43,8	95,9	82,4	457,6
	Revised . 1889-90 .	—79,5	15,5	42,1	6,2	230,8	53,2	42,2	96,2	87,9	494,6
	Accounts .	—77,6	17,0	46,2	6,1	215,9	51,7	44,5	99,2	89,2	492,2

ENGLAND.		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
Stores	Accounts . 1888-89 .	44,9	20,9	65,8
	Budget .	39,6	18,5	58,1
	Revised . 1889-90 .	39,6	17,8	57,4
	Accounts .	39,4	17,7	57,1
Other Charges	Accounts . 1888-89 .	8,6	4,0	12,6
	Budget .	7,4	3,4	10,8
	Revised . 1889-90	6,4	2,9	9,3
	Accounts	6,5	2,9	9,4
Total England	Accounts . 1888-89 .	53,5	24,9	78,4
	Budget .	47,0	21,9	68,9
	Revised . 1889-90	46,0	20,7	66,7
	Accounts	45,9	20,6	66,5

Total, including England.	Accounts . 1888-89 .	524,3
	Budget .	526,5
	Revised . 1889-90 .	561,3
	Accounts .	558,7

128. The savings in the grant for *Stationery Office at the Presidency* occur in Bengal from smaller payments for freight and landing charges of European stores. In Madras they occurred under charges for carriage of stationery, and in Bombay under supplies and services. An increased demand from the presses in Bengal for country-made paper affected the head *Purchase of Stationery*, though not to the extent anticipated in the Revised. The Bombay figures also disclose a continued and growing substitution of articles of local for those of European manufacture. The increased cost of *Government Presses* in India is attributed to more work done at piece-rates than was expected, and is connected partly with the supplies of printing materials and forms to other Governments, which resulted in a corresponding increase on the receipt side. In the Central Provinces it is due to the purchase of printing machinery and material for the Nagpur Central Jail. In Burma the printing work now done by Government Presses for Upper Burma has necessarily increased with administrative improvement, and in the North-Western Provinces charges for raw materials and purchase of plant were high. The Madras excess arose chiefly in the piece-work establishment and in contingencies. As regards *Stationery supplied from Central Stores*, the paper for the Jail Presses and the stationery for the Settlement Department of the Central Provinces were obtained from the Central Stores instead of being purchased locally as heretofore. The supply of stationery to Burma was far in excess of that in previous years upon which the Budget was based, while in Bengal the requirements for Government Presses were smaller owing to the larger employment of locally made stationery already mentioned. The Punjab supply was abnormally small in 1888-89; but that of 1889-90 was also swelled by the more extensive use of water-marked paper with Court-fee stamps. The excess in Bombay is attributed to the new issues to the Central Provinces from the Calcutta to the also to the transfer of the work of supply to all districts in the Central Provinces from the Calcutta to the

(a) Include on account of Upper Burma 1,3, 2,1, 1,9 and 1,9 for Accounts, 1888-89, and Budget, Revised and Accounts of 1889-90 respectively.

Section E.—**MISCELLANEOUS**—*continued.*

30.—Stationery and Printing—*continued.*

Bombay Depôt. As explained in the last report, the head *Other Charges* includes printing at private presses, lithography and refunds. The rise in Bengal represents increased charges incurred by District Boards and the Bombay savings occur also in the local section of the accounts.

129. In England the stationery, printing and book-binding required for the India Office, &c., the cost of which is shewn under *Other Charges*, were less than had been anticipated.

31.—Exchange.

Nil.

32.—Miscellaneous.

			India	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Allowances and Rewards.	Accounts	1888-89	3	2	1,2	4	1,6	2	5	5	1,1	6,0
	Budget	1889-90	1	...	7	4	1,1	5	7	7	1,4	5,6
	Revised		1	3	7	4	1,1	3	5	5	1,1	5,0
	Accounts		2	3	1,1	3	1,3	2	5	3	1,1	5,3
Remittance Charges	Accounts	1888 89	12,1	3	1,2	6	2,8	3,7	2,5	3,1	2,8	29,4
	Budget	1889-90	10,9	4	1,2	1,0	3,0	4,1	3,9	3,4	2,4	30,3
	Revised		14,7	4	1,1	5	3,0	4,0	2,6	3,1	2,2	31,6
	Accounts		15,0	4	9	3	2,9	3,6	2,4	2,8	2,3	30,6
Charitable Donations	Accounts	1888 89	7	3	2	1	10,2	5,3	4	6,4	5,9	29,5
	Budget	1889-90	8	2	2	1	8,4	5,9	5	5,9	5 8	27,8
	Revised		7	2	2	1	8,4	5,0	4	5,8	5,6	26,4
	Accounts		8	2	2	1	10,7	4,7	8	5,6	5,6	28,7
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals.	Accounts	1888 89	1	2,1	7	9	1,7	1,5	2,0	4,8	1,6	15,4
	Budget	1889-90	1	2,2	8	1,2	2,0	2,0	2,1	3,0	1,5	14,9
	Revised		1	1,7	8	1,0	2,0	1,5	1,4	4,1	1,5	11,1
	Accounts		1	1,6	8	1,0	1,6	1,2	1,4	3,8	1,6	13,1
Petty Provincial and Local Establishments.	Accounts	1888 89	1,3	2,2	3,8	3,6	3,6	4,4	4,3	62,6	2,4	88,2
	Budget	1889-90	1,2	2,5	4,5	3,9	3,7	4,5	4,7	63,1	2,3	90,4
	Revised		1,0	2,3	4,1	4,0	3,7	4,4	4,5	74,5	2,2	100,7
	Accounts		1,0	2,2	4,1	4,0	3,6	4,3	4,5	76,7	2,1	102,5
Special Commissions of Enquiry.	Accounts	1888-89	3,6	...	...	...	2,3	4	1	1,0	25,8	33,2
	Budget	1889-90	1,4	...	...	...	2,0	5	...	2	4	4,5
	Revised		2,0	...	...	...	2,0	8	...	7	5	6,0
	Accounts		2,8	...	...	...	1,9	7	1	6	5	6,6
Irrecoverable Loans written off.	Accounts	1888-89	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	1	9
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Revised		...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
	Accounts		...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	8
Rents, Rates, and Taxes.	Accounts	1888-89	1,4	...	1,0	3	1,9	...	...	4	5,3	10,3
	Budget	1889-90	1,4	...	1,0	3	1,8	...	...	4	5,2	10,1
	Revised		2,0	...	1,0	3	2,1	...	...	4	5,0	10,8
	Accounts		2,0	...	9	3	2,1	...	...	3	5,0	10,6
Extraordinary Items	Accounts	1888 89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,9	2,9
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,4	1,4
	Revised		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,5	1,4	2,9
	Accounts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,2	1,4	3,6
Upper Burma Charges.	Accounts	1888 89	...	...	85,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,9
	Budget	1889-90	...	...	4,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,4
	Revised		...	...	8,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,0
	Accounts		...	...	7,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,9
Other Items	Accounts	1888-89	3,1	4	1,4	2	6,0	4,0	2,3	3,8	8,3	29,8
	Budget	1889-90	16,7	8	7	5	6,2	3,3	5,9	21,6	7,1	62,8
	Revised		5,4	6	1,1	1	6,7	3,4	3,6	4,4	10,3	35,6
	Accounts		2,3	4	1,1	1	9,0	4,3	2,6	5,3	9,9	35,0
TOTAL	Accounts	1888-89	22,9	5,5	95,4	6,2	30,6	19,7	12,1	82,9	56,2	331,5
	Budget	1889-90	32,6	6,1	13,5	7,4	28,2	20,8	17,8	98,3	28,0	252,7
	Revised		26,0	5,5	17,5	6,4	29,0	19,4	13,0	95,0	30,0	241,8
	Accounts		24,2	5,1	17,6	6,1	33,1	19,0	12,4	97,6	29,6	244,7

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts	1888-89	35,2	16,4	51,6	Total, including England.	Accounts 1888-89	383,1
	Budget	1889-90	32,0	14,9	46,9		Budget 1889-90	299,6
	Revised		26,5	11,9	38,4		Revised 1889-90	280,2
	Accounts		25,8	11,6	37,4		Accounts 1889-90	282,1

Section E.—**MISCELLANEOUS**—*continued.*

32.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

130. Most of the items included in this head are of a fluctuating character, and generally a certain margin is allowed in the estimates to provide for unforeseen expenditure. Considering the nature of the items, the Actuals in the total for all India compare well with the estimates, but the following points may be specially noticed. The head *Remittance Charges* in India includes the whole of the expenditure for inter-provincial remittances. In 1889-90 large remittances of coin were made from Bombay to Calcutta and Madras by rail to meet heavy demands for trade purposes at the latter-mentioned places, and the expenses attending them were consequently increased. These are, however, fully covered by the premium levied on the transfers granted to the trade. The large payment for *Charitable Donations* in Bengal includes 4,7 granted to the Calcutta Female Nurse's Institution against a provision of 3,0 in the Budget for that purpose, Some unexpected charges were also incurred in this province and in the Punjab for the burial of paupers. The large excess in Madras under *Petty Provincial and Local Establishments* occurred in the local section of the accounts, partly in the establishment for market choultries and bungalows, and partly in the charges for sanitary establishments and the cleaning of wells and tanks. The Bombay Actuals for *Special Commissions of Enquiry* in 1888-89 were composed largely of the expenses of the Crawford Commission. In *Upper Burma* the claims against the late Burmese Government, which were admitted and paid in 1888-89, were very heavy, but in 1889-90 several small payments were made, for which no provision existed in the Budget. As regards the head *Other Items*, the India Budget provided 9,0 for the new Chaman buildings in Beluchistan, which was not utilized, and 5,0 for the Residency building at Muscat, the charges for which have been taken in the accounts under "45.—Civil Works." In Bengal the head includes some unforeseen expenditure for purchase of Koonki elephants in Jalpaiguri, and for capture of wild animals in the Dooars. The Madras Budget provided a reserve of 20,0, a small portion only of which was spent

131. In England the allowances to candidates for the Civil Service were smaller than expected, and the payments for stores lost in transit to India were less than the provision made in the Budget Estimates.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
78,3	EXPENDITURE	100,5	607,5	600,0

132. The most important fact connected with this section of the Account is the partial restoration of the Famine Insurance Grant during 1889-90. The manner in which this grant has been restored is explained in para. 20, Part I of the Financial Statement for March 1890. According to this Statement a sum of 433,5 out of the surplus of the year was to have been utilized to raise the total Famine Grant to 600,0, but the actual expenditure on account of the construction of Protective Canals and for the relief of distress having been less than was anticipated in the Revised, the amount transferred out of the surplus has been *pro tanto* increased to make up the fixed grant of 600,0. The following are the details of the charge:—

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
7,8	Famine Relief	20,5	100,0	68,3
70,5	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works . . .	80,0	74,0	71,5
...	Reduction of Debt.	..	433,5	460,2
78,3	TOTAL .	100,5	607,5	600,0

33.—Famine Relief.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
7,5	Bengal	20,0	50,0	24,2
3	Madras	5	50,0	44,1
7,8	TOTAL .	20,5	100,0	68,3

133. The amount expended in Bengal comprises 15,3 paid for charitable relief, 7,0 for Public Works, and 1,9 for Establishment and Contingencies. The Revised was made unnecessarily high in view of outlay for gratuitous relief in several districts. In Madras the whole of the amount was spent in connection with the late famine in Ganjam.

34.—Construction of Protective Railways.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
Nil.	TOTAL .	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.

1888-89. Accounts.		Outlay before 1889-90.	1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
	BENGAL—				
...	Orissa Coast Canal (grant-in-aid) . . .	86,6	...	...	...
	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—				
3,3	Betwa Canal	392,6	2,7	2,7	2,6
	PUNJAB—				
4,6	Swat River Canal	337,9	7,0	7,0	6,6
	MADRAS—				
...	Buckingham Canal (grant-in-aid) . . .	66,6	...	...	...
26,1	Rushikulya Project	106,5	35,0	32,5	31,4
...	Survey, &c.	9,1	...	...	...
	BOMBAY—				
36,1	Nira Canal	431,6	33,0	31,0	30,4
1	Chankapur Tank	6,2	...	...	...
...	Maladevi Tank	3,4	...	...	...
3	Mhasvad Tank	196,3	2,2	8	5
...	Gokak Canal, 1st Section	40,1	1	...	...
70,5	TOTAL (a).	1,676,9	80,0	74,0	71,5

(a) Including Rs. 285,400 outlay from funds not classed under this special head.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—*continued.*

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—*continued.*

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	1,0	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	8,5
„ Revised Estimate	...	2,5

134. The total expenditure in 1889-90 exceeds that of the previous year by 1,0 only, but the details shew that the increase was high in Madras and the Punjab, owing respectively to the more vigorous prosecution of works in connection with the Rushikulya Project, and to the construction of new distributaries on the Swat river canal. This increase, however, was to a great extent counterbalanced by short outlay on the Nira canal in Bombay on account of its approaching completion. The Estimates generally were a little too high.

36.—Reduction of Debt.

1888-89. Accounts.	1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
Nil	*Nil*	433,5	460,2

135. As already explained above (para. 132) a sum of 460,2 has been entered here in the accounts to raise the Famine Grant to 600,0, but it should be mentioned also that this amount of 600,0 does not represent the whole appropriation out of the revenue of the year for the grant in question. A sum of 462,0 has also been paid out of Revenue as the net charge on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of companies and this payment forms a legitimate charge against the Famine Grant according to the decision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State alluded to in para. 18 of the Financial Statement of March 1890.

Section G.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
22,4	EXPENDITURE	10,2	5,9	5,0

136. The following figures give the details of the amount spent, and explain the difference between the Actuals of 1888-89 and 1889-90, as well as the Budget of the last-named year:—

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	PROVINCIAL.			
	ASSAM—			
3,5	Jorhat Railway	4	1,2	1,2
1,6	Cherra-Companygunj Railway	...	9	8
	BENGAL—			
—1,1	Kaunia-Dhurla Railway	—2	—2	...
	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
18,4	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway	10,0	4,0	3,0
22,4	TOTAL .	10,2	5,9	5,0

		Accounts. More	Less.
	RESULTS.		
	Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	17,4
	„ Budget Estimate	...	5,2
	„ Revised Estimate	...	9

137. The decrease as compared with the previous year, occurs mainly in the outlay for the Jorhat and Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railways which had been practically completed at the end of 1888-89. As compared with the Budget, the provision for certain works on the Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway was not utilized, owing to the anticipated transfer of the line to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway for completion and working, and additional expenditure was required on the Jorhat Railway for the construction of a fair-weather line from Goalpara to Steamer Ghat. The outlay on the Cherra-Companygunj Railway was principally on the upkeep of the hill inclines, but nothing was provided in the Budget for this, pending a final decision on certain proposals regarding the future of the line. The deviation from the Revised Estimate is attributed to the transfer of rolling-stock from the Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS.

138. The following is a general statement of the Revenue Accounts:—

1889-90.	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidised Companies.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
GROSS RECEIPTS	13,387,9	6,534,5	49,1	...	19,971,5
WORKING EXPENSES . .	6,616,8	3,365,9	...	...	9,982,7
Surplus Profits	247,7	441,9	...	...	689,6
Interest	5,062,1	3,395,3	...	...	8,457,4
Annuities	2,445,2	...	...	...	2,445,2
Land and Supervision . . .	...	30,9	69,2	...	100,1
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	...	149,1	149,1
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	14,371,8	7,234,0	69,2	149,1	21,824,1
NET GAIN OR LOSS TO THE GOVERNMENT—					
1889-90	*—983,9*	*—699,5*	*—20,1*	*—149,1*	*—1,852,6*
1888-89	*—1,254,7*	*—922,8*	*+14,7*	*—70,6*	*—2,233,4*
1887-88	*—1,121,4*	*—930,4*	*—18,8*	*—51,8*	*—2,122,4*
1886-87	*—375,1*	*—675,6*	*—43,6*	*—94,4*	*—1,188,7*
1885-86	*+394,9*	*—983,3*	*—44,0*	*—99,3*	*—731,7*

139. These figures show that the *State Railways* did better than last year by 270,8. The improvement is due to a great extent to a large increase in traffic on the North Western Railway. The loss under *Guaranteed Railways* is less than in the previous year by 223,3. This is, to some extent, nominal, being due chiefly to the transfer from this head of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, on which there was a considerable loss during the previous year. There was also a satisfactory increase during 1889-90 in the earnings of the Madras and South Indian Railways.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
15,520,7		16,686,5	16,503,3	16,605,6

140. The following sums are comprised in these receipts, particulars of them being given in the succeeding statements :—

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
11,827,1	State Railways (gross)	13,103,5	13,360,3	13,387,9
3,650,8	Guaranteed Railways (net)	3,560,0	3,100,0	3,168,6
42,8	Subsidised Companies	23,0	43,0	49,1
15,520,7		16,686,5	16,503,3	16,605,6

141. As regards *State Railways*, the gross receipts exceeded those of the previous year by 1,560,8 and the Budget and Revised Estimates by 284,4 and 27,6 respectively. The large excess over the Actuals of 1888-89 is partly nominal, the transactions of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway having been included under *State Railways* for the whole of 1889-90 against three months only in the previous year, but apart from this, there was a considerable improvement in traffic on the North Western Railway in grain and carriage of material for Railway Construction: on the Eastern Bengal in jute, and on the Rajputana-Malwa line in pressed cotton, grains and seeds. Part of the increase flowed also from additions to the open mileage of the Eastern Bengal, Bengal-Nagpur, Indian Midland, Southern Mahratta, Mysore, and Tounghoo-Mandalay Railways. The increase over the Budget Estimate is chiefly due to the improvement in the traffic on the North-Western Railway. The receipts from *Guaranteed Railways* fell short of the Actuals of the preceding year by 482,2, and the Budget Estimate by 391,4, but exceeded the Revised Estimate by 68,6. The decline, as compared with the previous year, is due to the transfer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway already mentioned, and to a fall in traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under the items Wheat, Linseed, and Railway plant for foreign lines, counterbalanced to some extent by an improvement in the traffic on the Madras and South Indian Railways. The falling off, as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurs chiefly under the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVI and 38.—State Railways—Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1888-89. Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Capital Outlay to 31st March 1890.	Railways.	Budget, 1889-90. Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Revised, 1889-90. Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Accounts, 1889-90. Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Percentage of Charges on Receipts.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Capital Outlay.
				IMPERIAL.											
4,471,1	1,523,7	2,947,4	32,937,1	East Indian	4,460,3	1,613,0	2,847,3	4,470,3	1,511,6	2,958,7	4,474,0	1,539,8	2,934,2	34·42	8·91
78,5	...	78,5	...	Eastern Bengal	72,5	...	72,5	115,0	...	115,0	116,9	...	116,9	...	...
1,903,8	905,0	998,8	13,028,0	Rajputana-Malwa	1,880,0	910,0	970,0	1,940,0	937,5	1,002,5	1,938,2	930,2	1,008,0	47·99	7·74
2,573,2	1,742,5	830,7	38,328,9	North Western	2,600,0	1,780,0	820,0	2,865,0	1,830,0	1,035,0	2,905,4	1,856,2	1,049,2	63·88	2·74
174,8	54,6	120,2	10,338,4	Oudh & Rohilkhand	740,0	360,0	380,0	785,0	350,0	435,0	784,7	343,9	440,8	43·83	4·26
9,201,4	4,225,8	4,975,6	94,632,4	TOTAL	9,752,8	4,663,0	5,089,8	10,175,3	4,629,1	5,546,2	10,219,0	4,670,1	5,549,1	45·70	5·86
				OTHER RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.											
163,5	127,0	36,5	7,416,3	Bengal-Nagpur	270,0	145,0	125,0	217,5	166,0	51,5	218,2	147,2	71,0	67·46	·96
88,5	61,4	27,1	705,2	Wardha Coal	86,0	64,0	22,0	82,0	57,0	25,0	82,2	57,4	24,8	69·83	3·52
37,1	17,7	19,4	...	Sindia	7,0	18,0	—11,0	7,1	3,4	3,7	7,1	3,4	3,7	47·89	...
17,8	20,4	—2,6	87·3	Umaria Colliery	35,0	24,0	11,0	25,5	22,5	3,0	26,4	22,4	4,0	84·85	4·58
49,9	23,8	26,1	434,2	Patna-Gya	49,0	23,5	25,5	51,9	24,6	27,3	52,2	25,4	26,8	48·66	6·17
5,5	5,0	5	131,1	Bhopal	13,7	11,4	2,3	7,9	7,9	...	7,9	8,5	—6	107·59	—·46
72,4	51,2	21,2	952,0	Bengal Central	72,5	46,5	26,0	74,5	44,5	30,0	73,0	43,1	29,9	59·04	3·14
168,2	69,5	38,7	7,974,0	Indian Midland	500,0	350,0	150,0	320,0	217,5	102,5	314,8	234,1	80,7	74·36	1·01
25,5	...	25,5	1,099,0	Dhond-Manmad*	25,2	...	25,2	24,9	...	24,9	24,9	...	24,9	...	2·27
7	1	6	...	Benares Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
399,8	297,3	102,5	{ 7,593,6 { 1,655,4	Southern Mahratta / Bellary-Kistna	440,0	312,7	127,3	415,0	307,8	107,2	407,1	325,6	81,5	79·68	·88
23,6	27,1	—3,5	631,1	Villupuram-Guntakal (Nellore Branch)	25,0	24,0	1,0	25,4	18,5	6,9	25.5	18,4	7,1	72·16	1·12
59,0	44,3	14,7	1,444,8	Mysore	108,6	67,6	41,0	98,5	77,2	21,3	101,2	83,7	17,5	82·71	1·21
4,6	2,2	2,4	...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	4,7	2,3	2,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31,9	32,5	—0	2,107,7	Tounghoo-Mandalay	115,0	100,0	15,0	157,5	123,5	34,0	161,4	120,7	40,7	74·78	1·93
...	...	...	130,3	Bezvada Extension	12,0	8.0	4,0	7,5	5,8	1,7	7,7	6,1	1,6	79·22	1·17
1,088,0	779,5	308,5	32,368,0	TOTAL OTHER RAILWAYS	1,763,7	1,197,0	566,7	1,515,2	1,076,2	439.0	1,509,6	1,096,0	413,6	72·60	1·28
10,289,4	5,005,3	5,284,1	127,000,4	TOTAL IMPERIAL	11,516,5	5,860,0	5,656,5	11,690,5	5,705,3	5,985,2	11,728,8	5,766,1	5,962,7	49·16	4·69
				PROVINCIAL.											
314,3	189,9	124,4	3,018,6	Burma	345,0	180,0	165,0	350,0	202,5	147,5	348,3	204,7	143,6	58·77	4·75
6,0	5.7	3	73,7	Jorhat	6,0	5.5	5	6,0	6,0	...	6,0	6,2	—2	103·33	—·27
6	2,1	—1,5	77,0	Cherra-Company-gunj	1,2	2,3	—1,1	1,2	2,6	—1,4	1.3	2,7	—1,4	207·69	—1·83
992,1	490,1	502,0	9,650,4	Eastern Bengal	997,5	500,0	497,5	1,030,0	505,0	525,0	1,028,8	510,3	518,5	†44·54	‡5·38
170,9	96,3	74,6	2,117,1	Tirhoot	180,0	97,0	83,0	220,0	95,5	124,5	211,2	90,6	120,6	42·90	5·70
10,4	8,5	1,9	33,9	Nalhati	10,1	7,6	2,5	10,1	7,6	2,5	10,4	7,6	2,8	73·08	8·26
25,4	18,1	7,3	392,4	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	27,0	19,5	7,5	31,4	20,8	10,6	31,9	21,3	10,6	66·77	2·70
9,3	6,6	2,7	153,4	Bareilly-Pilibhit	10,0	7,0	3,0	11,0	7,5	3,5	11,0	7,3	3,7	66·36	2·41
8,7	...	8,7	561,3	Amritsar-Pathankot	10,2	...	10,2	10,1	...	10,1	10,2	...	10,2	...	1·82
1,537,7	817,3	720,4	16,077,8	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	1,587,0	818,9	768,1	1,669,8	847,5	822,3	1,659,1	850,7	808,4	51·27	5·03
				Surplus Profits—											
...	166,3	—166,3	...	East Indian	...	112,0	—112,0	...	138,4	—138,4	...	142,7	—142,7	...	...
...	65,4	—65,4	...	Rajputana-Malwa	...	67,5	—67,5	...	87,5	—87,5	...	90,6	—90,6	...	...
...	...	...	...	Bengal Central	...	...	...	...	2,5	—2,5	..	2,6	—2,6	...	...
...	1,6	—1,6	...	Southern Mahratta	...	7,3	—7,3	...	4,7	—4,7	...	4,9	—4,9	...	...
...	3,4	—3,4	...	Mysore	...	8,4	—8,4	...	9,8	—9,8	...	6,9	—6,9	...	...
11,827,1	6,059,3	5,767,8	143,078,2	GRAND TOTAL	13,103,5	6,874,1	6,229,4	13,360,3	6,795,7	6,564,6	13,387,9	6,864,5	6,523,4	51·27	4·36

* Net receipts.
† Percentage calculated on the gross receipts, including the Imperial share.
‡ Percentage calculated on the total net receipts, including the Imperial share.

East Indian Railway.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
1,442,4	Coaching	1,433,0	1,458,5	1,466,1
2,952,5	Goods	2,950,0	2,945,0	2,960,3.
76,2	Miscellaneous and Suspense	77,3	66,8	47,6
4,471,1	TOTAL	4,460,3	4,470,3	4,474,0

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Accounts. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	2.9	...
„ Budget Estimate	13,7	...
„ Revised Estimate	3,7	...

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

East Indian Railway—*continued.*

142. There was really an improvement in Earnings of 37,6 over the Actuals of the previous year, due chiefly to a development of passenger traffic, but, owing to a large increase in the outstandings, the receipts appear to be better by 2,9 only. The increase in the outstanding earnings is due to an item of 15,0 brought into the accounts under the orders of Government as a provisional credit on account of difference in rates of freight on coal carried for State lines, to a sum of 3,7 due from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway for share of working three joint stations, and to the earnings of the section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which is worked by the East Indian Railway, being kept in suspense pending adjustment at the end of the calendar half year. The above causes also generally explain the differences between the Actuals and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1888-89. Accounts.	Earnings—	Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
342,9	Coaching	350,0	360,0	364,1
630,4	Goods	630,0	678,2	675,8
97,3	Miscellaneous and Suspense	90,0	106,8	105,8
1,070,6	Total	1,070,0	1,145,0	1,145,7

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	75,1	...
„ Budget Estimate	75,7	...
„ Revised Estimate	7	...

143. The increase in the earnings, compared with the previous year, is attributed to the opening of the entire length of the Assam-Behar Section, to improvement in traffic on the Dacca Section, and to a favorable jute season. The Budget Estimate did not sufficiently allow for the additional mileage.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1888-89. Accounts.	Earnings—	Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
578,5	Coaching	585,0	589,0	589,0
1,310,8	Goods	1,270,0	1,327,3	1,324,8
14,5	Miscellaneous and Suspense	25,0	23,7	24,4
1,903,8	Total	1,880,0	1,940,0	1,938,2

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	34,4	...
„ Budget Estimate	58,2	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	1,8

144. The year 1888-89 was an exceptionally favorable one for this line, and a repetition of such large earnings was not expected. Hence the Budget Estimate was fixed at an average of several years, but the result shewed a further improvement over 1888-89 owing to increased receipts from third and intermediate class passenger traffic, to an increased return in pressed cotton, to a better traffic in grains and seeds in the first quarter of the year, and to augmented receipts from tolls on bridges and rents. The receipts from grain traffic were slightly over-estimated in the Revised.

North Western Railway.

1888-89. Accounts.	Earnings—	Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
850,2	Coaching	870,0	875,0	885,3
1,662,6	Goods	1,689,0	1,939,0	1,963,1
60,4	Miscellaneous and Suspense	41,0	51,0	57,0
2,573,2	Total	2,600,0	2,865,0	2,905,4

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	332,2	...
„ Budget Estimate	305,4	...
„ Revised Estimate	40,4	...

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

North-Western Railway—*continued.*

145. The increased earnings, compared with the previous year, occurred under both Coaching and Goods traffic. Under Coaching traffic the main improvement is in the receipts from third and intermediate class passengers, due to a better season and possibly to development of traffic. The camp of exercise at Muridke also contributed to the increase in the items of military baggage, horses, &c. Under Goods traffic the increase is 300,5, out of which 235,8 were obtained from wheat alone, which was exported in much larger quantities owing to a better harvest. The other increases were under Grains, Cotton, Stone and Lime, due mostly to the protection works at Dera Ghazi Khan; material carried for the Rajpura-Bhatinda, Jammu-Kashmir, and Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railways, and Salt and Bones for manure The export trade in the last more than trebled during the year. The Budget Estimate being framed with reference to past Actuals and any anticipated variations in traffic, the foregoing explanation applies also to the advance over it of 305,4. The Revised anticipated, to a great extent, a continuation of the improvement from the causes above enumerated, but the traffic in the closing weeks of the year kept up even better than was expected.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1888-89. Accounts.	Earnings—	Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
78.3	Coaching	330,0	355,0	351,2
93,0	Goods	367,0	387,5	400,9
3.5	Miscellaneous and Suspense	43,0	42,5	32,6
174,8	Total	740,0	785,0	784,7

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous years	609,9	...
„ Budget Estimate	44,7	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	3

146. The Actuals for 1888-89 shown above relate to the three closing months of the year, as the line was taken over by Government from the Company on the 1st January 1889. No comparison can consequently be made between the Actuals of 1888-89 and 1889-90. The increase in the earnings over the Budget Estimate is due to a larger development of traffic under both Coaching and Goods, than was anticipated at the commencement of the year.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	421,6	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	254,1
„ Revised Estimate	...	5,6

147. The details of the State Railways comprising this group are given in the statement on page 77. The increase in the earnings over 1888-89 is due principally to the opening of additional lengths of the Bengal-Nagpur, Indian Midland, Southern Mahratta, Mysore, and Tounghoo-Mandalay Railways. In the case of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the mean-mileage open rose from 213 in 1888-89 to 348 in 1889-90; the Indian Midland (including the Sindia line) from 226 to 647; the Southern Mahratta from 853 to 916; the Mysore from 148 to 268; and the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway from 84 to 220. The earnings of the Wardha Coal Railway show a decline owing mainly to reduced sales of coal carried over the line, and a consequent reduction of freight on coal carried, and mileage and demurrage on Home line stock running over foreign lines. The Sindia Railway was transferred to the Indian Midland Railway Company on the 1st March 1889. The increase in the case of the Umaria Colliery is attributed to a greater output of coal due to improved arrangements. The other differences are small and require no special notice.

148. As compared with the Budget Estimate, the receipts of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway show a heavy decline, as the exports of grain did not come up to expectations, the produce of the season being largely used by the villagers to replenish their stocks which had run low on account of previous scanty harvests. The falling off on the Wardha Coal Railway is attributed to the demands for coal by the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways being smaller than was anticipated. The decrease on the Umaria Colliery is due to there having been no output of coal from one of the pits owing to the late arrival of machinery. The Indian Midland Railway was not open throughout for traffic when the Budget Estimate was framed; it was accordingly based on insufficient data and proved too sanguine. As regards the Southern Mahratta Railway, it was expected at the time the Budget Estimates were framed that the Cumbum-Bezvada portion of the Bellary-Kistna Section would be opened about the beginning of the official year, and the remainder of that section between Nandyal and Cumbum about the 15th October, but the former was not opened till the 3rd October, while the latter was not completed when the year closed. In framing the Budget of the Mysore Railway also, it was expected that the line would be opened throughout from the 15th April 1889, but the section from Birur to Gubbi was not completed till the 12th August 1889. The Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway had only recently been opened to Mandalay at the time the Budget was framed, and sufficient data were not available for the preparation of an accurate estimate. The earnings of the Bezvada Railway were for the same reason placed at too high a figure in the Budget.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Other State Railways—Imperial—*continued.*

149. As compared with the Revised, the most important variations are an increase of 2,7 and 3,9 respectively on the Mysore and the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railways counterbalanced by shorter receipts aggregating 5,2 and 7,9 on the Indian Midland and Southern Mahratta lines. These fluctuations are attributed in some cases to special adjustments made towards the end of the year, but generally the traffic proved favorable or otherwise according to circumstances which it is difficult to foresee.

Other State Railways—Provincial, excluding Eastern Bengal Railway System.

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	84,7	...
,, Budget Estimate	40,8	...
,, Revised Estimate	...	9,5

150. The Railways comprised in this group are detailed on page 77. The increase of 84,7 over the Actuals of the preceding year is due largely to an improvement in the traffic on the Burma and Tirhoot Railways. The increase on the Burma Railway is connected with the extension of the line to Mandalay. The improvement in traffic on the Tirhoot Railway is ascribed to the cessation of scarcity in the northern districts of Behar in 1889-90, and also to the opening of the Baptiahi-Pertabgunge Section of the Kosi extension in January 1889.

151. Of the increase, as compared with the Budget Estimate, 31,2 was on the Tirhoot Railway due to the cessation of scarcity in Behar already mentioned.

152. The results would have been almost identical with the Revised Estimate, but for a large increase in outstandings on the Tirhoot Railway.

XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts.

Accounts, 1888-89. Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Guaranteed interest, 1889-90.	Guaranteed Railway Companies.	Budget, 1889-90. Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Revised, 1889-90. Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Accounts, 1889-90. Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Percentage of Maintenance.
1,300,6	559,6	741,0	606,3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,307,5	542,5	765,0	1,290,0	555,0	735,0	1,308,1	559,2	748,9	42·7
4,208,1	1,999,0	2,209,1	1,721,8	Great Indian Peninsula	4,200,0	1,930,0	2,270,0	3,690,0	1,910,0	1,780,0	3,702,0	1,892,8	1,809,2	51·1
861,7	498,7	363,0	756,6	Madras	850,0	510,0	340,0	920,0	515,0	405,0	942,4	536,6	405,8	56·9
481,7	313,3	168,4	...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
551,3	382,0	169,3	310,6	South Indian	560,0	375,0	185,0	575,0	395,0	180,0	582,0	377,3	204,7	64·8
7,403,4	3,752,6	3,650,8	2,395,3	Total	6,917,5	3,357,5	3,560,0	6,475,0	3,375,0	3,100,0	6,534,5	3,365,9	3,168,6	51·5

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
Gross Receipts—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	868,9
,, Budget Estimate	...	383,0
,, Revised Estimate	59,5	...
Working Expenses—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	386,7
,, Budget Estimate	8,4	...
,, Revised Estimate	...	9,1

Gross Receipts.

153. The earnings credited under this head in 1889-90 are less than those of the preceding year by 868,9. The transfer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the head *State Railways* accounts for 481,7 out of this difference; the remaining decrease is due to a very serious falling off in the traffic of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, chiefly under the items Wheat, Linseed, and Railway plant, &c., for foreign lines. The decline on the whole would have been greater but for an improvement of traffic on the Madras and South Indian Railways. The decrease in the grain traffic on the

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Gross Receipts—*continued.*

Great Indian Peninsula Railway is attributed to poor crops in the districts served by the line, to a reduced demand for export owing to good crops in Europe and America, and to this demand being met almost entirely by supplies from the Punjab where the crops were very good, and where consequently the earnings of the North-Western Railway were enlarged as already stated in paragraph 145. The improvement on the Madras Railway is due chiefly to an abnormal traffic in Railway material for lines under construction, and in grain carried from Mysore to the South Indian districts, where a scarcity was apprehended.

154. The decrease, as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred solely on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway owing to the fall in traffic explained above. The improvement on the other lines represents development of traffic.

155. The Actuals were better than the Revised Estimate for all the Railways as will be seen from the figures in the preceding table, resulting in a total increase of 59,5. The improvement on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway occurred in goods traffic, which was unexpectedly high during the last month of the year; on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in coaching traffic and increased receipts under sundries, and on the Madras Railway, it is due to fluctuations in suspense transactions.

Working Expenses.

156. Omitting the expenses of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which was dealt with entirely as a State Railway in 1889-90, the Actuals are less than those of last year by 73,4, as under—

Bombay, Baroda and Central India	—4
Great Indian Peninsula	—106,2
Madras	+37,9
South Indian	— 4,7
Net Decrease	73,4

157. The reduction on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is accounted for generally by the smaller traffic worked during the year, by the transfer of the working of the Bhopal Railway to the Indian Midland Railway Company, and by larger credits obtained from sale of old materials, also by a smaller expenditure in connection with engineering works, carriage of revenue stores, and repairs and renewals of rolling-stock, and a more favorable rate of exchange. The increase on the Madras Railway represents heavier expenditure in connection with maintenance, locomotive carriage and wagon expenses, and general charges.

158. Compared with the Budget Estimate of 1889-90, the Actuals shew a net increase of 8,4, made up as follows:—

Bombay, Baroda and Central India	+16,7
Great Indian Peninsula	—37,2
Madras	+26,6
South Indian	+ 2,3
Net Increase	8,4

159 The excess on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is attributed to the provision in the Budget Estimate for locomotive expenses having proved insufficient owing to heavier renewals of locomotive engines, &c., and to increased consumption of coal. The decrease on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is due to the causes mentioned above in explanation of the reduction, as compared with the Actuals of the previous year. As regards the Madras Railway, the Actuals include an unexpected adjustment of 19,4 on account of expenditure on the Beypore-Calicut extension, besides which larger consumption of fuel and increased outlay on maintenance and renewals of locomotive engines and machinery, &c., were necessitated by the development of traffic.

160. The decrease in the Actuals, as compared with the Revised Estimate, occurs chiefly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and is explained to be due principally to the provision for locomotive expenses having been too high.

161. The Gross Receipts, Expenses and Net Receipts of these lines for the past six years are given in the following Statement:—

Guaranteed Railway Companies.	Gross Receipts. 1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Working Expenses. 1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Net Receipts. 1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Central India	1,221,6	1,318,2	1,343,6	1,227,2	1,300,6	1,308,1	550,4	543,5	563,0	520,2	559,6	559,2	671,2	774,7	780,6	707,0	741,0	748,9
Bengal	82,3	...	...	...	...	...	85,2	...	...	...	...	...	—2,9	...	...	...	...	...
Indian	3,514,4	3,654,2	3,971,6	3,984,6	4,208,1	3,702,0	1,779,7	1,850,1	1,857,3	1,842,2	1,999,0	1,892,8	1,734,7	1,804,1	2,114,3	2,142,4	2,209,1	1,809,2
	717,0	761,0	794,3	821,5	861,7	942,4	424,1	439,4	504,6	513,9	498,7	536,6	292,9	321,6	289,7	307,6	363,0	405,
	577,6	571,5	658,8	701,7	481,7	...	307,8	367,0	362,3	356,1	313,3	...	209,8	204,5	296,5	345,6	168,4	...
Delhi	1,130,0	1,054,2	...	...	...	...	699,7	587,1	...	...	...	...	430,3	467,1	...	...	...	...
Indian	423,8	450,6	512,2	506,4	551,3	582,0	281,5	297,3	346,2	372,4	382,0	377,3	142,3	153,1	166,0	134,0	169,3	204,7

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest).

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
42,8		23,0	43,0	49,1

162. The details are given below. As explained in the last report, the credits under India represent the amounts recoverable from the Mysore Durbar in settlement of the net charge for interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with the Mysore Railway. The receipts and working expenses and interest charges of the Mysore Railway are recorded in the accounts under their respective Railway heads, and only the net charge for interest (*i.e.*, interest on Capital expended *minus* net receipts), which is recoverable from the Mysore Durbar, is credited to this head. The settlement with the Mysore Durbar is effected through the Civil Department. The credit under England represents the Government share of surplus profits of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway for the year 1888 (£63) taken in reduction of the Companies' debt for advances of Interest.

Accounts. 1888-89.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	MYSORE RAILWAY—			
54,1	Interest on Capital Outlay	55,6	54,5	59,6
11,3	Net Receipts	32,6	11,5	10,6
42,8	Net charge for Interest recoverable from Mysore Durbar	23,0	43,0	49,0
	ENGLAND—			
...	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway	...	...	1
...	Exchange	...	...	...
42,8	TOTAL	23,0	43,0	49,1

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
17,754,1	EXPENDITURE	18,713,1	18,406,9	18,458,2

163. These figures comprise the expenditure under the following heads:—

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
	STATE RAILWAYS—			
6,059,3	Working Expenses	6,874,1	6,795,7	6,864,5
3,598,9	Interest on debt	4,021,8	3,999,7	3,993,1
2,474,2	Annuities	2,472,6	2,447,3	2,445,2
949,4	Interest on Capital Deposits	1,016,2	991,7	992,9
...	Interest on Advances	69,3	76,3	76,1
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES—			
614,5	Surplus Profits, &c.	650,0	467,9	472,8
3,959,1	Interest	3,439,1	3,399,0	3,395,3
	SUBSIDISED COMPANIES—			
28,1	Land, &c.	87,5	74,1	69,2
...	Advances of Interest	...	...	...
	MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY			
70,6	EXPENDITURE—	82,5	155,2	149,1
17,754,1		18,713,1	18,406,9	18,458,2

164. The excess over the Actuals of 1888-89 is 704,1, and is mainly due to heavier working expenses of State Railways caused by the extra traffic, the increased mileage worked, and the transfer of the O. & R. Railway from Guaranteed to State Railways. The decrease, as compared with the Budget Estimate, is in Interest, due principally to the higher rate of exchange, and in the surplus profits paid to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway owing to reduced earnings. The Actuals are in fair accord with the Revised Estimate.

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
6,059,3	EXPENDITURE	6,874,1	6,795,7	6,864,5

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	805,2	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	96
,, Revised Estimate	68,8	...

165. The particulars of these charges by individual Railways are given on page 77. The excess of 805,2 over the Actuals of 1888-89 is due to the extra traffic worked, to increased open mileage, and to the working expenses of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway for the whole year being recorded under *State Railways*, whereas in 1888-89 the transactions of three months only were included under this head. On the North-Western Railway there were heavy renewals of permanent-way and repairs to bridges damaged by floods. The Actuals on the whole compare well with the Budget; the variations in detail are noticed below. As compared with the Revised Estimate, the increase occurs chiefly on the East Indian, North-Western, Indian Midland, Southern Mahratta, and Eastern Bengal Railways. Explanations for these excesses will be found in the following paragraphs:—

East Indian Railway.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
529,8	Maintenance	528,0	520,0	515,7
373,6	Locomotive	417,1	360,0	365,7
112,8	Carriage and Wagon	132,1	118,0	120,9
292,9	Traffic	310,2	286,5	293,4
214,6	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	225,6	227,1	244,1
1,523,7	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	1,613,0	1,511,6	1,539,8
166,3	One-fifth Surplus profits paid to the Company and Contribution to Provident Fund of one per cent. on Net Earnings	112,0	138,4	142,7
1,690,0	TOTAL EAST INDIAN RAILWAY	1,725,0	1,650,0	1,682,5

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

East Indian Railway—*continued.*

RESULTS.

		Accounts. More.	Accounts. Less.
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	...	7,5
„	Budget Estimate	...	42,5
„	Revised Estimate	32,5	...

166. The lapse on the Budget Estimate is due chiefly to a reduction in Locomotive expenses owing to the renewal of only 10 engines as against 20 provided for in the Estimate. The increase over the Revised Estimate is due to higher outturn prices of coke and castor oil manufactured by the Company, the latter owing to the rise in the price of castor seed; to a larger expenditure on working stores, and to adjustment not having been made at the close of the official year on account of mileage and demurrage of Foreign Stock and rent of stations jointly occupied.

167. The increased payments on account of surplus profits and contribution to the Provident Fund are connected partly with better earnings during the first half of 1889, and partly with the payment of 90 per cent. of the Company's share of surplus profits for the second half of 1889 during 1889-90, in accordance with a special arrangement sanctioned by the Secretary of State. This payment would otherwise have been made about May following.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
112,2	Maintenance	130,0	124,5	123,1
109,1	Locomotive	117,5	113,0	117,4
49,8	Carriage and Wagon	40,5	32,0	31,8
110,1	Traffic	108,5	114,0	113,8
108,9	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	103,5	121,5	124,2
490,1	TOTAL EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY	500,0	505,0	510,3

RESULTS.

		Accounts. More.	Accounts. Less.
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	20,2	...
„	Budget Estimate	10,3	...
„	Revised Estimate	5,3	...

168. The increase over the previous year is due to the heavier traffic worked. There were also seme special charges in 1889-90, comprising the value of a flat lost off Kooshtea, heavy renewals of permanent-way, cost of 3 new locomotives, and the extra cost of working the Northern Section traffic *vid* Goalundo, owing to the silting of the river at Kooshtea. Some of the special items as well as the increased expenses consequent on the improvement in traffic were not provided for in the Budget. The Revised was exceeded owing to heavy repairs to locomotives and steamers, and to compensation paid for the loss of the flat off Kooshtea.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
183,7	Maintenance	195,0	179,0	175,7
380,9	Locomotive	372,5	375,0	378,0
68,7	Carriage and Wagon	73,0	110,0	110,3
145,1	Traffic	143,5	140,0	139,9
126,6	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	126,0	133,5	126,3
905,0	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	910,0	937,5	930,2
65,4	Share of surplus profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company	67,5	87,5	90,6
970,4	TOTAL RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY	977,5	1,025,0	1,020,8

RESULTS.

		Accounts. More.	Accounts. Less.
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	50,4	...
„	Budget Estimate	43,3	...
„	Revised Estimate	...	4,2

169. The rise in expenditure, as compared with the previous year, is attributed to extensive renewals of wheels and axles carried out during 1889-90, and to the fitting of coaching stock with flexible buffers and screw couplings, as well as to a larger payment to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company on account of their share of surplus profits. The excess over the Budget Estimate is due to these causes also, as no provision was made for the extensive renewals of wheels and axles, nor for the payment of 90 per cent. of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's share of profits for the second half of 1889. The Actuals closely follow the Revised.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

North Western Railway.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
503,8	Maintenance	625,0	649,4	632,1
632,4	Locomotive	569,5	601,6	626,4
180,2	Carriage and Wagon	173,8	189,0	204,9
231,4	Traffic	235,0	223,8	221,3
194,7	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	176,7	166,2	171,5
1,742,5	TOTAL NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY	1,780,0	1,830,0	1,856,2

RESULTS.

		Accounts. More.	Accounts. Less.
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	113,7	...
„	Budget Estimate	76,2	...
„	Revised Estimate	26,2	...

170. The large excess here, as compared witht he Actuals of 1888-89, is mainly due to increased outlay on permanent-way material and on bridges in consequence of heavy renewals of line and flood damages, respectively, and also to increased repairs and renewals of vehicles. The excess over the Budget occurs chiefly under the *Locomotive* and *Carriage and Wagon* Departments owing to a larger expenditure on fuel in consequence both of the heavy traffic and the higher price of fuel, and to heavy repairs and renewals of engines and coaching vehicles. The saving under Traffic expenses is on Station Staff and on Stationery, &c. The charges for renewals of permanent-way were overestimated in the Revised, but the outlay on repairs of engines and vehicles exceeded the Estimate.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
17,9	Maintenance	95,0	97,0	101,3
29,0	Locomotive	123,0	101,0	99,1
6,7	Carriage and Wagon	27,0	30,0	28,1
15,5	Traffic	65,0	69,5	69,4
—14,5	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	50,0	52,5	46,0
54,6	TOTAL OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY	360,0	350,0	343,9

RESULTS.

		Accounts. More.	Accounts. Less.
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	289,3	...
„	Budget Estimate	...	16,1
„	Revised Estimate	...	6,1

171. The Actuals for 1888-89 shewn above relate to the three closing months of the year, as the line was taken over by Government from the Company on the 1st January 1889. No comparison can consequently be made between the Actuals of 1888-89 and 1889-90. The expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate owing chiefly to a reduction in Locomotive expenses. The working expenses proper accord closely with the Revised Estimate, but a large increase under "Demands Payable," due to certain claims for joint-station expenses remaining unsettled at the close of the year, has resulted in the net expenditure being 6,1 less than the Estimate.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

RESULTS.

172. The actual expenditure during 1889-90 exceeds that of the previous year by 316,5, the principal variations being as follows:—

Bengal-Nagpur	+ 20,2
Sindia	— 14,3
Indian Midland	+ 164,6
Southern Mahratta	+ 28,3
Nellore Branch	— 8,7
Mysore	+ 39,4
Tounghoo-Mandalay	+ 88,2

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Other State Railway—Imperial—*continued.*

173. The increase on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is due to extra mileage worked. The Sindia Railway was transferred to the Indian Midland Railway Company on the 1st March 1889. The large excess on the Indian Midland and the smaller excess on the Southern Mahratta and Mysore Railways, and Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway, are due to additions lengths of line opened. The decrease on the Nellore Branch is chiefly the result of the revised agreement with the South Indian Railway for working this line, under which the working expenses have been largely reduced.

174. The actual expenditure during 1889-90fell short of the Budget Estimate by 101,0. The principal differences occurred on the following lines :—

Wardha Coal	— 6,6
Sindia	— 14,6
Indian Midland	— 115,9
Southern Mahratta	+ 12,9
Nellore Branch	— 5,6
Mysore	+ 16,1
Tounghoo-Mandalay	+ 20,7

175. The decrease on the Wardha Coal Railway is due to less output of coal in the Warora Colliery. The saving on the Sindia Railway represents chiefly a sum of 14,5 provided for payment to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway of outstanding claims for running powers over the broad-gauge line between the junction of the East Indian Railway, Agra East Bank, and the Agra Cantonment Stations, which was not paid owing to delay in settlement of the claims. The traffic worked by the Indian Midland Railway was much below what was originally anticipated and provided for, while on the Southern Mahratta line there were special renewals of sleepers in excess of the Estimate. The decrease on the Nellore Branch is the result of the revised agreement with the South Indian Railway alluded to above. The increase on the Mysore Railway has been the result of the division of the expenditure on the whole system between the Mysore and Southern Mahratta Sections in the proportion of the gross earnings of each from the date of the through opening of the Mysore Railway. The expenditure on sleepers for renewals was also heavier than expected. The Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway was only opened through to Mandalay about the time the Budget was passed, for framing which accordingly sufficient data were not available.

176. As compared with the Revised Estimate, the Actuals shew a net increase of 19,8. The principal variations occurred on the following lines :—

Bengal-Nagpur	— 18,8
Indian Midland	+ 16,6
Southern Mahratta	+ 17,8

177. The decrease on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is attributed to contraction of traffic, and to certain large writes-back from Revenue to Capital ordered by the Government of India in connection with repairs to Metre-gauge Engines. The expenses of the Indian Midland Railway for the closing months of the year were under-estimated, sufficient allowance not having been made for recent additions to the open mileage, and certain expenditure incurred by the Southern Mahratta Railway on account of another line was not transferred to that line during the year, while at the same time it had to adjust some unexpected debits on account of the Mysore Railway.

Other State Railways—Provincial, excluding Eastern Bengal Railway System.

RESULTS.

	Accounts More.	Accounts Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	13,2	...
„ Budget Estimate	21,5	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	2,1

178. The increase over the Actuals of the preceding year and over the Budget Estimate occurred chiefly on the Burma Railway, owing to the contribution by Revenue towards the cost of doubling the line to Insein and heavy repairs to Staff Quarters which were damaged by storms in 1889.

179. The difference between the Actuals and the Revised Estimate is small and requires no notice.

38.—State Railways.

Interest on Debt.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT—			
229,6	East Indian Railway	2,759,4	2,750,1	232,6
269,1	Eastern Bengal Railway			281,7
2,174,2	Other State Railways			2,230,2
2,672,9	TOTAL	2,759,4	2,750,1	2,744,5

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

38.—State Railways—*continued.*

Interest on Debt.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway Commutation Stock—			
2	Rupee	4	4	5
179,8	Sterling	246,5	246,6	246,6
64,6	East Indian Railway Debenture Stock	64,6	64,6	64,6
143,0	3½ and 3 per cent. East Indian Railway Annuity Redemption Stock	7,5	7,5	7,4
34,9	Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture and Debenture Stock	34,8	34,8	34,8
169,4	4½ and 3½ per cent. Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Redemption Stock	168,7	168,7	168,8
40,1	3 per cent. Stock, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	339,3	339,3	339,3
3,304,9	TOTAL INTEREST ON CAPITAL	3,621,2	3,612,0	3,606,5
294,0	EXCHANGE	400,6	387,7	386,6
3,598,9	TOTAL INTEREST ON DEBT	4,021,8	3,999,7	3,993,1

RESULTS.

	Accounts More.	Accounts Less.
INTEREST ON CAPITAL—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	301,6	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	14,7
„ Revised Estimate	...	5,5
EXCHANGE—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	92,6	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	14,0
„ Revised Estimate	...	1,1

Interest on Capital.

180. As explained in previous reports, the interest charge for State Railways depends upon the progress of construction during the year ; the payments in 1889-90 were greater than in the previous year owing to the larger expenditure. Interest on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway 3 per cent. stock for a whole year is also shewn under this head in the accounts for 1889-90. The following statement shews in usual form how the interest charged in the accounts of 1889-90 has been computed :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON WHICH INTEREST IS CHARGEABLE—

	E. I. Ry.	E. B. Ry. System.	Other State Railways.	TOTAL.
Capital Expenditure at end of 1888-89	2,149,7	6,085,4	54,441,6	62,676,7
Capital Expenditure during 1889-90	137,4	285,9	2,376,1	2,799,4
Capital Account at end of 1889-90	2,287,1	6,371,3	56,817,7	65,476,1
Debentures discharged	2,950,0	815,6	...	3,765,6
INTEREST.				
Interest on Capital Account at beginning of the year	96,7	243,4	2,177,7	2,517,8
Interest on Debentures, &c., discharged	132,8	32,6	...	165,4
Half interest on Capital spent during the year	3,1	5,7	47,5	56,3
TOTAL	232,6	281,7	2,225,2	2,739,5
Add—½ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore, which bears 4½ per cent. interest	...	...	5,0	5,0
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED	232,6	281,7	2,230,2	2,744,5

Exchange.

181. The increase, as compared with the Actuals of the previous year, is due to larger payments of interest, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway 3 per cent. stock. The difference between the Actuals and Budget Estimate is due to a more favorable rate of exchange.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds).

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—			
262,0	4 per cent. on deferred annuity	262,0	262,0	262,0
849,2	Annuity of 1,179,0 unredeemed portion	901,9	901,9	849,2
52,8	Investment made in respect of the unredeemed portion			51,3
1,4	Contribution to management			1,4
	EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY—			
116,8	Annuity not deferred	120,8	120,8	116,9
3,8	Sinking Fund			3,8
1	Contribution to management			1
	SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY—			
371,4	Annuities	403,1	403,1	371,4
3	Contribution to management			3
30,7	Sinking Fund			31,4
1,688,5	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,687,8	1,687,8	1,687,8
785,7	EXCHANGE	784,8	759,5	757,4
2,474,2	GRAND TOTAL	2,472,6	2,447,3	2,445,2

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Accounts. Less.
ANNUITIES AND SINKING FUNDS—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	7
„ Budget Estimate	...	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	...
EXCHANGE—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	28,3
„ Budget Estimate	...	27,4
„ Revised Estimate	...	2,1

Annuities and Sinking Funds.

182. The difference between the Actuals of 1889-90 and those of 1888-89 is trifling.

Exchange.

183. The differences under this head are due to a rise in the rate of exchange.

Interest on Capital Deposited by Companies.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
	INTEREST ON OVERDRAWN CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
...	Indian Midland Railway	...	...	2,0
	INTEREST ON SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
19,4	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	19,4	19,4	19,4
3	Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...	...
	ENGLAND—			
267,3	Southern Mahratta Railway	268,4	268,6	268,6
170,3	Indian Midland Railway	214,0	204,1	204,1
35,6	Bengal Central Railway	26,8	26,7	26,7
161,3	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	171,2	171,2	171,2
654,2		699,8	690,0	692,0
295,2	EXCHANGE	316,4	301,7	300,9
949,4	TOTAL	1,016,2	991,7	992,9

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Accounts. Less.
INTEREST—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	37,8	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	7,8
„ Revised Estimate	2,0	...
EXCHANGE—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	5,7	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	15,5
„ Revised Estimate	...	8

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Interest by Capital Deposited by Companies—*continued.*

Interest.

184. The increase over the Actuals of the previous year is due to larger deposits of Capital with the Secretary of State in the case of the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways. The decrease, as compared with the Budget Estimate, is owing to the additional capital of the Indian Midland Railway having been less, and to its having been raised at a later date than was expected. The increase over the Revised Estimate represents interest on the capital overdrawn by the Indian Midland Railway.

Exchange.

185. The increased charge for Exchange, as compared with the Actuals of the previous year, is due to larger payments of interest on increased deposits of capital. The decrease, as compared with the Budget Estimate, is due to less payments of interest in the case of the Indian Midland Railway and to a rise in the Rate of Exchange.

Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
...	Bengal Central Railway	8,0	8,0	8,0
...	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	23,0	18,9	18,9
...	Indian Midland Railway	9,0	14,6	14,5
...	Southern Mahratta Railway	7,3	11,1	11,1
...		47,3	52,6	52,5
...	EXCHANGE	22,0	23,7	23,6
...	TOTAL	69,3	76,3	76,1

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Accounts. Less.
INTEREST—		
Actuals with Budget Estimate	5,2	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	1
EXCHANGE—		
Actuals with Budget Estimate	1,6	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	1

186. It has been arranged that the Capital required by the above Companies from 1889-90 shall be advanced by the Secretary of State from funds raised under the provisions of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act, and the interest chargeable against the Companies on the advances is shown under this head.

187. The increase in the Actuals, as compared with the Budget Estimate, is owing to the advances for the Southern Mahratta and Indian Midland Railways having been made to the Companies earlier than was expected. In the case of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, however, the advances to the Company were less than was anticipated.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
	MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS—			
126,9	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	152,5	151,6	157,5
443,3	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	460,0	284,5	284,4
570,2	TOTAL	612,5	436,1	441,9
	LAND AND SUPERVISION—			
14,5	India	14,0	14,0	13,9
9,3	Central Provinces	8,8	8,3	8,3
11,9	Bengal	14,0	12,5	12,4
10,7	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,0	6,4	6,4
12,7	Madras	13,1	13,6	13,4
32,5	Bombay	23,9	23,9	23,5
...	Reserve	4,7	1	...
91,6		84,5	78,8	77,9
47,3	*Deduct*—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	47,0	47,0	47,0
44,3	TOTAL LAND AND SUPERVISION	37,5	31,8	30,9
614,5	GRAND TOTAL	650,0	467,9	472,8

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision—*continued.*

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
SURPLUS PROFITS—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	128,3
„ Budget Estimate	...	170,6
„ Revised Estimate	5,8	...
LAND AND SUPERVISION—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	13,4
„ Budget Estimate	...	6,6
„ Revised Estimate	...	9

Surplus Profits.

188. The profits earned by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the first half of 1889 were considerably below the sum divisible for the corresponding period of 1888, and there was also no surplus in the second half year on account of a heavy falling off in traffic as already noticed in paragraph 153. The amount received in 1889-90 was 158,9 less than in the previous year, but there was, on the other hand, an increase in the share of surplus profits payable to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. The Budget could not anticipate the fall on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Land and Supervision.

189. The main difference between the Actuals of 1888-89 and 1889-90 is in the outlay in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Bombay. The decrease in the former is due to the Government contribution towards the joint audit of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway having ceased from 1st January 1889, on the transfer of the line to Government and in the latter to large outlay having been incurred during 1888-89 in connection with land taken up for the Poona Railway station, and the improvement of the Bandora Railway station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. The Budget provision under "Reserve" was not utilized, and there was a saving of 1,6 in the provision for outlay in Bengal, owing to the appointment of Consulting Engineer having been held for part of the year by an officer of a lower grade, and to temporary vacancies.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Interest.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
	INTEREST—			
6,7	India	30,1	10,7	9,5
2,697,4	England	2,327,0	2,337,1	2,337,1
2,704,1		2,357,1	2,347,3	2,346,6
1,255,0	EXCHANGE	1,082,0	1,051,7	1,048,7
3,959,1	TOTAL	3,439,1	3,399,0	3,395,3

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
INTEREST—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	357,5
„ Budget Estimate	...	10,5
„ Revised Estimate	...	7
EXCHANGE—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	206,3
„ Budget Estimate	...	33,3
„ Revised Estimate	...	3,0

Interest.

190. The decrease, as compared with the preceding year, is due principally to the transfer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Government from 1st January 1889. The Budget proved too high chiefly in the provision for interest on overdrawn capital. It was expected that the Bombay, Baroda and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways would overdraw their accounts, and large interest would accrue on such drawings, but increased capital was subscribed by the Companies in England and the expectation was only partly realized.

Exchange.

191. The decrease in the Actuals, as compared with the Estimates, is the result of a more favorable rate of exchange.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

40.—Subsidised Companies—Land and Subsidy.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
13,6	Bengal and North Western Railway—(*Land*)	17,9	17,8	16,1
...	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway—(*Land*)	50,0	41,7	38,5
...	Reserve	5,1	...	...
13,6	TOTAL IMPERIAL	73,0	59,5	54,6
	PROVINCIAL—			
...	Tarakeshwar Railway—(*Land*)	1	1	1
4,0	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway—(*Subsidy*)	4,0	4,0	4,0
10,5	Dibru-Sadiya—(*Subsidy*)	10,2	10,5	10,5
...	Deoghur Railway—(*Land*)	2	...	...
14,5	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	14,5	14,6	14,6
28,1	GRAND TOTAL	87,5	74,1	69,2

RESULTS.

	Accounts. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	41,1	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	18,3
„ Revised Estimate	...	4,9

192. The variations under this head are mainly in connection with land for the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway. The outlay of the year, which constitutes the first charge on account of this line under the above head, amounted to 38,5, being 3,2 short of the Revised Estimate. This is stated to be due to the progress in acquiring land not having proved as satisfactory as anticipated.

40.—Subsidised Companies—Advances of Interest.

193. There were no transactions under this head.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

1888-89. Accounts.	IMPERIAL.	Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
14,9	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	10,0	15,4	15,7
14,4	Director-General's Establishment	14,0	14,0	14,0
4,1	Port Store-keepers' Establishment	3,1	2,9	2,7
2,9	Great Western of India Survey	...	...	...
...	Bikaneer Desert Railway Survey	...	4,3	5,0
...	Reserve	11,8	1	...
36,3	TOTAL	38,9	36,7	37,4
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
6	Raj-Nandgaon-Warangal Survey	...	...	...
	BURMA—			
4,4	Mu Valley Survey	7,0	...	...
...	Ditto Kawlin Mogoung Section	...	7,3	7,9
...	Shan Hills Survey	...	3,0	3,0
...	Chindwin Survey	...	1,7	1,0
4,4	TOTAL	7,0	12,0	11,9
	BENGAL—			
4	Chittagong-Chandpur-Comilla Survey	...	...	...
4,0	Western Bengal Railway Survey	7,9	7,9	7,9
1	Rungpur-Dhubri Survey	...	...	...
7	Moghul Serai-Howrah Survey	12,5	16,0	16,0
...	Benares-Cuttack-Puri Railway Survey	...	...	—1
5,2	TOTAL	20,4	23,9	23,8

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*continued.*

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
	PUNJAB—			
7,6	Bannu Railway Survey	...	...	...
...	Umballa-Kalka-Simla Survey	—4,3	...	...
—5	Sialkot-Jammu Survey	...	...	...
2	Peshawar-Jumrood Survey	...	...	...
—2	Khattan-Babar-Kach Railway Survey	...	...	...
2	Kach-Quetta Survey	...	...	...
...	Hyderabad-Umarkot Survey	...	2,6	3,0
...	Frontier Railway Surveys	...	2,6	2,8
...	Peshawar-Dhakka Survey	...	2,1	1,1
...	Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account	...	49,2	42,4
7,3	TOTAL	—4,3	56,5	49,3
	MADRAS—			
...	East Coast Survey	4,0	1,7	1,5
	BOMBAY—			
...	Mehsana-Viramgam—(*Land*)	...	1,7	1,7
6	Aden Survey	...	..	...
...	Anand-Petlad—(*Land*)	...	3,7	3,6
6	TOTAL	...	5,4	5,3
54,4	TOTAL IMPERIAL	66,0	136,2	129,2
	PROVINCIAL.			
	BENGAL—			
6,3	Western Bengal Survey	7,4	1,3	1,2
2	Sakri-Joynuggur Survey	1	1	1
9	Durbhunga-Sitamarhi Survey	4	...	...
6,8	Share of P. W. Secretariat Establishment	6,9	6,9	6,9
14,2	TOTAL	14,8	8,3	8,2
	PUNJAB—			
2,6	Bhatinda-Bhawalpur Survey	1,7	8	9
...	Rajpura-Bhatinda (Bhatinda Extension)—(*Land*)	...	1,0	8
2,6	TOTAL	1,7	1,8	1,7
	MADRAS—			
...	East Coast Survey	...	8,3	10,0
...	Nellore-Guntoor Survey	...	6	...
...	TOTAL	...	8,9	10,0
	BOMBAY—			
—6	Provincial Surveys	...	...	...
16,2	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	16,5	19,0	19,9
70,6	TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	82,5	155,2	149,1

RESULTS.

	ACCOUNTS. More.	Less.
IMPERIAL—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	74,8	...
„ Budget Estimate	63,2	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	7,0
PROVINCIAL—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	3,7	...
„ Budget Estimate	3,4	...
„ Revised Estimate	9	...

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*concluded.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*concluded.*

194. The details in the preceding table show the variations leading up to the results under *Imperial* and *Provincial*. The expenditure of the year on Surveys is 78,5 in excess of the outlay in 1888-89, and is mainly due to the following projects having been started during the year, *viz.*:—From Imperial funds— the Bikaneer Desert-Survey, the Kawlin-Mogoung Section of the Mu Valley Survey, the Shan and Chindwin Surveys, the Hyderabad-Umarkot, Frontier and Peshawar-Dhakka Surveys, and the East Coast Railway Survey. The Actuals for 1889-90 also include a special item representing the payments for Abt Engines and permanent-way material obtained for the Bolan High Level Line which was ordered to be written back to this head, and for compensation to occupants of land in British territory required for the Mehsana-Viramgam and Anand-Petlad Railways. From Provincial funds the only new project undertaken was the East Coast Survey. The explanations of the differences above given apply generally to the corresponding variations as compared with the Budget.

Section J.—IRRIGATION.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
1,900,7	REVENUE	1,889,3	1,985,3	1,991,1

195. The collections of 1889-90 exceed those of the previous year by 90,4 and the Budget Estimate by 101,8. The increase is due chiefly to the extension of irrigation from the several canals in the Punjab and the Orissa canals in Bengal, and partly to the re-settlement of the Bulandshahr district in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh having brought in more revenue. Owing to the latter cause, the collections of 1889-90 have also exceeded the Revised Estimate of the year by 5,8.

XXIX and 42.—Major Works.

196. The following table gives in detail the gross revenue and working expenses of the projects classified as "Major Works":—

Direct Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1888-89.			Irrigation Works and Canals.	Budget, 1889-90.			Revised, 1889-90.			Accounts, 1889-90.		
Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.		Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
			IMPERIAL.									
			N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—									
7,3	10,4	—3,1	Betwa Canal	7,2	11,0	—3,8	8,0	10,7	—2,7	7,6	10,7	—3,1
—1	17,1	—17,2	Lower Ganges Canal . . .	...	4,5	—4,5	...	4,5	—4,5	...	4,5	—4,5
7,2	27,5	—20,3	TOTAL .	7,2	15,5	—8,3	8,0	15,2	—7,2	7,6	15,2	—7,6
			Punjab—									
90,2	47,6	42,6	Western Jumna Canal . . .	116,0	40,0	76,0	111,2	45,3	65,9	113,1	47,9	65,2
139,2	56,5	82 7	Bari Doab Canal	125,0	49,0	76,0	142,5	58,1	84,4	139,7	57,0	82,7
3,8	7,9	—4,1	Chenab Canal	6,0	7,5	—1,5	7,8	10,(	—2,2	7,7	9,8	—2,1
113,2	53,6	59,6	Sirhind Canal	125,0	45,0	80,0	137,0	60,(	77,0	133,9	60,4	73,5
22,7	8,7	14,0	Swat River Canal . . .	22,5	10,6	11,9	27,5	10,4	17,1	24,9	9,2	15,7
22,8	12,3	10,5	Other Projects	26,0	13,9	12,1	31,0	12,2	18,8	32,7	14,4	18,3
391,9	186,6	205,3	TOTAL .	420,5	166,0	254,5	457,0	196,0	261,0	452,0	198,7	253,3
			Madras—									
10,6	52,2	—41,6	Godavari Delta Project . .	11,5	46,4	—34,9	11,5	47,9	—36,4	11,5	46,8	—35,3
4,7	32,3	—27,6	Kistna Delta Project . .	4,3	33,8	—29,5	4,6	35,2	—30,6	4,5	36,5	—32,0
8,8	26,0	—17,2	Other Projects	9,4	27,3	—17,9	9,4	25,1	—15,7	8,6	25,4	—16,8
24,1	110,5	—86,4	TOTAL .	25,2	107,5	—82,3	25,5	108,2	—82,7	24,6	108,7	—84,1
			Bombay—									
7,0	2,7	4,3	Desert Canal	4,4	2,5	1,9	5,1	3,2	1,9	5,2	3,7	1,5
5,1	6,5	—1,4	Begari Canal	3,5	5,9	—2,4	4,0	6,3	—2,3	4,4	7,6	—3,2
1,7	8,4	—6,7	Eastern Nara Works . . .	2,0	6,6	—4,6	1,8	7,4	—5,6	1,8	8,3	—6,5
21,7	6,3	15,4	Mutha Canals	19,7	6,3	13,4	20,8	6,9	13,9	20,6	7,7	12,9
9,4	10,1	—7	Other Projects	11,1	12,1	—1,0	13,3	10,4	2,9	11,7	9,3	2,4
44,9	34,0	10,9	TOTAL .	40,7	33,4	7,3	45,0	34,2	10,8	43,7	36,6	7,1
468,1	358,6	109,5	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	493,6	322,4	171,2	535,5	353,6	181,9	527,9	359,2	168,7

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Accounts, 1888-89.			Irrigation Works and Canals.	Budget, 1889-90.			Revised, 1889-90.			Accounts, 1889-90.		
Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.		Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
			PROVINCIAL.									
			Bengal—									
24,3	38,7	—14,4	Orissa Canals	21,6	42,5	—20,9	26,5	44,4	—17,9	30,4	43,2	—12,8
25,2	20,1	5,1	Midnapore Canal . . .	24,0	21,0	3,0	26,5	21,1	5,4	27,8	20,1	7,7
5,5	7,5	—2,0	Tidal Canal	4,9	4,5	4	4,1	3,2	9	4,2	2,6	1,6
84,4	75,5	8,9	Sone Canals	85,3	74,0	11,3	87,3	75,0	12,3	89,8	69,7	20,1
139,4	141,8	—2,4	TOTAL .	135,8	142,0	—6,2	144,4	143,7	7	152,2	135,6	16,6
			N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—									
213,1	91,9	121,2	Ganges Canal	213,2	89,7	123,5	209,1	84,8	124,3	199,1	95,8	103,3
123,4	79,8	43,6	Lower Ganges Canal . . .	130,5	88,6	41,9	136,9	90,3	46,6	133,3	86,3	47,0
46,6	24,1	22,5	Agra Canal	45,7	26,7	19,0	56,9	26,7	30,2	56,6	26,0	30,6
71,2	25,5	45,7	Eastern Jumna Canal . .	71,3	22,5	48,8	68,2	25,2	43,0	63,5	24,7	38,8
454,3	221,3	233,0	TOTAL .	460,7	227,5	233,2	471,1	227,0	244,1	452,5	232,8	219,7
593,7	363,1	230,6	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	596,5	369,5	227,0	615,5	370,7	244,8	604,7	368,4	236,3
1,061,8	721,7	340,1	GRAND TOTAL .	1,090,1	691,9	398,2	1,151,0	724,3	426,7	1,132,6	727,6	405,0

RESULTS.

	Revenue. Actuals. More.	Revenue. Actuals. Less.	Working Expenses. Actuals. More.	Working Expenses. Actuals. Less.	Net Revenue. Actuals. More.	Net Revenue. Actuals. Less.
Imperial.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year .	59,8	...	6	...	59,2	...
,, Budget Estimate . .	34,3	...	36,8	...	...	2,5
,, Revised Estimate . .	...	7,6	5,6	...	...	13,2
Provincial.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year .	11,0	...	5,3	...	5,7	...
,, Budget Estimate . .	8,2	...	...	1,1	9,3	...
,, Revised Estimate . .	...	10,8	...	2,3	...	8,5

Direct Receipts—Imperial Works.

197. The *Gross Revenue* in 1889-90 exceeds that of the previous year by 59,8 and the Budget Estimate of the year by 34,3. The improvement occurs almost entirely in the Punjab, and is attributed to a general growth of irrigation on all the canals in that province and partly to a higher rental for mills served by the Sirhind canal. The Budget was exceeded by 3,0, in Bombay owing mainly to the recovery during the year of outstanding balances of previous years in the Khelat Territory, to scanty rainfall, and to revision of water-rates and increased sale of water on the Mutha canals. The decrease, as compared with the Revised Estimate, is due chiefly to an over-estimate of the receipts from the Swat river, Bari Doab, and Sirhind canals in the Punjab, and partly to the transfer from this head to "XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation, Provincial," of the receipts from the Gokak canal, 1st section, in Bombay, which has been provincialized.

Direct Receipts—Provincial Works.

198. The *Gross Revenue* from these works in 1889-90 was better than that in the previous year by a net sum of 11,0, which is made up of an increase of 12,8 in Bengal counterbalanced by a decrease of 1,8, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The rise in Bengal is due to the irrigation of a larger area by the Orissa canals, and to an increase in the Navigation receipts, the canals having been closed for clearance in 189-90 for a shorter period than in the

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Direct Receipts—Provincial Works—*continued.*

previous year. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is the net result of several minor increases and decreases due to various causes. In Bengal the excess over the Budget and the Revised Estimates amounts to 16,4 and 7,8 respectively, owing partly to a scanty rainfall on lands traversed by the Orissa canals and a consequent increase in the demand for canal water. The receipts from water-rates from the Sone canals and of the Navigation receipts from the Orissa and Midnapore canals were also under-estimated. On the other hand, the Estimates of revenue for the North-Western Provinces proved to be too high.

XXIX.—Major Works—Indirect Receipts.

Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
87,4	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	87,4	87,4	97,9
45,8	Punjab	35,5	45,5	45,2
460,5	Madras	430,3	447,1	464,4
77,3	Bombay	76,2	89,4	82,3
671,0	TOTAL	629,4	669,4	689,8

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	18,8	...
„ Budget Estimate	60,4	...
„ Revised Estimate	20,4	...

199. The excess of 18,8, as compared with the Actuals of 1888-89, occurs chiefly in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, and is due to increased revenue from the Ganges canal owing to the re-settlement of the Bulandshahr district. The increase due to this cause was not foreseen when the Budget and Revised Estimates were prepared. In *Madras* the improvement is attributed chiefly to the favorable character of the season for canal irrigation. The rise in *Bombay* is the result of the improvement of the branches of the Desert canal and of an abnormal Rabi cultivation from spill water from the Eastern Nara works. The Budget Estimate of 1889-90 was framed on the basis of the previous year's figures so far as they were then known, but owing to an anticipated increase of irrigation from the Bari Doab canal in the *Punjab*, and from the Godavari and Kistna-Delta systems in *Madras*, it was raised by 40,0 in the Revised. The Actuals, however, exceeded the Revised Estimate by 20,4, contributed partly by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and partly by Madras, owing chiefly to the causes stated above.

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1888-89. Accounts. A	B		Budget. A	B	1889-90. Revised. A	B	Accounts. A	B
2,1	...	India	2,1	...	2,5	...	2,4	...
...	4	Upper Burma	...	1,6	...	1,9	...	3,0
...	3,3	Lower Burma	...	2,9	...	4,0	...	4,5
...	97,0	Bengal	...	100,3	...	90,3	...	89,1
...	16,0	North-Western Provinces & Oudh	...	16,0	...	15,1	...	15,8
17,1	4,6	Punjab	14,2	4,8	16,4	5,6	16,8	5,7
...	11,1	Madras	...	11,6	...	11,5	...	12,4
16,3	...	Bombay	16,3	...	17,6	...	18,0	1,0
35,5	132,4	TOTAL	32,6	137,2	36,5	128,4	37,2	131,5
167,9			169,8		164,9		168,7	

A. Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
Imperial.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	1,7	...
„ Budget Estimate	4,6	...
„ Revised Estimate	7	...
Provincial and Local.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	9
„ Budget Estimate	...	5,7
„ Revised Estimate	3,1	...

200. The variations under this head are comparatively slight and are the net result of several small increases and decreases.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
2,623,0	EXPENDITURE	2,614,7	2,709,3	2,652,7

201. The excess expenditure in 1889-90 over that of the previous year is 29,7, and is due chiefly to an increase in the interest on debt consequent on the additional Capital outlay on Major Irrigation Works. The increase over the Budget Estimate is due to urgent repairs which were not anticipated when the Estimate was prepared, and to the maintenance of greater lengths of canals and distributaries opened for irrigation in the Punjab. In the Revised Estimate, the requirements of several of the works classed as "Minor Works and Navigation" were over-estimated.

42.—Major Works—Working Expenses.

1888-89. Accounts.	Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
721,7	691,9	724,3	727,6

202. The particulars of these charges are given in the table on pages 94 and 95, and the more important differences are explained here.

IMPERIAL WORKS.

203. The *Working Expenses* in the Punjab exceed the Budget provision by 32,7 owing to the execution of emergent repairs and to the maintenance and repairs of greater lengths of some canals opened for irrigation. The Revised anticipated a considerable portion of the increase, the Actuals having left it behind to the extent of 2,7 only. The variations in the other provinces are unimportant and call for no remarks.

PROVINCIAL WORKS.

204. The rise in the Provincial Expenditure, as compared with 1888-89, amounted to 5,3, which is the net result of an increase of 11,5 in the North-Western Provinces and a reduction of 6,2 in Bengal. In Bengal the outlay in 1888-89 on maintenance, repairs and silt clearances was abnormal. On the other hand, some pressing repairs to the head works of the Ganges Canal and to silt-traps on the Lower Ganges Canal, involved additional expenditure in the North-Western Provinces in 1889-90. The Actuals in the year include, moreover, a debit of 4,9 to the Ganges Canal, on account of the value of iron-gates for the Myapur dam and regulator supplied by the Roorkee Workshops.

42.—Major Works—Interest on Debt.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
	Imperial.			
532,5	India	550,8	548,3	548,2
	Provincial.			
234,0	Bengal	237,1	236,5	236,4
274,2	N.-W. P. and Oudh	277,2	276,3	276,1
1,040,7	TOTAL	1,065,1	1,061,1	1,060,7

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	20,0	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	4,4
„ Revised Estimate	...	4

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Capital Expenditure at end of 1888-89	26,287,6
„ „ during 1889-90	458,9
	26,746,5

INTEREST.

Interest on Capital Account at beginning of the year	1,051,5
Half interest on Capital spent during the year	9,2
	1,060,7

205. The rise of 20,0 over the previous year results from the additional Capital outlay on Major Irrigation Works, but the grants assigned under "35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works," and "49.—Irrigation, Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue" in the Estimates, were not fully utilized, as explained under those heads, and there were therefore corresponding variations from the anticipated interest charges.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1888-89. Accounts. A	1888-89. Accounts. B		Budget. A	Budget. B	1889-90. Revised. A	1889-90. Revised. B	Account. A	Account. B
53,1	...	India	24,7	...	41,3	...	30,6	...
24,8	2	Upper Burma	20,0	1,6	20,0	1,6	19,2	2,7
...	55,4	Lower Burma	...	37,4	...	51,6	...	53,1
...	147,8	Bengal	..	165,7	...	169,8	...	142,1
5	15,2	N.-W. P. and Oudh	6	21,4	6	21,7	2	18,7
65,2	4,4	Punjab	65,0	3,2	65,0	2,9	57,3	3,0
...	329,6	Madras	...	330,0	...	334,7	...	324,6
163,8	...	Bombay	179,3	...	213,7	...	177,3	25,6
307,4	552,6	TOTAL INDIA	289,6	55 ,3	340,6	582,3	293,6	569,8
4	...	ENGLAND	6.0	...	7	...	7	...
2	...	EXCHANGE	2,8	...	3	...	3	...
308,0	552,6	GRAND TOTAL	298,4	559.3	341,6	582,3	294.6	569,8
860,6			857,7		923,9		864,4	

A. Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Imperial.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	13,4
„ Budget Estimate	...	3,8
„ Revised Estimate	...	47,0
Provincial and Local.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	17.2	...
„ Budget Estimate	10,5	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	12,5

Imperial Works.

206. The expenditure in 1889-90 was less than that in the previous year by 13,4, owing chiefly to the Irrigation Works in Baluchistan having been nearly completed. The short outlay of 47,0, as compared with the Revised Estimate, is the result partly of the transfer from *Imperial* to *Provincial* of the outlay on the Gokak canal and storage works which have recently been provincialized, and partly of an over-estimate of the requirements of certain other works in the Punjab and Bombay.

Provincial and Local Works.

207. The excess over 1888-89 and the Budget Estimate is caused by the debit to this head of the outlay on the Gokak canal and storage works referred to in the foregoing paragraph. As compared with the Revised Estimate, there is a decrease of 12,5, which is mainly due to an over-estimate of the requirements of the works in Bengal and Madras. The decrease would have been larger but for the transfer to this head of the outlay on the Gokak canal and storage works.

208. In England the expenditure for stores did not come up to what was indicated in the Estimates furnished from India.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
604,7	RECEIPTS	603,7	649,2	650,4

209. The total revenue of 1889-90 is better than that of the previous year and the Budget Estimate by 45,7 and 46,7 respectively, owing mainly to the sale of the Barrakur Iron Works to the Bengal Iron & Steel Co. for a sum of 45,0. The Revised Estimate has been borne out by the Actuals.

210. The principal differences under the various Provinces between the Actuals of the two years and the Actuals and Estimates of 1889-90 are explained in the following paragraphs:—

XXXI.—Military Works.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
27,4	India (General and Political)	23,8	22,7	25,0
3	Central Provinces	3	4	5
5	Upper Burma	2,4	1,8	2,7
9	Lower Burma	8	8	8
5	Assam	3	3	2
2	Bengal	2	...	...
1	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1	1	1
5	Punjab	6	5	5
2,7	Madras	2,7	3,0	2,5
9,4	Bombay	7,7	10,8	11,2
42,5	TOTAL	38,9	40,4	43,5

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	1,0	...
„ Budget Estimate	4,6	...
„ Revised Estimate	3,1	...

211. As explained in the last report, the *India* receipts of 1888-89 included the sale-proceeds of certain bungalows disposed of by the Inspector-General of Military Works. In 1889-90, higher rents were obtained from buildings in Hyderabad and in the Military Works Department than was anticipated. The *Upper Burma* receipts shew steady increase in the rent recoverable from Military Officers consequent on the completion of buildings. The Actuals in *Bombay* include sale-proceeds of rain-water at Aden from which source no revenue was obtained in 1888-89 and nothing was anticipated in the Estimates.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

1888-89. Accounts. A Deptl.	1888-89. Accounts. B Civil.		Budget. A Deptl.	Budget. B Civil.	1889-90. Revised. A Deptl.	1889-90. Revised. B Civil.	Accounts. A Deptl.	Accounts. B Civ.
		IMPERIAL—						
3,9	...	India (General and Political)	3,6	...	4,3	...	4,1	...
1,4	...	Upper Burma	8	...	2,0	...	2,3	...
1,2	...	Lower Burma	6	...	6	...	6	...
1	...	Bengal	1	...	36,0	...	34,3	...
...	...	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	2	...
5,5	...	Punjab	5,1	...	7,0	...	8,8	...
12,1	...	TOTAL	10,2	...	49,9	...	50,3	...

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXXII.—Civil Works—*continued.*

1888-89. Accounts. A Deptl.	1888-89. Accounts. B Civil.		Budget. A Deptl.	Budget. B Civil.	1889-90. Revised. A Deptl.	1889-90. Revised. B Civil.	Accounts. A Deptl.	Accounts. B Civil.
		PROVINCIAL—						
6,4	1,7	Central Provinces	5,0	1,7	5,4	1,5	5,4	1,5
6,3	...	Lower Burma	5,8	1	6,0	1	6,2	1
1,6	...	Assam	1,2	...	1,6	...	1,6	...
20,0	27,5	Bengal	37,5	23,1	24,2	30,0	25,3	31,6
15,9	70,2	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17,1	71,0	14,0	70,5	12,8	69,0
5,5	38,1	Punjab	4,4	34,9	5,0	36,1	4,7	36,7
9,8	2,2	Madras	14,0	1,0	8,0	1,5	10,3	8
77,6	4	Bombay	74,2	8	77,5	5	79,1	5
143,1	140,1	TOTAL	159,2	132,6	141,7	140,2	145,4	140,2
		INCORPORATED LOCAL—						
...	2,5	India (General and Political)	...	2,2	...	2,1	...	2,2
...	7,0	Central Provinces	...	6,3	...	7,2	...	6,8
...	4,8	Upper Burma	...	4,0	...	2,4	...	3,1
...	5,2	Lower Burma	...	5,3	...	6,1	...	6,8
1	12,1	Assam	...	12,0	1	12,6	2	12,8
...	43,6	Bengal	...	45,1	...	43,0	...	29 4
1,2	5,9	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,1	5,5	8	6,0	8	5,9
1	15,6	Punjab	...	16,4	1	21,4	1	19,6
6	85,9	Madras	4	84,0	8	92,5	9	97,5
...	43,6	Bombay	...	42,8	...	44,9	...	47,0
2,0	226,2	TOTAL	1,5	223,6	1,8	238,2	2,0	231,1
523,5		TOTAL INDIA		527,1		571,8		569,0
		ENGLAND—						
26,4		Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill—Fees from Students, &c.		25,7		25,5		26,2
12,3		EXCHANGE		12,0		11,5		11,7
562,2		GRAND TOTAL		564,8		608,8		606,9

A. Public Works in charge of Departmental Officers. B. Public Works in charge of Civil Officers.

RESULTS.	Departmental Officers. More.	Departmental Officers. Less.	Civil Officers. More.	Civil Officers. Less.	Total. More.	Total. Less.
Imperial.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	38,2	...	...	...	38,2	...
,, ,, Budget Estimate	40,1	...	...	...	40,1	...
,, ,, Revised Estimate	4	...	...	...	4	...
Provincial.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	2,3	...	1	...	2,4	...
,, ,, Budget Estimate	...	13,8	7,6	...	...	6,2
,, ,, Revised Estimate	3,7	...	...	...	3,7	...
Incorporated Local.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	...	4,9	...	4,9	...
,, ,, Budget Estimate	5	...	7,5	...	8,0	...
,, ,, Revised Estimate	2	...	...	7,1	...	6,9

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXXII.—Civil Works—*continued.*

	More.	Less.
Total India.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	45,5	...
,, ,, Budget Estimate	41,9	...
,, ,, Revised Estimate	...	2,8
England.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	2
,, ,, Budget Estimate	5	...
,, ,, Revised Estimate	7	...
Exchange.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	6
,, ,, Budget Estimate	...	3
,, ,, Revised Estimate	2	...

Imperial.

212. The large excess of 38,2 and 40,1 respectively over the Actuals of the previous year and the Budget comprises a special credit of 34,1 on account of the Imperial share of the proceeds of the sale of the Barrakur Iron Works to the Bengal Iron & Steel Co. A part of the increase is also due to the sale of certain Imperial buildings in the Punjab. The Upper Burma receipts shew steady improvement.

Provincial

213. There is but a small difference of 2,3 between the Total Departmental Actuals of the two years. In Bengal the increase of 5,3 is obtained solely from the Provincial share of the price of the Barrakur Iron Works; that of 1,5 in Bombay represents larger realisations on account of rents and sales of buildings, collections under the Highway Act, and sales of produce, &c. The principal decrease in the Departmental Actuals of the two years is that of 3,1 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, due to a falling off in the profits from the Roorkee Workshops. The only other important decline is that of 1,0 in the Central Provinces, which is explained by the fact that the realisations on account of ferry tolls and sales of buildings were exceptionally high during 1888-89.

214. The principal variations between the Civil Officers' Actuals of the two years are those under Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras, and the Punjab. The increase of 4,1 in Bengal is ascribed to the re-adjustment of ferry tolls erroneously credited to Incorporated Local Funds in the accounts of 1888-89. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh a decrease of 1,2 occurs under Road and Ferry Tolls, and is the result of the extension of railway communication. The falling off of 1,4 in the Punjab is due to smaller realisations on account of tolls on roads and sales of lands, houses and materials, and that in Madras to special contributions credited in 1888-89 on account of the construction of bridges and Jubilee Ghât roads.

215. The comparison of the Departmental Actuals with the Budget shows that Bengal expected considerable profits from the Akra Brick Factory and Barrakur Iron Works, the former of which, however, was leased out and the latter sold in the course of the year. The receipts from the Roorkee Workshops and from the printing press and book depôt attached to the Thomason Engineering College were over-estimated in the North-Western Provinces, while in Bombay the reverse was the case in respect of revenue from rents and sales of buildings, collections under the Highway Act and sales of old materials.

216. The important variations frm the Civil Officers' Budget Estimate are produced by a re-adjustment in the Bengal accounts of ferry tolls erroneously credited to Incorporated Local Funds during 1888-89, by a falling off of 2,0 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh under the head "Tolls on Roads and Ferries" owing to the extension of railway communication, and by the unexpected sale of certain lands and houses in the Punjab.

Local.

217. The total realisations shew a net improvement of 4,9 over those of the previous year. The increase occurs mainly in the Punjab and Madras, owing respectively to the transfer of a sum of 3,5 on account of the sale-proceeds of certain road-side trees belonging to District Boards to the head "XXXII—Civil Works," and to the opening of a considerable number of toll-gates and ferries, and large collections of arrears. In Bombay, also, there has been an increase of 3,4, mainly in the receipts on account of road tolls. The large decrease of 14,2 under Bengal is due to the re-adjustment of tolls from Provincial ferries which were erroneously credited to this head in the accounts of 1888-89, and to a change in the method of accounting for earnest money deposited by ferry farmers; such realisations are now held under Deposits instead of being treated as ferry receipts as heretofore. These remarks apply also to the differences of 15,7 and 13,6 between the Actuals and the Budget and Revised Estimates respectively under Bengal. In the Punjab, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, the differences of 3,2, 13,5, and 4,2 between the Actuals and the Budget Estimates of Civil Officers are due to the causes stated above in explanation of the differences between the Actuals of the two years.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
5,310,7	EXPENDITURE . .	5,482,4	5,439,4	5,412,2

218. The expenditure is more than that of the previous year by 101,5, due mainly (1) to larger grants having been assigned from Provincial Funds in the Central Provinces, Lower Burma, and the Punjab for expenditure on roads and buildings which had been postponed in previous years for want of funds; (2) to increased expenditure in the Military Works Department on fortifications, lines of military communications, and buildings for Native troops; and (3) to the expenditure from Incorporated Local Funds in Bengal having increased considerably in consequence of famine relief works having been undertaken in certain districts. The charges for Imperial Civil Works have decreased by 98,3 owing to the completion of frontier roads in the Punjab and the Viceregal Residence at Simla.

219. As compared with the Budget Estimate, the Actuals show a decrease of 70,2, which is principally due to the expenditure on English stores having been over-estimated, and to a number of works not having been completed as anticipated owing to failure of contractors to execute works within the stipulated time, and to difficulty experienced in certain districts in collecting labour. There is an excess of 33,7 over the Budget of Incorporated Local Funds, owing mainly to famine relief works taken up in some districts in Bengal after the Estimate had been prepared.

220. The Actuals on the whole compare well with the Revised Estimate, the short outlay being 27,2 only out of a total grant of 5,439,4.

44.—Military Works.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
616,6	India (General and Political)	665,4	666,7	664,6
14,0	Central Provinces	13,0	14,7	14,2
161,0	Upper Burma	150,0	146,9	142,5
40,8	Lower Burma	35,0	35,3	34,9
22,1	Assam	27,8	25,7	23,9
2,7	Bengal	6,0	2,4	2,2
6,6	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2,0	2,2	1,6
36,2	Punjab	23,9	22,8	21,6
61,7	Madras	68,5	77,2	76,7
131,3	Bombay	142,4	140,9	136,6
1,093,0	TOTAL INDIA .	1,134,0	1,134,8	1,118,8
10,4	ENGLAND (Stores)	16,0	16,0	13,6
4.8	EXCHANGE	7,4	7,2	6,1
1,108,2	GRAND TOTAL .	1,157,4	1,158,0	1,138,5

RESULTS.

	Actuals, More.	Less.
India.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	25,8	...
,, ,, Budget Estimate	...	15,2
,, ,, Revised Estimate	...	16,0
England.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	3,2	..
,, ,, Budget Estimate	...	2,4
,, ,, Revised Estimate	...	2,4
Exchange.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	1,3	...
,, ,, Budget Estimate	...	1,3
,, ,, Revised Estimate	...	1,1

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

44.—Military Works—*continued.*

221. The increase in *India* (General and Political) of 48,0 in 1889-90 resulted from a larger number of important works classed under the heads "Fortifications," "Commissariat," "Staff and Miscellaneous," "Lines of Military Communication," and "Buildings for Native Troops" undertaken in the Military Works Department. There was also a considerable rise in the establishment charges debited to the Military Works Department, consequent on smaller credits having been received from other Funds—particularly from Special Defence Works—for services rendered by the Military Works staff. Further, in the accounts of the Military Works Department for 1889-90 there was a net *debit* of 4,2 under the head "Suspense" on account of stores obtained for general purposes, whereas during the previous year a sum of 6,3 was adjusted as a *credit* under the same head. In *Upper Burma* the expenditure was short by 18,5 owing principally to the completion in 1888-89 of buildings for Military Officers and General Cantonment Works in the Mandalay Garrison Division. The decrease of 5,0 in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* is due to the completion in 1888-89 of the Ranibagh and Ranikhet cart-road, and that of 14,6 in the *Punjab* is attributed to the fact that little work remained to be done during 1889-90 on several important buildings in progress, such as the lines for Native Infantry at Abbottabad and Dera Ismail Khan. The large increase in *Madras* of 15,0 is connected with the progress of certain important works required by the Ordnance, Commissariat and Army Clothing Departments.

222. As regards the divergences from the Estimates, the *Upper Burma* expenditure on works and repairs appears to have been over-estimated. In *Bengal* the hospital for Native Infantry at Cuttack was postponed and the cost of the military buildings at Berhampore was shewn in the accounts under the head "45—Civil Works, Provincial." In *Madras* additional expenditure was sanctioned during the course of the year on works urgently required by the Ordnance and Army Clothing Departments, while in *Bombay* the short outlay is attributed to the stoppage of works consequent on changes in designs, to failure on the part of the Dockyard authorities to complete certain works entrusted to them, to the consequent short charge for establishment, and to an unforeseen reduction in the suspense balances of the Province.

223. In England certain payments expected to be made in the year were not made till 1890-91.

45.—Civil Works.

			India (General and Political.)	Central Provinces.	Upper Burma.	Lower Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
IMPERIAL.													
Departmental	Accounts.	1888-89 .	149,3	1,1	292,9	2,1	1,4	64,1	11,7	202,7	2,0	14.3	741,6
	Budget .	1889-90 .	143.4	1,3	298,1	12,2	1,2	80.4	16,0	59,0	2,1	19.7	033,4
	Revised .		146,6	1,2	304,0	12,3	1,6	55,7	15,2	93,7	3,3	15,1	648,7
	Accounts.		146,3	7	296,8	11,5	1,4	50,2	14,3	82,2	2,8	15,8	622,0
Civil Officers	Accounts	1888-89 .	5	...	3,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,5
	Budget .	1889-90 .	4,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,7
	Revised .		6,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,5
	Accounts.		6,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,6
Total Imperial	Accounts .	1888-89 .	149,8	1,1	295,9	2,1	1,4	64,1	11,7	202,7	2,0	14,3	745,1
	Budget .	1889-90 .	148,1	1,3	298,1	12,2	1,2	80.4	16,0	59,0	2,1	19,7	638,1
	Revised .		153,1	1,2	304,0	12,3	1,6	55,7	15,2	93,7	3,3	15,1	655,2
	Accounts.		152,9	7	296,8	11,5	1,4	50,2	14,3	82,2	2,8	15,8	628,6
PROVINCIAL.													
Departmental	Accounts.	1888-89	...	115,7	...	118,1	59.5	390,4	257,3	235,2	207,5	367,7	1,751,4
	Budget .	1889-90 .	...	188,5	...	163,3	71,9	308,5	254,3	278,3	230,0	375,4	1,870,2
	Revised .		...	185,8	...	149,5	68,4	297,8	278,6	298,9	228,3	300,8	1,868,1
	Accounts.		...	181,4	...	147,9	68,3	312,4	259,3	286,0	227,0	363,4	1,845,7
Civil Officers	Accounts.	1888-89 .	...	3	...	3,8	1,7	12,0	20,5	3,5	17,7	4,0	63,5
	Budget .	1889-90 .	...	4	...	50,7	1,7	5,9	23,1	3,4	12,7	2,8	100,7
	Revised .		...	4	...	49,6	1,9	6,0	20,5	3,2	13,8	2,1	97,5
	Accounts.		...	1	....	50,7	2,1	6,1	22,7	3,5	12,9	1,8	99,9
Total Provincial	Accounts.	1888-89 .	...	116,0	...	121,9	61,2	402,4	277,8	238,7	225,2	371,7	1,814,9
	Budget .	1889-90 .	...	188,9	...	214,0	73,6	314,4	277,4	281,7	242,7	378,2	1,970,9
	Revised		...	186,2	...	199,1	70,3	303,8	299,1	302,1	242,1	362,9	1,965,6
	Accounts.		...	181,5	...	198,6	70,4	318,5	282,0	289,5	239,9	365,2	1,945,6
LOCAL.													
Departmental	Accounts.	1888-89 .	3,9	1,1	...	33,0	87,1	...	233,0	106,0	20,7	95,5	580,3
	Budget .	1889-90 .	3,5	23,7	...	22,5	90,6	...	216,4	105,0	7,0	86,4	555,1
	Revised .		3,7	20,0	1,7	23,4	91,3	...	168,9	101,5	11,1	102,1	523,7
	Accounts		2,9	18,7	1,5	21,7	87,6	...	165,7	96,3	8,7	93,2	496,3

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works—*continued.*

			India General and Political.	Central Provinces.	Upper Burma.	Lower Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
LOCAL—*contd.*													
Civil Officers	Accounts.	1888-89.	2,1	21,9	1,1	11,0	3	372,6	7,1	9	386,7	113,6	917,3
	Budget.	1889-90.	2,0	43,1	8,4	9,7	1	350,0	7,9	1,0	388,7	136,7	947,6
	Revised.	1889-90.	1,3	13,0	8,8	9,8	2	370,0	58,8	1,3	378,4	128,0	969,6
	Accounts.	1889-90.	1,5	15,9	7,7	9,5	2	423,7	52,7	1,8	400,4	126,7	1,040,1
Total Local	Accounts.	1888-89.	6,0	23,0	1,1	44,0	87,4	372,6	240,1	106,9	407,4	209,1	1,497,6
	Budget.	1889-90.	5,5	66,8	8,4	32,2	90,7	350,0	224,3	106,0	395,7	223,1	1,502,7
	Revised.	1889-90.	5,0	33,0	10,5	33,2	91,5	370,0	227,7	102,8	389,5	230,1	1,493,3
	Accounts.	1889-90.	4,4	34,6	9,2	31,2	87,8	423,7	218,4	98,1	409,1	219,9	1,536,4
GRAND TOTAL	Accounts.	1888-89.	155,8	140,1	297,0	168,0	150,0	839,1	529,6	548,3	634,6	595,1	4,057,6
	Budget.	1889-90.	153,6	257,0	306,5	258,4	165,5	744,8	517,7	446,7	640,5	621,0	4,111,7
	Revised.	1889-90.	158,1	220,4	314,5	244,6	163,4	729,5	542,0	498,6	634,9	608,1	4,114,1
	Accounts.	1889-90.	157,3	216,8	306,0	241,3	159,6	792,4	514,7	469,8	651,8	600,9	4,110,6

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
4,057,6	TOTAL INDIA	4,111,7	4,114,1	4,110,6
	ENGLAND—			
59,1	Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in P. W. Department	62,0	66,0	66,1
28,8	Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	26,6	25,4	25,6
8,3	Sundry Items	7,0	6,5	6,7
2,7	Stores for India	50,0	17,5	14,2
98,9		145,6	115,4	112,6
46,0	EXCHANGE	67,7	51,9	50,5
4,202,5	GRAND TOTAL	4,325,0	4,281,4	4,273,7

RESULTS.

	DEPARTMENTAL. More.	DEPARTMENTAL. Less.	CIVIL. More.	CIVIL. Less.	TOTAL. More.	TOTAL. Less.
Imperial.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	119,6	3,1	...	...	116,5
„ „ Budget Estimate	...	11,4	1,9	...	...	9,5
„ „ Revised Estimate	...	26,7	1	...	...	26,6
Provincial.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	94,3	...	36,4	...	130,7	...
„ „ Budget Estimate	...	24,5	...	8	...	25,3
„ „ Revised Estimate	...	22,4	2,4	...	...	20,0
Incorporated Local.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	84,0	122,8	...	38,8	...
„ „ Budget Estimate	...	58,8	92,5	...	33,7	...
„ „ Revised Estimate	...	27,4	170,5	...	43,1	...
Total India.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	...	...	...	53,0	...
„ „ Budget Estimate	...	...	...	...	...	1,1
„ „ Revised Estimate	...	...	...	...	...	3,5
England.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	...	...	...	13,7	...
„ „ Budget Estimate	...	...	...	...	...	33,0
„ „ Revised Estimate	...	...	..	...	...	2,8
Exchange.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	...	...	...	4,5	...
„ „ Budget Estimate	...	...	...	...	...	17,2
„ „ Revised Estimate	...	...	...	...	...	1,4

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works—*continued.*

Imperial.

224. The expenditure is less than that of the previous year by 116,5, owing mainly to the completion of the new Viceregal Residence at Simla, the Surveyor-General's Office at Calcutta, and the Derajat and Dehra Ghazi Khan, Peshin Roads on the North-West Frontier. In *Lower Burma* the commencement of the new light-house on Oyster Reef and the work of raising and improving the light-house on Savage Island account for the increase of 9,4 over the past year. Under *India* (General and Political) the expenditure by Civil Officers has increased considerably, owing to certain public works at Bushire, on which 6,0 were expended, having been undertaken during the year under review.

225. In comparison with the Budget Estimate, the Actuals shew a net lapse of 9,5, which is the net result principally of short outlay to the extent of 30,2 under *Bengal* owing to slow progress on the new Imperial Secretariat Buildings at Calcutta, and an excess of 23,2 under the *Punjab*, due to additional expenditure having been authorised during the course of the year for the completion and repair of the Derajat and Dehra Ghazi Khan-Peshin Roads, and for additional works in connection with the new Viceregal Residence at Simla. The only other important divergence from the Budget Estimate is that under *Bombay*, where, owing to the postponement of certain additions and alterations to the Assay Office of the Bombay Mint and various other causes, it was not found possible to fully utilise the Budget grant.

226. The lapse of 26,6 on the Revised is attributed generally to the progress of works not being as rapid as was anticipated.

Provincial.

227. The expenditure in 1889-90 was higher than in the previous year in the Central Provinces, Lower Burma, and the Punjab by 65,5, 76,7 and 50,8, respectively, while on the contrary, there was a decline in Bengal of 83,9. The excess in the *Central Provinces* is connected with the erection of the new Residency at Nagpur and numerous road-surveys undertaken during the year. In *Lower Burma* charges for the new public offices at Rangoon and the Central Jail at Insein were incurred, and fixed grants were made to Municipal, Cantonment and other Local Funds in lieu of the share of the excise and land rates hitherto enjoyed by them. The progress of the protective works at Dehra Ghazi Khan and the construction of a bridge over the Chukki torrent on the Kangra Valley Cart Road account for the increase in the *Punjab*. As regards *Bengal*, the total decrease was 83,9; out of which 41,5 was due to the reduction effected in the suspense balances of the province consequent on the transfer of the Akra Brick Factory and the Barrakur Iron Works to private management; a reduced grant for public works was also made by the Local Government. The differences between the two years under the other provinces are comparatively unimportant, considering the magnitude of the transactions, and require no special notice.

228. The Estimates, on the whole, appear to have been well maintained; the excesses where they occur are attributed to new sanctions after the Budget was framed or to unexpected adjustments, and the savings to such causes as reduction of suspense balances, postponement or slow progress of works, &c.

Local.

229. The following are the more important events which produced the variations between the charges of the two years. In the *Central Provinces* certain important roads requiring professional supervision were transferred during 1889-90 from the control of District Councils to the Public Works Department. The *Lower Burma* outlay was unusually high in 1888-89 on the extension, improvement and opening out of new roads, principally in the Henzada district and on markets and general improvements in various large towns. Exceptional charges were incurred in *Bengal* on account of famine relief works in the Mozufferpore, Gya, Chumparun and Durbhanga Districts. The scale of expenditure in the *North-Western Provinces* during 1889-90 was generally low.

230. As compared with the estimates, it appears that in the *Central Provinces* there was an error in the Budget, while certain works provided for were taken up too late in the year. In *Bengal* no provision was made for the famine relief works already mentioned. In *Madras* some unforeseen works were undertaken in the Kristna District, and in *Bombay* stores expected from England were not received and adjusted during the year, and changes in the programme of work were made owing to delay in sanctioning Estimates.

231. In England the number of officers absent on furlough appears to have been large, but there was a smaller number of students at the Cooper's Hill College than had been expected. As regards "Stores," the expenditure for the Quetta Water-works was less than was indicated in the Estimates sent from India, and payment was not made in the year for two light-house lanterns, &c., under supply for Burma.

L.—ARMY SERVICES.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
1,062,4	RECEIPTS . . .	944,6	1,022,1	944,7
20,301,8	EXPENDITURE . .	20,974,7	20,933,6	20,677,8
19,239,4	NET .	20,030,1	19,911,5	19,733,1

232. The Indian and English portions of the above figures may be shewn as follows:—

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	RECEIPTS.			
1,005,1	India	886,0	958,0	879,4
39,1	England	40,0	44,2	45,1
18,2	Exchange	18,6	19,9	20,2
1,062,4	TOTAL .	944,6	1,022,1	944,7
	EXPENDITURE.			
14,812,6	India	15,107,0	14,950,0	14,944,1
3,746,2	England	4,005,3	4,126,6	3,957,7
1,743,0	Exchange	1,862,4	1,857,0	1,776,0
20,301,8	TOTAL .	20,974,7	20,933,6	20,677,8

233. The Army Receipts in India were 125,7 lower in 1889-90, than in the previous year. The reduction occurs chiefly under Commissariat receipts, in the sale-proceeds of provisions and stores (16,0), the issues of malt liquor and rum to British troops (56,3), and the value of stores supplied to other departments (27,8). The Actuals, on the whole, agree with the Budget. The Revised was raised with reference to past experience but proved too high, the falling off being largely in the first two items above mentioned.

234. The Indian Army Expenditure for 1889-90 includes 435,8 incurred as extra charges for Upper Burma, and 429,2 paid for the Chin-Lushai Expedition and other special undertakings, details of which will be found below. Excluding these special items, the Military Expenditure in India for the two years compares as follows:—

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Accounts.
14,812,6	Total Expenditure . .	15,107,0	14,944,1
	DEDUCT—		
631,6	Extra charges for Upper Burma	600,0	435,8
...	Chin-Lushai Expedition . .	...	319,8
49,1	Lushai Expedition . .	10,0	30,9
204,0	Sikkim Expedition . .	100,0	66,4
121,2	Hazara Field Force, Anglo-Siamese and other Missions .	...	12,1
1,005,9		710,0	865,0
13,806,7	Other Expenditure . . .	14,397,0	14,079,1

235. This comparison shews an increase of 272,4 in what may be called the Ordinary Expenditure in 1889-90. This increase comprises 209,7 spent on account of provision for the rapid mobilization of an army corps in case of necessity. A part of the excess is due also to the purchase of additional remounts and young country-bred stock; and extra charges were incurred in the purchase of premises occupied by the Remount Depôt at Garden Reach. Some reductions were effected under Commissariat supplies and services on account of smaller purchases of malt liquor, and sea and inland water charges, but they were counterbalanced

to a great extent by short credits; and under Ordnance stores supplied to other departments, owing partly to reduced demands and partly to a change of classification by which the credits for Europe stores are now treated as receipts instead of being deducted from expenditure.

236. As compared with the Budget, the total savings in India aggregate 162,9, which is the net result of an excess of 155,0 under special charges as detailed above, and a reduction of 317,9 in the Ordinary Expenditure. The excess occurs mainly on account of the Chin-Lushai Expedition which was organized after the Budget was framed, counteracted to some extent by economies in Upper Burma. The most important facts connected with the savings are that the rate of exchange for the conversion of the pay of British troops was $\frac{1}{2}d$ better than that provided in the Budget, and both the British and Native armies were below the expected strength during the year. The Revised in the total was fully maintained, but there are certain variations in the details which are noticed below.

237. In England the most important fluctuations are an increase over the Budget of 148,6 in the Home charges of British Forces serving in India connected with the awards made by the special committee presided over by Lord Northbrook, and a lapse on the grant for stores amounting to 184,2 mainly in the payments for Clothing and Ordnance Stores.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS.

XXXIII.—Army.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
36,3	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	26,5	36,4	34,7
639,8	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	594,1	603,4	531,2
18,1	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	15,2	15,0	11,6
83,8	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	73,9	75,9	73,7
2,8	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	2,6	2,6	2,2
9,0	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	10,6	27,5	27,8
80,9	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	78,9	81,0	88,5
1,2	Education	1,2	1,3	1,1
8,3	Sea Transport Charges	8,3	8,0	7,8
60,8	Miscellaneous Services	18,1	50,3	48,2
941,0	TOTAL EFFECTIVE SERVICES	829,4	901,4	826,8
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
17,8	Military Pensions to Europeans	11,5	11,5	2,5
...	Military Pensions to Natives	1	1	...
46,3	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	45,0	45,0	50,1
64,1	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES	56,6	56,6	52,6
1,005,1	TOTAL INDIA	886,0	958,0	879,4
	ENGLAND—			
32,9	Effective Services	33,5	35,7	36,5
6,2	Non-Effective Services	6,5	8,5	8,6
18,2	Exchange	18,6	19,9	20,2
1,062,4	GRAND TOTAL	944,6	1,022,1	944,7

238. The receipts under the head *Regimental Pay*, &c., comprise discharge purchase-money, unclaimed balances of deserters, recoveries on account of hutting-money advances, and other miscellaneous items which are liable to considerable fluctuations. The increase over the Budget is due chiefly to large recoveries in Bengal of disallowances of the previous year. The *Commissariat* receipts were swelled in 1887-88 and 1888-89 by recoveries on account of issues of supplies, &c., on payment to the troops in Burma, but these have diminished now owing to the reduction of the garrison in that province. In 1889-90 the consumption of malt liquor by the British Troops and the sales of provisions and stores, as well as the issue of stores to other departments, were particularly low. In the Revised the receipts of the last three months were over-estimated. *Remount and Veterinary Receipts* consist chiefly of sale-proceeds of chargers and cast-horses which were low in the year; the receipts on account of the Government landing depôt for horses at Garden Reach were also smaller. The *Clothing Receipts* compare well with the Estimates, but in 1888-89 the demands were large in Bengal, and the value of the supplies to the Hyderabad Contingent for two years was adjusted in Madras. There has been a change of classification in respect of *Medical Supplies* and *Ordnance Stores*, whereby the value of Europe stores supplied to other departments is now credited as a receipt instead of being deducted from the charge side. *Sea Transport Receipts* are chiefly on account of table money, &c., in the Indian Troop transport and are irregular. The improvement under *Miscellaneous Services* is connected with the adjustment of unexpended balances of advances in the hands of officers commanding outposts in Burma in 1888-89, which were refunded into Civil Treasuries in the following year. There were also some unexpected recoveries on account of the new expeditions undertaken during the year. The head *Military Pensions to Europeans* hitherto shewed recoveries on account of leave and pension allowances of Military Officers of the Hyderabad Contingent, but a change has now been made in regard to the adjustment of these recoveries. Recoveries on account of *Widows' Pensions, &c.*, were enlarged by new admissions to the Military Service Family Pension Fund, by more marriages, and births of children.

239. In England there was an increase over the Budget of 3,0 in the receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service; and the Subscriptions towards the Indian Military Service Pensions were 2,1 in excess of the Budget in which sufficient allowance was not made for the growth of the receipts.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE.

46.—Army.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
488,1	Army and Garrison Staff	477,3	473,6	481,3
193,1	Administrative Staff	198,5	195,4	193,9
7,227,7	Regimental Pay, &c.	7,491,6	7,172,0	7,227,6
3,289,7	Commissariat	3,335,7	2,994,0	3,109,7
224,1	Remounts and Veterinary	229,6	245,6	252,8
196,8	Clothing	204,7	211,6	193,6
226,2	Barrack Establishment, &c.	213,9	214,2	214,9
41,0	Administration of Martial Law	41,0	40,1	38,9
612,2	Medical	651,7	632,7	618,3
576,5	Ordnance	656,3	643,1	631,7
29,2	Ecclesiastical	29,7	31,3	30,6
44,1	Education	44,8	45,0	43,4
67,1	Sea Transport Charges	55,5	57,4	54,8
554,0	Miscellaneous Services	273,6	653,3	603,6
...	Mobilization	203,5	300,0	209,7
115,1	Volunteer Corps	124,5	132,8	131,2
		14,231,9	14,042,1	14,036,0
13,884,9				
48,0	Unadjusted Expenditure	...	...	1,0
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
8,2	Rewards for Military Services	11,0	9,4	8,5
119,2	Military Pensions to Europeans	119,9	141,6	147,9
673,8	Ditto to Natives	666,2	674,9	667,9
23,1	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	22,7	23,9	25,6
55,4	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	55,3	58,1	57,2
14,812,6	TOTAL INDIA	15,107,0	14,950,0	14,944,1
	ENGLAND—			
	EFFECTIVE—			
781,6	Home Charges of British Forces serving in India	800,0	951,6	948,6
203,7	Furlough Allowances of the Officers of the Indian Service	205,0	205,0	205,2
210,2	Indian Troop Service	219,7	219,2	219,0
10,9	Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troopship	4,7	4,7	3,5
26,9	Miscellaneous	26,0	17,6	19,5
523,7	Stores for India	692,4	673,7	508,2
1,757,0		1,947,8	2,071,8	1,904,0
	NON-EFFECTIVE—			
243,4	Retired Pay, &c., of British Forces on account of Service in India	288,5	296,3	296,9
1,636,9	Pay and Pensions of Non-Effective and Retired Officers on account of Service in India	1,660,0	1,653,0	1,652,0
98,0	Miscellaneous Pensions	97,0	93,5	92,8
10,9	Indian Service Family Pensions	12,0	12,0	12,0
3,746,2	TOTAL ENGLAND	4,005,3	4,126,6	3,957,7
1,743,0	EXCHANGE	1,862,4	1,857,0	1,776,0
20,301,8	GRAND TOTAL	20,974,7	20,933,6	20,677,8

240. The excess under *Army and Garrison Staff*, as compared with the Budget, is attributed mainly to extended tours of the Commanders-in-Chief in India and Bombay, but the estimates for this head and for *Administrative Staff* have been well maintained, considering the magnitude of the transactions included under them. The chief

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

46.—Army—*continued.*

variation under the latter head was a saving of 9,4 owing to the abolition of circle Pay Offices and the payment of native pensioners in certain districts by the Civil Department.

241. As regards *Regimental Pay, &c.*, the expenses of the European and Native Armies are separately shewn as follows:—

	Actuals. 1888-89.	Budget. 1889-90.	Revised. 1889-90.	Actuals. 1889-90.
European Army	3,525,4	3,686,7	3,518,3	3,564,6
Native Army	3,702,3	3,804,9	3,653,7	3,663,0
TOTAL	7,227,7	7,491,6	7,172,0	7,227,6

For the European Army, the Budget provided for the issue of pay to the troops at an exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee throughout the year, while in 1888-89 the rates allowed for the two halves of the year were 1*s.* 5½*d.* and 1*s.* 4½*d.* respectively. After the Budget was framed, however, it was decided to make the payments at 1*s.* 4½*d.* the rupee, which explains a part of the savings. The troops (artillery, cavalry, and infantry) were also below the expected strength, and fewer unemployed officers of the staff corps and general lists, and officers in receipt of Colonel's allowances were present in the country. The reduction made in the Revised was too large under "Infantry" where the charges were higher by 40,1. As regards the Native Army, the most important cause of difference between the Actuals of the two years a change in the date of payment of half-mounting allowance to native non-commissioned officers and men, according to which the payments are now made quarterly instead of annually on the 1st January, and which reduced the actual expenditure in 1889-90 below that in the previous year by 34,0. The Budget provided for the established strength of the army, with some allowance for probable deficiencies and also for an increase in the reserve forces, but the estimate appears to have been too high. The important savings occur in the charges for Infantry (65,8), owing to short strength chiefly of the Madras and Bombay Armies, in kit-money (6,2) paid to a smaller number of recruits; in half-mounting allowances (26,8) on account of change of instalments above mentioned, in hutting-money (9,8), and in the expenditure for additions to the reserve forces (18,1), which fell below the provision made for them. The Revised was exceeded by 9,7 in the charges for the Cavalry and Reserve Forces.

242. The details of the *Commissariat Charges* are as follows:—

	Actuals. 1888-89.	Budget. 1889-90.	Revised. 1889-90.	Actuals. 1889-90.
Establishment	488,4	516,8	470,7	480,4
Supplies	1,664,3	1,633,5	1,470,2	1,528,3
Services	800,9	806,8	732,6	783,3
Transport Branch	336,1	378,6	320,5	317,7
	3,289,7	3,335,7	2,994,0	3,109,7

There are savings under each sub-head as indicated below:—

	Actuals, compared with Budget.	Actuals, compared with previous year.
Establishment	36,4	8,0
Supplies	105,2	136,0
Services	23,5	17,6
Transport Branch	60,9	18,4
	226,0	180,0

The saving under "Establishments" is the result of absences on furlough, temporary vacancies in executive establishments, and reduced ambulance, kheddah and other subordinate establishments, which are dependent on the number of cattle maintained; as also diminished expenditure for the charge of regimental transport, and reductions in Burma. The major portion of the saving on the Estimate for "supplies" is connected with the reduced consumption of malt liquor. The short strength of troops and favorable prices for food supplies, combined with the withdrawal of two native Infantry regiments from Burma, diminished the charges for provisions for Europeans and Natives. There was also a slight decrease under compensation to natives for dearness of forage, consequent on low prices and reduced claims; purchases of rum were not made to the estimated extent; and savings occurred under Reserve Stock owing to the cost of certain tinned provisions to be obtained from the Colonies not having come forward. The estimate of contingent expenses which fluctuates considerably was also fixed too high. The saving under "Services" is comparatively small, but the details exhibit considerable fluctuations under certain heads. The estimate for Sea and Inland water charges, which was based on previous years' Actuals, was too high. Savings also accrued under hire of transport for the movement of troops and stores by land, and under kheddah charges consequent on the reduced number of elephants maintained. These large savings were counterbalanced by increased railway charges for the conveyance of military stores, &c., especially in Burma, where a new railway took the place of water-carriage, and by excess expenditure in connection with grass cultivation and for the feed of horses and other animals. In the "Transport Branch" a small number of animals was purchased and kept up, and the provision for the purchase of mules in lieu of hired camels in Sind lapsed, as it was considered unnecessary. The expenditure

Section L.—ARMY SERVICE—EXPENDITURE—*continue.*

46.—Army—*continued.*

for the purchase and repair of gear for animals was also low; and the charges for the construction of Ambulance tongas were taken against Grant 10—"Ordnance" instead of against this head.

243. Under *Remount and Veterinary Establishments* the most important increase, aggregating 23,2, is connected with the purchase of additional remounts and young country-bred stock, for which an additional grant was sanctioned. The *Clothing* charges compare well with the Actuals of the past year. The Budget provided for increased purchase of local supplies in Bengal and Bombay to the relief of the Home Estimates, but was not fully realized, partly on account of the failure of certain contractors to fulfil the contracts for the supply of cloth, and partly owing to smaller Establishment charges, due to the abolition of the Bombay Clothing Agency. The Revised provided for increased compensation in lieu of clothing with reference to the strength of the troops and the rate of exchange for the payment of the British Army, but the provision proved too high. The cost of *Barrack Establishments, &c.*, was low in 1889-90, owing mainly to the transfer to the Military Works Department of the charges connected with the supply and repair of barrack furniture in Burma and of the barrack establishments in that province. The saving under *Medical Establishments* is caused chiefly by the actual number of officers of the medical staff having been below the sanctioned complement, by the presence of fewer unemployed officers of the Indian Medical Service, by officiating arrangements owing to absences on furlough, and by reduced travelling expenses. The grant for Lady nurses was also not fully expended, and the grants-in-aid to Lock Hospitals were less than was expected in the Estimates. Under "Supplies" the Budget was exceeded; the increase is accounted for by augmented expenditure in Bengal and Bombay for medical comforts, diets, and hospital equipment necessitated by a larger number of sick; there was, on the other hand, some saving owing to the closing of various Station Hospitals in Burma.

244. The expenditure of the *Ordnance Department* is divided as follows:—

	1888-89. Actuals.	1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Actuals.
Establishments	335,7	359,7	343,4
Stores	324,7	356,5	319.3
TOTAL	660,4	716,2	662,7
Deduct—Supplies to other departments	83,9	59,9	31,0
Net charge as above	576,5	656,3	631,7

This division shews that the Budget for Establishments and Stores was very high. It had made increased provision for temporary labour in ordnance factories, for purchase of local stores, including army signalling stores for the instruction of the Native Army, freight of stores from England and repairs of camp equipage and line gear, but the result shews that the employment of extra workmen was restricted in some factories in Bengal and Bombay owing to smaller out-turn, and that the grant for special purchases in connection with the manufacture of solid-drawn cartridge cases was not spent. Moreover, some savings accrued from absences of officers in England, and the location throughout the year of the bulk of the office of the Director-General of Ordnance at Simla. More favorable contract rates for stores required by various arsenals and factories were also obtained, and the freight and other charges were low. The falling off in supplies to other Departments is partly due to the change in the method of adjusting the value of Europe stores already mentioned (see para. 235.) *Sea Transport Charges* is a fluctuating item, and the falling off in 1889-90 is attributed chiefly to savings in the expenditure connected with Her Majesty's Indian troopships.

245. The head *Miscellaneous Services* may be analysed as follows:—

	1888-89. Accounts.	1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Accounts.
Total Expenditure	554,0	273,6	603,6
Deduct—Special charges as given in para. 234	374,3	110,0	429,2
TOTAL	179,7	163,6	174,4

Considering the fluctuating nature of the items, the Estimates, as far as the ordinary charges are concerned, have been sufficiently justified by the Actuals, which include extra charges for the purchase of the premises occupied by the Remount Depôt at Garden Reach, for which an extra grant was sanctioned.

The grant for "*Mobilization*" was opened in 1889-90 to shew separately the expenditure connected with the *Mobilization* of the 1st Army Corps. The sum of 203,5 had been provided in the Budget; but in the course of the year an additional grant of 140,0 was sanctioned for this purpose. Before the close of the year, however, it was seen that the whole amount would not be spent during 1889-90, and the Revised was accordingly taken at 300,0 only. The Actuals shew considerable decrease, partly because the sanctioned grants for certain Commissariat supplies were not fully spent, and partly because some articles for which provision was made in India were either supplied from stock or obtained from England. The increased expenditure for *Volunteer Corps* results from arrear payments in 1889-90 and from fluctuations in the rank of officers; the Capitation grant were also under-estimated, but on the other hand, the special grant for a Railway Service Corps was not utilized

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

46.—Army—*concluded.*

246. As regards the head *Unadjusted Expenditure* a sum of 49,0 out of the actual issues from the treasury to the Military Department in 1889-90 was not brought to account in the Military Books, under the appropriate service heads, but as similar outstandings at the end of 1888-89 aggregating 48,0 have been adjusted by the Military Department in the following year, the balance of 1,0 represents the difference charged here to exhibit the full outlay affecting the surplus of the year.

247. Under the group "Non-Effective Charges" in India, the *Rewards for Military Services* were less than expected, owing chiefly to the smaller number of officers on the effective list in receipt of the allowance accompanying the "Order of British India." Large payments on account of the capitalized value of officers' pensions enhanced the charges for *Pensions to Europeans.*

248. In England the increase of the *Home Charges* was in the payments to the War Office of amounts awarded by Lord Northbrook's Committee. The Budget provided 50,0 for these payments, but the Actuals aggregate 197,9. The head *Miscellaneous* included 8,2 for the purchase of stallions, but in the accounts the expenditure so incurred has been shewn as a civil charge (paragraph 114). This saving has, however, been counterbalanced to some extent by an exceptional payment of 2,5. The saving under *Stores for India* is connected chiefly with delay in the supply of magazine rifles and 12-pounder breech-loading guns, for which a provision of 206,0 was made in the Budget.

249. Under "Non-Effective" Charges, the head *Retired Pay, &c.*, shews an increase over the Budget of 8,4, which represents a payment to the War Office to close the accounts with it to 31st March 1889. The growth of the pension charges has not been as great as in previous years, and the *Miscellaneous Pensions* are gradually diminishing.

250. It will be seen from paragraph 244, that the head *Miscellaneous Services* in India includes a special expenditure of 429,2 in 1889-90. This expenditure comprises the following:—Chin-Lushai Expedition 319,8, Sikkim Expedition 66,4, Lushai Expedition 30,9, Anglo-Siamese and Zhob-Valley Missions 8,2, and Hazara Field Force 3,9. Apart from these special items, the extra charges for Upper Burma amounted to 435,8 which are distributed as follows among the several grant heads:—

Grants.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Army and Garrison Staff	...	19,3	...	19,3
Administrative Staff	...	5,1	...	5,1
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	8,8	4,7	5	14,0
Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	12,5	326,9	8	340,2
Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	...	1	...	1
Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	1	3	...	4
Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	...	6,6	...	6,6
Administration of Martial Law	...	2	...	2
Medical Establishments, Services and Supplies	1	23,9	...	240
Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	...	—2,7	...	—2,7
Ecclesiastical	...	1,3	...	1,3
Sea Transport Charges	...	4,6	1	4,7
Miscellaneous Services	1	21,3	...	21,4
Volunteer Corps	...	1	...	1
Rewards for Military Services	...	...	1	1
Military Pensions	...	...	1,0	1,0
Total	21,6	411,7	2,5	435,8

Section LL.—SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS—EXPENDITURE.

47.—Special Defence Works.

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
789,6	Expenditure	1,102,9	758,4	689,5

251. The decrease of 100,1 in the total expenditure, compared with that of the previous year, is mainly due to several works having approached completion, in particular the Baleli-Regi-Ghazaband defensive works; to smaller payments in England on account of armaments for defensive purposes, and the consequent falling off in the charges for loss by Exchange. The Actuals have fallen short of the Budget Estimate by 413,4, owing chiefly to smaller payments by the Secretary of State on account of armaments and stores than had been anticipated, and to the postponement of certain works pending consideration of Estimates submitted. The lapse of 68,9 on the Revised Estimate occurs chiefly in England.

1888-89. Accounts.	India, General and Political—	1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	1889-90. Accounts.
282,8	Bengal Presidency	349,5	238,3	233,9
133,6	Bombay Presidency	159,9	131,3	131,6
31,4	Lower Burma	35,6	36,4	34,9
447,8	Total India	545,0	406,0	400,4
233,3	England	380,8	243,0	199,5
108,5	Exchange	177,1	109,4	89,6
789,6	GRAND TOTAL	1,102,9	758,4	689,5

RESULTS.

India.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year		47,4
„ „ Budget Estimate		144,6
„ „ Revised Estimate		5,6

England.

Actuals with Actuals of previous year		33,8
„ „ Budget Estimate		181,3
„ „ Revised Estimate		43,5

Exchange.

Actuals with Actuals of previous year		18,9
„ „ Budget Estimate		87,5
„ „ Revised Estimate		19,8

252. The Indian expenditure is less than that of the previous year by 47,4, owing mainly to the approach towards completion of the Baleli-Regi Ghazaband defensive works and the defensible serai at Lundi Kotal. The outlay on frontier communications, the new defensible post at Mooltan, and the Miri defences, was also smaller in 1889-90.

253. The lapse of 144,6 on the Budget Estimate of Indian expenditure is explained by the fact that in the Bengal Presidency certain projects for coast and frontier defences were held in abeyance, and others were allowed to stand over till late in the year, pending final orders of the Government of India. Further, the defences of the railway bridge over the Lora at Said Hamid were postponed owing to the severity of the winter, and the percentage debits on account of Special Defence Works undertaken by the Military Works Department staff fell considerably short of the estimated amounts. In Bombay no provision was made for the recovery (8,6) from the English Government on account of a moiety of the Indian expenditure on the Aden defence works, which recovery was deducted from expenditure in the accounts. The grant for the Aden defences was also reduced during the course of the year in consequence of the non-receipt of 10-inch breech-loading racers, and the construction of the Ordnance Depôt at Aden was postponed to the following year.

254. In England the progress made in supplying stores was slower, and the payments made to the War Office for heavy guns were less than was anticipated, but there was an unexpected payment of 9,4 on account of the cost of navigating torpedo boats to India.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

Provincial and Local Revenue as by Budget.	Provincial Balances. April 1st, 1889.	Provincial Balances. March 31st, 1890.		1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
13·6	12,0	12,6	India	—9	—7	+6
796,8	310,6	207,4	Central Provinces	—141,2	—31,9	—13,2
1,546,6	208,5	278.1	Burma	—42,6	+44.9	+69,6
564.9	104,9	124,7	Assam	—24,5	+10,9	+19,8
5,380,9	495,6	590,6	Bengal	—39,1	+92,7	+95,0
3,838,6	444,0	561.0	North-Western Provinces	+21,2	+83.4	+117,0
1,973,9	406.8	449.2	Punjab	—64,3	+39,8	+42,4
3,556,1	1,248,2	1,403,8	Madras	—139,5	+82.6	+155,6
4,109,9	843,9	906,1	Bombay	—209,9	+30,8	+62,2
21,781,3	4,074,5	4,623,5	Total	—640,8	+352,5	+549,0

255. The above figures represent the surplus or deficit of each Provincial Government in respect of the revenues and charges assigned to it, including Incorporated Local Funds. The differences between the Estimates and Accounts under the various revenue and expenditure heads have been explained in detail in the foregoing pages, and the share of these pertaining to the Provincial and Local sections of the accounts for the several groups is given below separately for each province. These details shew that the Provincial and Local shares of the Revenues were, on the whole, better than the Budget by 1,105,6 and 186,8, respectively, and the expenditure more by 29,2 and 73,4. Consequently the Provincial and Local Balances were better than expected by (1,105,6—29,2) 1,076,4, and (186,8—73,4) 113,4 respectively. According to the Budget, however, deficits were expected in both the Provincial and Local Accounts to the extent of 584,0 and 56,8 respectively, so that the actual increase in the balances in the course of the year amounted to (1,076,4—584,0) 492,4 for Provincial and (113,4—56,8) 56,6 for Local Funds, or in the aggregate to (492,4+56,6) 549,0 as shewn above. The large improvement in the Provincial share of the Revenues is distributed over all the provinces, Madras shewing the highest increase of 295,2. Next in order come Bengal, Bombay, and Burma, where the advances were 252, 1,247,1, and 110,0 respectively. As regards Provincial expenditure, the only important variation occurred in Bengal where it exceeded the Budget by 103,0. In the Local Section the increase in revenue was largest in Madras (110,8) and Bengal (66,4), and the rise in expenditure highest also in those provinces, *viz.*, 81,4 in Bengal and 81,1 in Madras. The other differences are not large and do not require special notice.

256. The large increase of 1,105,6 in the Provincial share of the Revenues, as compared with the Budget, is due to some extent to the postponement of the contributions aggregating 490,0 in aid of Imperial finances, for which credit was taken in the Budget by deduction from the Provincial share of Land Revenue. The following figures compare the actual transfers through the Land Revenue head with the Budget. The amounts of contributions postponed are shewn in the last column:—

	1889-90. Budget.	1889-90. Accounts.	Provincial Revenues. Better (+) Worse (—).	Contributions postponed.
Central Provinces	—304,3	—273,0	+31,3	30,0
Burma	+215,6	+205,9	—9,7	...
Assam	—129,5	—123,5	+6,0	10,0
Bengal	—104,8	+16,1	+120,9	100,0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—224,3	—227,9	—3,6	...
Punjab	+16,9	+29,2	+12,3	...
Madras	+229,3	+399,3	+170,0	175,0
Bombay	+723,1	+887,1	+164,0	175,0

Central Provinces.

Revenue 1888-89. Accounts.	Revenue Budget.	Revenue 1889-90. Revised.	Revenue Accounts.		Expenditure 1888-89. Accounts.	Expenditure Budget.	Expenditure 1889-90. Revised.	Expenditure Accounts.
				Provincial—				
641,4	624,9	675.9	683,6	Revenue	161,7	178,7	168,4	165,1
1,5	1,4	1,5	1,6	Interest	9	1,9	1,7	1,4
5	8	8	8	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	5,8	5,8	5,8	5,8
62,9	67,4	66,0	67,9	Civil Departments	367,8	387,0	374,9	376,7
5,7	4,8	6,2	9,1	Miscellaneous	37,6	37,5	43,4	44,5
...	...	...	...	Railways	...	...	...	...
8,1	6,7	6,9	6,9	Buildings and Roads	116,0	188,9	186,2	181,5
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	7,7	5,5	8,2	7,2
720,1	706,0	757,3	769,9	Total	697,5	805,3	788,6	782,2

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Central Provinces—*continued.*

Revenue 1888-89. Accounts.	Revenue Budget.	Revenue 1889-90. Revised.	Revenue Accounts.		Expenditure 1888-89. Accounts.	Expenditure Budget.	Expenditure 1889-90. Revised.	Expenditure Accounts.
				Local—				
63,6	63,6	64,1	64,5	Revenue	28,9	34,8	34,8	34,8
17,6	16,1	17,2	17,6	Civil Departments	32,0	35,2	33,0	31,2
5,0	4.8	4,8	4,4	Miscellaneous	9	1,4	1,3	1,0
7,0	6,3	7,2	6,9	Buildings and Roads	23,0	66,8	33,0	34,5
7,7	5,5	8,2	7,2	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
100,9	96,3	101,5	100,6	Total	84,8	138,2	102,1	101,5
821,0	802,3	858,8	870,5	Total both	782,3	943,5	890,7	883,7
				Surplus + Deficit—	+38,7	—141,2	—31,9	—13,2

Burma.

Revenue 1888-89. Accounts.	Revenue Budget.	Revenue 1889-90. Revised.	Revenue Accounts.		Expenditure 1888-89. Accounts.	Expenditure Budget.	Expenditure 1889-90. Revised.	Expenditure Accounts.
				Provincial—				
951,4	983,0	1,058,3	1,073,7	Revenue	194,6	203,0	211,1	204,7
2,7	2,1	2,2	2,4	Interest	2,0	2,2	2,0	1,8
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,9	4,9	4,7	4,8
91,4	86,1	98,4	97,5	Civil Departments	629,8	648,5	627,4	624,9
4,9	4,0	7,0	6,4	Miscellaneous	56,6	59,7	65,3	69,4
314,2	345.0	350,0	348,3	Railways	300,9	293,2	315,5	318,6
3,3	2,9	4,0	4,5	Irrigation	54,8	36,7	50,8	51,6
6,3	5,9	6,1	6,2	Buildings and Roads	121,9	214,0	199,1	198,6
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—2,8	...	6	6
1,374,2	1,429,0	1,526 0	1,539,0	Total	1,362,7	1,462,2	1,476,5	1,475,0
				Local—				
81,6	80,1	85,9	86,3	Revenue	3,4	4,8	5,1	4,7
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	7.5	7,5	8,1	7,9
6,7	6,9	7,5	7,4	Civil Departments	57,3	65,8	64,9	59,9
19,8	19,7	21,2	21,7	Miscellaneous	4,8	6,0	6,0	6,3
4	1,6	1,9	3,0	Irrigation	8	2,3	2,4	4,1
10,0	9,3	8,5	9,9	Buildings and Roads	45,1	40,6	43,7	40,4
—2,8	...	6	6	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
115,7	117,6	125,6	128,9	Total	118,9	127,0	130,2	123,3
1,489,9	1,546,6	1,651,6	1,667,9	Total both	1,481,6	1,589,2	1,606,7	1,598,3
				Surplus + Deficit—	+8,3	—42,6	+44,9	+69,6

Assam.

Revenue 1888-89. Accounts.	Revenue Budget.	Revenue 1889-90. Revised.	Revenue Accounts.		Expenditure 1888-89. Accounts.	Expenditure Budget.	Expenditure 1889-90. Revised.	Expenditure Accounts.
				Provincial—				
462,4	449,6	467,6	472,6	Revenue	109,8	116,7	110,4	110,6
1	2	1	1	Interest	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1	1	1	1
24,7	26,4	25,0	24,6	Civil Departments	227,3	239,0	231,0	229,5
7,1	5,8	5,9	4,2	Miscellaneous	15,5	17,3	16,3	16,0
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	5,1	4	2,1	1,9
6,6	7,2	7,2	7,3	Railways	18,3	18,0	19,1	19,4
1,6	1,2	1,6	1,6	Buildings and Roads	61,2	73,6	70,3	70,3
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	38,7	48,1	46,2	42,4
502,5	490,4	507,4	510,4	Total	476,1	513,2	495,6	490,3

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Assam—*continued.*

Revenue 1888-89. Accounts.	Revenue 1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		Expenditure 1888-89. Accounts.	Expenditure 1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
				LOCAL—				
54,9	52,8	52,8	53,2	Revenue	4	6	4	4
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,4	3,6	3,7	3,7
10,3	9,2	10,0	10,1	Civil Departments	23,7	26,7	25,2	25,1
7	5	7	5	Miscellaneous	2,1	2,7	2,5	2,5
12,3	12,0	12,7	13,0	Buildings and Roads	87,4	90,7	91,5	87,8
38,7	48,1	46,2	42,4	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
116,9	122,6	122,4	119,2	TOTAL	117,0	124,3	123,3	119,5
619,4	613,0	629,8	629,6	TOTAL BOTH	593,1	637,5	618,9	609,8
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+26,3	—24,5	+10,9	+19,8

Bengal.

Revenue 1888-89. Accounts.	Revenue 1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		Expenditure 1888-89. Accounts.	Expenditure 1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,932,0	2,925,3	3,082,9	3,102,8	Revenue	569,6	590,0	591,0	589,6
9,7	16,2	11,5	10,4	Interest	4,6	8,5	7,5	6,8
1	1	1	1	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1	1	1	1
372,8	368,3	368,3	381,7	Civil Departments	2,165,4	2,180,3	2,229,4	2,252,9
105,9	97,2	103,4	99,9	Miscellaneous	263,2	261,7	266,7	267,0
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	5,4	20,0	37,5	13,4
				Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	—1,1	—2	—2	...
1,173,4	1,187,6	1,260,1	1,250,4	Railways	935,3	961,0	960,6	960,1
236,4	236,1	234,7	241,2	Irrigation	523,6	544,8	550,0	514,1
47,5	60,6	54,2	57,0	Buildings and Roads	402,4	314,4	303,8	318,6
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	75,0	57,3	80,0	118,3
4,877,8	4,891,4	5,115,2	5,143,5	TOTAL	4,943,5	4,937,9	5,026,4	5,040,9
				LOCAL—				
379,8	370,0	370,0	388,8	Revenue	13,6	3,5	4,0	1,9
5,7	5,0	5,0	5,6	Interest	...	...	...	...
1,4	1,7	1,5	1,7	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	36,4	36,5	37,0	36,5
49,8	43,7	47,5	46,0	Civil Departments	135,7	140,6	135,2	137,0
22,0	24,0	24,0	23,4	Miscellaneous	8,6	8,8	8,4	10,8
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	2,1	...	12,5	10,8
43,6	45,1	43,0	29,4	Buildings and Roads	372,6	350,0	370,0	423,8
75,0	57,3	80,0	118,3	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
577,3	546,8	571,0	613,2	TOTAL	569,0	539,4	567,1	620,8
5,455,1	5,438,2	5,686,2	5,756,7	TOTAL BOTH	5,512,5	5,477,3	5,593,5	5,661,7
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	—57,4	—39,1	+92,7	+95,0

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Revenue 1888-89. Accounts.	Revenue 1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		Expenditure 1888-89. Accounts.	Expenditure 1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,505,9	2,280,7	2,329,2	2,340,1	Revenue	859,6	542,8	547,2	545,3
9,8	11,7	11,7	11,1	Interest	7.3	9,5	8,8	8,8
138,0	137,5	143,3	148,4	Civil Departments	1,158,0	1,176,4	1,182,6	1,185,0
35,4	27,6	36,8	37,9	Miscellaneous	215,2	216,7	222,7	220,9
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	18,4	10,0	4,0	3,0
34,8	37,0	42,4	42,9	Railways	28,7	30,5	32,3	32,5
470,3	476,7	486,2	468,4	Irrigation	510,7	526,1	525,0	527,6
86,1	88,1	84,5	81,8	Buildings and Roads	277,8	277,4	299,1	282,0
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	158,7	248,7	229,6	222,8
3,280,3	3,059,3	3,134,1	3,130,6	TOTAL	3,234,4	3,038,1	3,051,3	3,027,9
				LOCAL—				
497,2	728,5	740,6	743,5	Revenue	2,3	336,2	330,4	321,1
2,0	2,3	2,1	2,2	Interest	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	18,0	18,5	18,3	18,3
26,2	27,3	28,1	28,6	Civil Departments	441,5	445,8	441,8	443,2
14,5	14,6	14,4	14,1	Miscellaneous	2,6	3,2	2,8	2,6
7,1	6,6	6,8	6,7	Buildings and Roads	240,1	224,3	227,7	218,4
158,7	248,7	229,6	222,8	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
705,7	1,028,0	1,021,6	1,017,9	TOTAL	704,5	1,028,0	1,021,0	1,003,6
3,986,0	4,087,3	4,155,7	4,148,5	TOTAL BOTH	3,938,9	4,066,1	4,072,3	4,031,5
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+47,1	+21,2	+83,4	+117,0

Punjab.

Revenue 1888-89. Accounts.	Revenue 1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		Expenditure 1888-89. Accounts.	Expenditure 1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,364,1	1,372,1	1,420,4	1,403,0	Revenue	283,3	295,0	278,1	279,0
20,9	19,8	19,3	20,1	Interest	17,0	18,7	16,9	16,9
1	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	9,1	9,2	9,2	9,2
137,4	132,1	138,7	140,5	Civil Departments	916,9	939,9	913,7	912,4
22,3	23,3	23,3	27,4	Miscellaneous	11,67	123,9	123,6	123,6
8,7	10,2	10,1	10,1	Railways	22,4	21,6	21,6	21,5
4,4	4,5	4,8	4,8	Irrigation	4,4	3,1	2,8	2,9
43,6	39,3	41,1	41,4	Buildings and Roads	238,7	281,7	302,1	289,5
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—39,2	—39,5	—37,5	—37,0
1,601,5	1,601,3	1,657,7	1,647,3	TOTAL	1,569,3	1,655,6	1,630,5	1,618,0
				LOCAL—				
332,8	328,3	340,4	339,4	Revenue	114,4	111,8	119,1	121,4
1	1	1	1	Interest	...	...	...	...
3,9	4,3	3,9	3,9	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,9	4,9	5,0	4,9
17,6	17,7	17,4	20,9	Civil Departments	106,0	114,1	107,3	107,1
4,4	5,5	5,2	3,9	Miscellaneous	5,3	6,2	4,9	7,1
2	3	8	9	Irrigation	...	1	1	1
15,7	16,4	21,5	19,7	Buildings and Roads	106,9	106,0	102,8	98,1
—39,2	—39,5	—37,5	—37,0	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
335,5	333,1	351,8	351.8	TOTAL	337,5	343,1	339,2	338,7
1,937,0	1,934,4	2,009,5	1,999,1	TOTAL BOTH	1,906,8	1,998,7	1,969,7	1,956,7
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+30,2	—64,3	+39,8	+42,4

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*concluded.*

Madras.

Revenue. 1888-89. Accounts.	Revenue. 1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		Expenditure. 1888-89. Accounts.	1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,605,2	2,421,2	2,665,7	2,718,6	Revenue	634.9	669.6	672,2	666,7
3,5	2,3	2,8	3,3	Interest	2.8	3,4	3,0	3,1
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	10,6	10,7	10,6	10,5
143,9	146,1	144,4	147,4	Civil Departments	1,237,2	1,265,8	1,260,5	1,257,4
29,5	26,9	26,5	25,5	Miscellaneous	214,3	223,9	214,3	212,5
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	3	5	50,0	44,1
...	...	...	...	Railways	...	...	8,9	10,0
11,1	11,6	11,5	12,4	Irrigation	329,4	330,0	333,1	324,3
12,0	15,0	9,5	11,1	Buildings and Roads	225,2	242,7	242,1	239 9
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	6,6	—2,7	—2,4	5,2
2,805.2	2,623,1	2,860,4	2,918,3	TOTAL	2,691,3	2,743,9	2,792,3	2,773,7
				LOCAL—				
794,0	776,8	828,7	852,6	Revenue	324,5	329,5	362,2	367,6
9,5	9,4	9,7	9,0	Interest	8	9	8	9
16,5	16,4	16,7	18,5	Civil Departments	152,9	160.9	156,0	173,3
52,1	46,0	54,3	57,4	Miscellaneous	62,6	62,0	75,7	78,8
...	...	...	...	Irrigation	1	...	1,6	4
86,5	84,4	93,3	98,4	Buildings and Roads	107,5	305,7	389,5	409,1
6,6	—2,7	—2,4	5,2	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
965,2	930,3	1,000.3	1,041,1	TOTAL	948,4	949,0	985,8	1,030,1
3,770,4	3,553,4	3,860,7	3,959,4	TOTAL BOTH	3,639,7	3,692,9	3,778,1	3,803,8
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT —	+130,7	—139,5	+82,6	+155,6

Bombay.

Revenue. 1888-89. Accounts.	Revenue. 1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		Expenditure. 1888-89. Accounts.	1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,607,0	3,424,5	3,621,6	3,651,6	Revenue	1,693,6	1,755,1	1,744,3	1,740,4
21,1	21,3	20,5	20,7	Interest	12,8	13,5	13,3	13,5
5	6	6	5	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	11,1	11,1	11,1	11,1
133,6	128,9	144,5	143,5	Civil Departments	1,465,7	1,485,3	1,475,3	1,466,9
34,1	32,2	30,1	32,5	Miscellaneous	243,4	218,8	219,4	222,8
...	...	...	1,1	Irrigation	...	...	...	25,6
...	...	...	...	Railways	—.6	..	...	...
78,1	75,0	78,0	79,7	Buildings and Roads	371,8	378,2	362,9	365,2
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	58,3	48,8	43,3	42,7
3,874,4	3,682,5	3,895,3	3,929,6	TOTAL	3,856,1	3,910,8	3,869,6	3,888,2
				LOCAL—				
298,5	305,3	300,4	306,4	Revenue	27,5	29,0	29,0	28,1
9	9	9	8	Interest	1,5	1,2	1,5	1,5
67,6	69,4	60,5	59,1	Civil Departments	192,2	196,9	186,4	187,3
12,6	9,0	9,0	8,7	Miscellaneous	7,7	7,6	6,9	7,0
43,6	42,8	44,9	47,0	Buildings and Roads	209,1	223,1	230,1	220,0
58,3	48,8	43,3	42,7	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
481,5	476,2	459,0	464,7	TOTAL	438,0	457,8	453,9	443,9
4,355,9	4,158,7	4,354,3	4,394,3	TOTAL BOTH	4,294,1	4,368,6	4,323,5	4,332,1
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT —	+61,8	—209,9	+30,8	+62,2

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
11,974,0	EXPENDITURE	4,089,5	3,468,1	3,173,4

257. The expenditure is less than in the previous year by 8,800,6 and than the Budget by 916,1. Particulars of these deviations are given at foot of this paragraph, + meaning less and — more. The Actuals of 1888-89 included 10,336,0 paid in connection with the purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, but there has been no similar charge in 1889-90. Omitting this sum, the capital outlay in the latter year exceeds that in the former by 1,535,4. This excess is due chiefly to the transfer of the Katni-Umaria and Sindia State Lines to Companies during 1888-89, in consequence of which the capital outlay on the Railways to the dates of transfer was passed on to the Companies by deduction from expenditure. The Budget for both Railways and Irrigation works was placed at too high a figure. In the case of the former the Villupuram-Guntakal shows the largest lapse followed by the North-Western Railway and Sind-Pishin Main Line, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; the charge for Exchange was also less, consequent on short outlay in England. Explanation of the differences by individual Railways is given below. Under Irrigation the postponement of the Jhelum Canal and other unforeseen causes led to the short outlay.

	Better + worse— than Accounts, 1888-89.	Better + worse— than Budget, 1889-90.
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS—		
48. State Railways	—1,616,4	+767,5
49. Irrigation Works	+81,0	+148,6
50. CAPITAL CHARGES INVOLVED IN REDEMPTION OF LIABILITIES	+10,336,0	...

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS.

48.—State Railways.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA (General and Political)—			
—3,6	East Indian	130,0	200,6	137,4
51,3	Rajputana-Malwa	30,8	7,0	4,4
1,7	Holkar	4,9	2,8	2,1
—921,0	Sindia	...	...	...
52,3	Stores	—6	—82,0	—23,8
...	Reserve	712,0	...	...
—819,3		877,1	128,4	120,1
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
—2,9	Wardha Coal	1,3	3	—3,1
...	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	...	103,5	131,6
—485,7	Katni-Umaria	...	...	...
8,7	Umaria Colliery	12,0	7,0	4,4
—479,9		13,3	110,8	132,9
	BURMA—			
84,7	Burma	19,1	46,3	42,4
757,0	Tounghoo-Mandalay	42,7	63,9	68,2
...	Mu Valley	...	193,5	160,7
841,7		61,8	303,7	271,3
	BENGAL—			
122,1	Eastern Bengal	199,0	186,1	163,1
6,2	Patna-Gya	5,0	3,0	1,5
7	Nalhati	...	—8	—1,2
1	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	...	...	...
18,3	Tirhoot	15,0	15,8	13,6
76,9	Assam-Behar — Tirhoot Section	87,3	122,7	122,8
225,4	Assam-Behar Section			
...	Tirhoot——Durbhanga-Bairagina Branch	...	133,6	114,7
449.7		306.3	460,4	414,5
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
3	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	...	—70.6	—70,6
—6,1	Cawnpore-Achnera	5.0	5,4	4,1
1	Bareilly-Pilibhit	1,2	1,2	1,3
—36.1	Oudh and Rohilkhand	53,2	48,8	38,5
—41,8		59,4	—15,2	—26,7

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways—*continued.*

1888-89. Accounts.		1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts
	PUNJAB—			
—23,0	North-Western	312,4	281,3	222,8
5	Amritsar-Pathankot	1,9	1,6	1,1
4,3	Rewari-Ferozepore	9,3	8,8	8,4
253,8	Sind-Pishin, Main Line	124,4	70,4	36,0
452,6	,, Chaman Extension, Construction	523,9	656,0	655,2
8,1	,, ,, Petroleum operations	5,0	7,7	9,4
180,4	Sind-Sagar, Western Section	49,4	25,0	22,8
91,5	Bolan, High Level Line	9,8	—34,6	—30,8
—102,7	Frontier Railway Reserve material	—5,0	10,5	—29,5
203,5	Chenab Bridge	171,1	200,2	177,9
12,8	Jammu-Kashmir	23,0	13,4	10,7
...	North Western, Mianwali-Mari Branch	...	20,0	20,3
1,081,8		1,225,2	1,260,3	1,104,3
	MADRAS—			
85,9	Villupuram-Guntakal	1,021,6	817,0	779,3
10,1	,, ,, Nellore Branch	—10,0	—4,0	—5,6
3	Bellary-Kistna	...	7	5
46,7	Bezvada Extension	3,5	4,5	3,9
4	Hindupur Extension Survey	3	—2,1	—2,2
...	Kistna Bridge	...	4	1,1
143,4		1,015,4	816,5	777,0
	BOMBAY—			
2,5	Dhond and Manmad	3,5	1,3	1,1
1,178,1	GRAND TOTAL	3,562,0	3,066,2	2,794,5
	DISTRIBUTED AS UNDER—			
46,9	India	1,697,1	1,563,3	1,349,2
772,0	England	1,273,0	1,036,5	997,6
359,2	Exchange	591,9	466,4	447,7
1,178,1	TOTAL AS ABOVE	3,562,0	3,066,2	2,794,5

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
OUTLAY IN INDIA, INCLUDING EXCHANGE—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	1,390,8	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	492,1
,, Revised Estimate	...	232,8
OUTLAY IN ENGLAND—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	225,6	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	275,4
,, Revised Estimate	...	38,9

258. The following explanatory remarks are arranged separately for each Province, and in the order in which the lines have been placed in the foregoing statement.

India (*General and Political*).—The increased expenditure on the East Indian Railway in 1889-90 results from the transfer to it of the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway, from larger outlay on works, and an increase in the balance of the stores account, to provide for a reserve stock of rails for renewals. The Revised Estimate anticipated an increase of 55,5 in the suspense balances at the close of the year, but the Actuals shew an increase of 4,9 only, the materials not having been received from the manufacturers in England to the extent anticipated. The expenditure on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was small, as the Stores balances were largely reduced by issues on account of carriage and wagon renewals, and by special withdrawals of surplus stores and stores considered obsolete, on the report and recommendation of a Special Stores Committee. The Budget Estimate provided for a number of works under the head Station Machinery, which were either abandoned or postponed; also stores expected from England for the conversion of 247 Cleminson wagons were not obtained during the year, so that the conversion could not be carried out. The short outlay, as compared with the Revised Estimate, is chiefly due to the cause last mentioned, and to the provision for fencing not having been fully utilized, as the work was commenced too late to be completed during the year. In the case of the Holkar Railway, the saving on the Budget Estimate was produced by the postponement of the construction of drivers' quarters at Mhow, and by a lapse on the carriage-examining pit at Kalakund. The Sindia Railway was transferred to the Indian Midland Railway Company during 1888-89. The "Stores" balances were reduced to a larger extent than had been anticipated, owing generally to short outlay in England, but the Revised provided for larger issues of stores than was actually necessary.

Central Provinces.—The sum of 103,5 provided in the Revised on account of Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation account represented the estimated value of that portion of the old metre-gauge permanent way material, &c., of the late

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways—*continued.*

Nagpur-Chhattisgarh State Railway, which was expected to be taken over in 1889-90 on re-purchase by the State from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, according to contract, but the Actuals include the provisional adjustment of the value of all the material and not a part only. The short outlay on the Umaria Co'liery in 1889-90 is on the head Plant The Budget expected that the machinery for No. 4 pit would arrive from England in time to admit of the work of erection, &c., being completed before the end of the year, but it arrived too late.

Burma.—The outlay on the Burma Railway is 42,3 less than in the previous year. In 1888-89 heavy expenditure was incurred on doubling the line to Insein and on extending the Rangoon suburban lines, as well as on the construction of additional covered goods wagons. The Budget was exceeded owing to large receipts of patent fuel, locomotive duplicates, and other stores from England. The lapse on the Revised Estimate is attributed to delay in the settlement of claims for land and to short outlay on fencing. The short outlay on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway is due to the completion of the major part of the works at the end of 1888-89. The Budget was prepared on the assumption that most of the capital works then in progress would be completed during 1888-89, but a number of them remained unfinished, and additional works, not contemplated in the project estimate, were also undertaken subsequently. The excess over the Revised Estimate was caused by payments on account of compensation for land taken up in connection with the Mandalay Shore Line, &c., which were larger than anticipated. In the case of the Mu Valley the lapse on the Revised Estimate is connected with short payments in England for stores, and the non-arrival of stores paid for, in consequence of which the amount provided for exchange, insurance, balance of sea freight, and landing charges, was not fully expended.

Bengal.—The Eastern Bengal Railway required large expenditure for the Budge-Budge Extension, for doubling the line to Kidderpore, and for the purchase from the Port Commissioners of their tramway from Tolly's Nullah to Akra junction. The Budget in some cases proved too high, and the provision for Land and Ballasting for the Budge-Budge Extension could not be utilised, owing to difficulties of settlement with land-owners and the failure of contractors to supply material. The Revised Estimate allowed for the adjustment of Exchange and Indian charges on certain English stores, which, however, were not received during the year; the failure of contractors to supply wooden sleepers also caused smaller expenditure. The accounts of the Patna-Gya Railway included in 1888-89 a special payment to the East Indian Railway Company on account of capital expended by them; in 1889-90, the provision for ballasting was not fully utilised. The difference between the accounts of the two years on the Nalhati Railway is produced solely by the issue to Revenue stores received from England in the previous year. These issues were not sufficiently allowed for in the Estimates. The short outlay for the Tirhoot Railway, including the Tirhoot Section of the Assam-Behar Railway, is the result of the completion of works on the latter, of large credits from sale of surplus B class land, smaller charges for fencing, staff-quarters and rolling-stock, and the transfer of two flats to the Eastern Bengal Railway. This transfer, as well as the sale of the B class land, were not anticipated in the Estimates. As regards the Assam-Behar Section of the Assam-Behar Railway, the works were well advanced at the end of 1888-89, necessitating smaller expenditure in the following year, but sufficient provision was not made in the Budget for the additional water-ways and raising of embankments rendered necessary by the floods of the previous year, nor for the completion of the line to the Kosi river. Construction work was commenced on the Durbhanga-Bairagnia Branch during 1889-90, but the supply of rails by the North-Western Railway and of sleepers by contractors did not come up to expectations.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The expenditure on the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur Railway to the end of 1888-89 was transferred to the Capital Account of the East Indian Railway during 1889-90. The *minus* figure against the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway in 1888-89 was the result chiefly of the transfer of the stores balances to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The decrease, as compared with the Budget Estimate, is the balance of a number of small excesses and savings. The comparison with the Revised Estimate shows that less land was acquired in consequence of the delay in settlement of claims, and the water-columns and ashpits at Hattrass City and Muttra Cantonment were not completed in time. In the case of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway no comparison can be made between the Actuals of the two years, as the line was transferred to the State on the 1st January 1889. The difference between the Actuals and the Budget Estimate was occasioned by lapses under Land, Ballast and Permanent-way, and Rolling-stock. The lapse on the Revised Estimate is under bridge-work, and is due to short outlay on the Ramgunga and Balawali protective works, and to a credit to the Benares Bridge on account of plant sold; some works under Stations and Buildings were also completed at less than the estimated cost, and the whole of the provision in connection with several other works could not be utilized.

Punjab.—The Actuals of 1889-90, as compared with the previous year, include on the North-Western Railway, heavy outlay on troop traffic and gradient improvement works, and large payments connected with the fitting of rolling-stock with automatic brakes. There was, on the other hand, smaller expenditure on the Indus Bridge at Sukkur in consequence of the completion of the work. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the outlay fell short by 89,6, due chiefly to the alteration of the gradients between Jhelum and Rawalpindi on the stoppage of work, and to larger expenditure on troop traffic works on the Indus Bridge, and on Rolling-stock. The lapse on the Revised Estimate is attributed to the following:—(1) Short charges for exchange on English payments owing to non-receipt of the stores, and a rise in the rate of exchange; (2) failure to adjust the charge for fuel supply by the Forest Department during the year; (3) less land charges for gradient works than estimated; (4) no debit being raised against the provision for compensation paid to the Karachi Tramway Company in England; and (5) larger transfer of stores to Revenue on account of repairs of engines and vehicles. As regards the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway, the difference between the Actuals of the two years is said to be due to the completion in 1889-90 of works postponed from the previous year. The excess expenditure on the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway is chiefly made up of outlay on fencing and ballasting, and on plant for the workshops at Sirsa. The Sind-Pishin Railway main line was practically completed at the close of 1888-89, which accounts for the small expenditure in the following year. The actual expenditure is less than the Budget and the Revised by 88,4 and 34,4, respectively, due to credits received for stores transferred to other lines

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways—*concluded.*

and to shorter outlay on works than was anticipaied. On the Chaman section, an extension to new Chaman was sanctioned during 1889-90, and greater progress was made on works. The Budget Estimate did not fully anticipate the expenditure on the extension to new Chaman, and also the heavy receipts, during the last months of the year, of dynamite, Portland cement, and timber for the Khojak tunnel, and the transfer of stores from the Sind-Pishin Railway. The increase on Petroleum Operations over the Estimates is due to less credits for out-turn of oil than was expected. The short expenditure on the Sind-Sagar Railway, Western Section, is generally attributable to the more finished state of the line and works. In comparison with the Budget Estimate, the chief difference is in Fencing, under which head it was not deemed necessary to undertake during the year the works provided for. In the case of the Bolan High Level Line, the large difference between the Actuals of the two years is due to the transfer during 1889-90 of 42,4 to the head *41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure*, on account of the Abt material and engines, and to the more finished state of the works at the close of 1888-89. The adjustment of the Abt material was not provided for in the Budget at all, while the provision in the Revised proved too high. The balance of stock of the Frontier Railway Reserve material was reduced by 102,7 in 1888-89, by issues to the Chaman Extension, Sind-Pishin and North-Western Railways, while in 1889-90 the reduction was only 29,5. Both the withdrawals and receipts of new stock were less than in the previous year. The stores indented for from England were not received in full during the year as anticipated in the Estimates, and certain unexpected issues were also made to the extension to new Chaman. On the Chenab Bridge the outlay on final heads was 43,2 in excess of that of 1888-89, due to a greater quantity of work done in 1889-90, but owing to the transfer of stores to other projects, the net outlay was 25,6 less than in the previous year. The lapse on the Revised Estimate is attributed to the transfer of stores to the Mianwali-Mari Extension, and to short outlay on works in the closing months of the year. The outlay on the Jammu-Kashmir Railway was less than the Budget by 12,3, owing to some extent to the progress of work not having been as great as anticipated, especially in ballasting the line, and also to savings on the Estimate. The construction of an extension of the Sind-Sagar Branch of the North Western Railway from Mianwali to Mari, opposite Kalabagh, was sanctioned during the year, and a grant of 20,0 was allotted to meet the Indian outlay during 1889-90. The progress in taking up and paying for land and in works generally was not as great as was anticipated, but by the collection of materials and the transfer of stores from the Chenab Bridge, the allotment was fully expended.

Madras.—The works undertaken on the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway were in their initial stage in 1888-89, but in the followiug year they were in progress throughout the whole length of the line and in many cases advanced to near completion. The Budget, however, was too high, and the Revised was not closely followed, owing to smaller payments in England, and the consequent decrease in the charges for Exchange, and to short expenditure on land, and on formation in consequence of the difficulty experienced in obtaining labour. No new works were undertaken on the Nellore Branch during 1889-90, but the transactions were confined to the liquidation of outstanding liabilities and to the realisation of the value of such stores on hand as are not required for working the line. Stores were not disposed of to the extent anticipated in the Budget, but the Parur Quarry Siding was sold to the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway (Main Line), for which no provision existed in the Revised. The reduced expenditure on the Bezvada Extension, as compared with the previous year, is due to construction works generally having been practically completed at the close of 1888-89. The excess over the Budget Estimate was incurred on fencing and on the hospital at Bezvada, for which funds were not provided. The Revised proved too high. As regards the Hindupur Extension Survey, the transfer to the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway of the preliminary expenses incurred in surveying the section of the line between Dharmavaram and Guntakal produced the net credit in the accounts. During 1889 the Government of India consented to defray the cost of the boring operations at Bezvada in connection with the proposed bridge over the Kistna river undertaken by the Southern Mahratta Railway, and the actual expenditure amounted to 1,1 against 4 entered in the Revised.

Bombay.—Heavy outlay was incurred on the Dhond and Manmad Railway in 1888-89 on account of water-ways, diversions, fencing and the completion of the Akolner Station. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway could not utilize the whole amount provided in the Budget for fencing.

49.—Irrigation Works.

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
	BENGAL—			
62,3	Orissa Canals	50,0	32,5	34,9
3	Midnapore Canal	3,0	3,0	1,4
14,8	Sone Canals	13,0	11,1	7,2
	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
6,3	Ganges Canal	9,5	7,8	7,6
93,7	Lower Ganges Canal	71,1	67,9	60,3
4,6	Agra Canal	3,2	3,8	3,5
8,7	Eastern Jumna Canal	11,7	12,4	10,6
	PUNJAB—			
16,9	Western Jumna Canal	15,0	7,1	5,9
14,3	Bari Doab Canal	10,0	10,0	10,8
29,3	Sirhind Canal	15,0	8,1	6,3
56,2	Chenab Canal	50,0	60,0	59,3
...	Jhelum Canal	50,0	8	8
...	Sirsa Branch Canal	40,0	14,4	13,5
3,3	Other Works	20,0	10,2	9,4
310,7	Carried over	361,5	249,1	231,5

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*concluded.*

49.—Irrigation Works—*concluded.*

1888-89. Accounts.		Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
310,7	Brought forward	361,5	249,1	231,5
	MADRAS—			
9,5	Godavari Delta	12,0	7,8	7,2
52,8	Kistna „	49,0	51,1	49,5
6,9	Sangam Anicut System	5,5	4,7	4,3
—2	Karnul Canal	...	...	—1
59,3	Periyar Project	80,0	75,0	74,2
9,5	Other Projects	5,5	4,5	4,3
	BOMBAY—			
3,8	Desert Canal	3,0	4	2
7,6	Eastern Nara Works	11,0	8,9	7,4
...	Other Projects	...	4	4
459,9	TOTAL OUTLAY	527,5	401,9	378,9
	This includes—			
4,4	Outlay in England	...	2,3	2,0
2,0	Exchange	...	1,0	9

RESULTS.

		Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	...	81,0
„	Budget Estimate	...	148,6
„	Revised Estimate	...	23,0

259. The decrease in the Actuals of 1889-90, as compared with those of the previous year, mainly occurs in Bengal, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab. In Bengal, it is ascribed (1) to a large reduction in the suspense balances, (2) to the credit, in the capital account of the Sone Canals, of the sale-proceeds of certain lands in the Sone Circle, and (3) to a smaller outlay on the Orissa canals. In the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, the decrease is due to the approaching completion of many of the projects classed under this head.

260. The short outlay of 148,6, as compared with the Budget Estimate of the year, is due partly to the postponement of the Jhelum Canal, and to a lapse in the grant for the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, owing to the late formation of the executive division, and partly to an over-estimate of the requirements of certain other canals. The decrease, as compared with the Revised Estimate, is the aggregate of several small lapses.

50.—Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities.

1888-89. Accounts.	Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
10,336,0	...	...	...

261. There were no transactions under this head during 1889-90.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Incurred	2,517,3	2,000,0	2,000,0
Discharged	95,9	120,0	119,1
NET INDIA	2,421,4	1,880,0	1,880,9
ENGLAND—			
Incurred—			
India 3 per cent. stock. Money raised for advances to Railway Companies under the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act	3,750,0	3,500,0	3,500,0
India 3¼ per cent. Debentures	...	661,0	661,0
TOTAL INCURRED	3,750,0	4,161,0	4,161,0
Discharged—			
India 5 per cent. stock	...	2,6	3,2
India 4 per cent. stock	300,0	300,0	248,7
India 3½ per cent. Debentures	...	661,0	661,0
TOTAL DISCHARGED	300,0	963,6	912,9
NET ENGLAND	3,450,0	3,197,4	3,248,1
NET BOTH	5,871,4	5,077,4	5,129,0

262. As already stated on page 31 the amounts of public loans proposed in the Budget were reduced by 500,0 and 250,0 respectively in India and England, with reference to actual requirements as far as ascertained at the time the loans were raised. Detailed explanation of the various entries under this head has already been given in the page quoted above, when the Interest charges were being considered.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
Special Loans	+17,3	—5	—34,7
Treasury Notes and Service Funds, India	+47,9	+48,5	+46,0
Savings Bank Deposits	+564,5	—33,9	—80,9
TOTAL	+629,7	+14,1	—69,6

263. The Budget for *Special Loans* included +17,5 on account of an advance from the Kashmir Durbar for expenditure on the British Section of the Sialkot Jammoo Railway, but the arrangement under which it was to be received was subsequently cancelled. The accounts include 34,4 representing the balance of an old Military Prize Fund held on the Government Books as a permanent obligation, but now written off.

264. The details of *Savings Banks Deposits* are as follows:—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Presidency Savings Banks	—54,5	—114,7	—134,6
Post Office Savings Banks	+529,0	+17,3	—22,9
State Railway Provident Institutions	+51,3	+41,9	+34,5
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	+29,2	+31,6	+25,6
Regimental Savings Banks	+4,0	—15,1	+6,7
Special accounts	+5,5	+5,1	+9,8
TOTAL	+564,5	—33,9	—80,9

The *Presidency* and *Post Office Savings Bank Deposits* were considerably reduced as a result of the new rules introduced from 1st April 1889, limiting the annual and total amount of individual deposits. The allowance made in the Revised for these reductions proved too low. The deposits of the *State Railway Provident Institutions* and the *Civil Engineers' Provident Fund* were generally over-estimated, but as regards the former large amounts, erroneously credited to the Institution in the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway accounts for 1888-89, were refunded in the following year, and under the latter the closing of a number of Civil Engineers' accounts on the Eastern Bengal, Rajputana Malwa, and North-Western Railways, caused heavy withdrawals towards the end of 1889-90. The fluctuations under *Regimental Savings Banks* are dependent to a great extent on the transfer of British Regiments between India and England. The head *Special Accounts* shews an increase of 4,3 over the Budget. This increase is made up almost entirely of 9,7 received on account of the Postal Life Insurance and Departmental Guarantee Funds, which have now been transferred here from *Civil Deposits*, and an unexpected withdrawal of 5,2, which was invested out of the floating balances of the Local Fund Pension Fund, Bombay.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

	Budget.			1889-90. Revised.			Accounts.			
INDIA—										
Provincial Balances (net)	...	...	— 610,8	...	...	+ 352,5	...	...	+ 549,0	
Appropriation for reduction of Debt	...	...	...	433,5	...	+ 433,5	460,2	...	+ 460,2	
Excluded Local Funds	615,2	637,0	— 21,8	656,9	681,3	— 24,4	615,0	657,3	— 42,3	
Political and Railway Funds	7,6	20,0	— 12,4	242,5	256,1	— 13,6	286,2	304,0	— 17,8	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	12,937,4	12,901,7	+ 35,7	14,086,5	14,213,2	— 126,7	14,649,0	14,543,1	+ 105,9	
Advances	7,147,2	7,173,4	— 26,2	10,763,2	10,596,7	+ 166,5	11,185,4	11,231,3	— 45,9	
Suspense Accounts	24,2	18,6	+ 5,6	32,3	30,5	+ 1,8	87,9	165,3	— 77,4	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	...	+ 645,1	..	...	+ 113,5	...	...	— 47,8	
Miscellaneous	44,7	46,9	— 2,2	75,4	88,6	— 13,2	266,7	104,7	+ 162,0	
ENGLAND	4,6	7,3	— 2,7	5,2	3,4	+ 1,8	7,7	3,9	+ 3,8	
TOTAL			— 19,7			+ 891,7			+1,049,7	

265. In the foregoing statement, the third column of figures under each of the headings Budget, Revised, and Accounts shews net transactions. The gross receipts and payments are entered in the first and second columns, except for the head *Provincial Balances* which has already been examined in detail in para. 255 and the head *Exchange on Remittance Accounts* which is examined in para. 268 below. The credit under the next head represents the appropriation out of Revenue for the Famine Insurance Fund alluded to under para. 132. The variations under *Excluded Local Funds* occur mainly in Bombay, where a sum of 30,0 was invested in Government Securities out of the balance of the Aden Port Fund, and the withdrawals by the Fund for Public Works Expenditure were larger than had been expected. The *Political and Railway Funds* comprise the Bahu Begum's Stipend Fund and the various Guaranteed Railway Funds. The character and magnitude of the transactions recorded as *Departmental* and *Judicial Deposits* render them unsusceptible of an accurate forecast. As compared with the Revised Estimate, the most important variation is found in Bengal where the Civil Courts and Personal Deposits during the year were larger than had been expected, and a sum of 50,6 being the sale-proceeds of Government Promissory Notes belonging to a Trust Account remained in balance at the end of the year. The Civil Deposits were also higher in the Central Provinces and Burma. In the Public Works Department, provision was made in the Revised for an expenditure of 126,6 chiefly out of contributions for work, but the actual transactions resulted in a net charge of 68,3 only.

266. The net figures entered against the head *Advances* may be divided as follows :—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Coinage Accounts	+ 109,0	+ 215,0	+ 33,2
Other Advances	— 135,2	— 48,5	— 79,1
	—26,2	+166,5	—45,9

The credit under the head "Coinage Accounts" represents chiefly the reduction of the balance of Treasury Bullion held in the Mint as compared with the unpaid mint certificates outstanding in the course of the year, and this reduction was much less than had been anticipated in the Estimates. As regards the "Other Advances," the Actuals include a net charge of 150,0 on account of certain temporary loans granted in February which were recovered in the following year, and which could not have been anticipated in the Budget. Omitting this item, the comparison between the Budget and Accounts shews a net excess credit of 206,1 in the latter. This excess is attributable chiefly to the fact that a provision of 166,3 on account of advances to cultivators and others under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts was made under this head, but in the accounts the charges were removed to a separate head under the Provincial and Local Loan scheme. The Revised Estimate included a net charge of 100,0 on account of the temporary loans mentioned above which was made up of advances aggregating 250,0 expected to be repaid in the following year, and a recovery of 150,0 taken in the accounts under *Miscellaneous* as noted below ; but 100,0 out of the advances were repaid during the year.

267. The net charge of —77,4 under the head *Suspense* embraces two special items, *viz.*, 55,0 paid for the purchase in Madras of Bills of Exchange which were not realized till the following year, and 21,9 debited here by credit to Loans in adjustment of the value of certain recoveries from the Bombay Port Trust.

268. The gross receipts and payments working up to the net figures under *Exchange on Remittance Accounts* are as follows :—

Budget 1889-90. Sterling Amount.	Exchange, Cr.	Exchange, Dr.		Accounts, 1889-90. Sterling Amount.	Exchange, Cr.	Exchange, Dr.
			Permanent Debt—			
+3,750,0	1,743,7	...	Money raised for advances to Railway Companies	+3,500,0	1,570,6	...
— 300,0	...	139,5	Other Loans	— 251,9	...	113,0
— 2,7	...	1,3	Deposits and Advances	+ 3,8	1,7	...
—3,763,1	...	1,749,0	Net payments to Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways including remittances to India	—1,215,6	...	545,5
			Cash Balance—			
+1,703,1	791,9	...	Increase (—) Decrease (+)	—2,143,0	...	961,6
...	2,535,6	1,890,5	TOTAL	...	1,572,3	1,620,1
...	645,1	...	NET	...	...	47,8

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—*concld.*

269. The following is a statement of the adjustments in the accounts by which the above result was obtained :—

1889-90. Budget. Sterling.	Exchange.		1889-90. Accounts. Sterling.	Exchange.
14,689,9	—6,830,8	Exchange on Bills drawn by the Secretary of State	15,474,5	—6,944,1
		Deduct—		
16,229,1	—7,546,5	Net Expenditure in England	15,512,7	—6,961,3
1,069,5	—497,3	Miscellaneous remittances from India	796,5	—357,4
	+1,213,0	Difference, being Exchange brought to account in excess of the charge on the drawings of the year	...	+374,6
		Deduct—		
1,221,4	567,9	Net remittances of Railway Capital to India	941,3	422,4
	+645,1	NET AS	...	—47,8

It was anticipated that the net charge brought to account as Expenditure in India, on account of Exchange on sterling transactions, and remittances between India and England, would exceed the Exchange on the Secretary of State's Bills drawn during the year chiefly by reason of a reduction in the Cash Balances of the Home treasury. The Actuals shew that the balances were considerably enlarged by increased deposits and smaller withdrawals by the Railway Companies, and by enhanced drawings by the Secretary of State, but owing to smaller remittances of Railway Capital to India, the net charge for Exchange was only slightly less than that included in the drawings of the year.

270. The large receipts under *Miscellaneous* include 150,0, representing the repayment of a special loan granted in the previous year, and 34,4, the balances of certain Military Prize Funds, written off to Government, as already stated in para 263.

Sections R and RR.—LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c.

		Budget.	Accounts.
INDIA.	Loans to Native States, &c. (Imperial) . .	75,1—705,0	121,5—477,4
	Loans and Advances (Provincial) . . .	61,0—258,8	258,7—500,9

271. The following are the details of the Imperial Section of the Accounts:—

1889-90. Budget. Amount advanced.	1889-90. Budget. Amount repaid.		1889-90. Accounts. Amount advanced.	1889-90. Accounts. Amount repaid.
...	8,8	Loans to Native States	...	8,0
...	1,8	Advances for Ceylon Cable	...	1,8
704,0	63,0	Loans to Presidency Corporations and Port Trusts . .	472,3	106,8
...	5	,, Mofussil Municipalities	...	5
...	...	,, District and other Local Committees . .	1,1	1,0
1,0	1,0	,, Landholders and Notabilities	1,3	1,0
...	...	Advances to Cultivators	2,7	2,4
705,0	75,1	TOTAL AS ABOVE .	477,4	121,5

272. The only differences here that require explanation are those connected with the *Presidency Corporation and Port Trusts*. The particular bodies concerned are the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts and the Madras Harbour Board, for which the advances provided in the Budget were 549,0, 35,0 and 120,0 respectively. The actual amounts taken, however, were 378,3, 20,0 and 74,0. As regards the recoveries, the Bengal and Madras Budgets expected 33,2 and 10,0, respectively, payable by the Calcutta Municipality and Port Trust, and by the Madras Board, which were received in full. In Bombay the ordinary recoveries only were provided for, but the Actuals include a repayment of 35,8 by the Port Trust in liquidation of the loans under Acts I of 1873 and VI of 1879, and some adjustments aggregating 7,1 for land taken up by Government from the Trust.

273. The following are the particulars of the Provincial and Local Loans Account:—

1889-90. Budget. Amount advanced.	1889-90. Budget. Amount repaid.		1889-90. Accounts. Amount advanced.	1889-90. Accounts. Amount repaid.
184,9	16,2	Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	177,4	31,9
45,0	2,0	Do. Port Funds	45,0	2,1
20,0	4,8	Do. District Committees	...	4,9
8,9	38,0	Do. Landholders, &c.	18,2	24,6
...	..	Advances to Cultivators	230,2	164,1
...	...	,, under Special Laws	30,1	31,1
258,8	61,0	TOTAL AS ABOVE .	500,9	258,7

274. The larger sums included in the advances to *Municipalities* were 67,4 and 40,1 respectively to the Agra and Allahabad Municipalities for water-works, 20,0 to the Nagpur Municipality, and 15,0 to Peshawar. The 45,0 entered against *Port Funds* was advanced to the Karachi Port Trust. As regards *Advances to Cultivators*, &c, the provision for them was made under the head "Q.—Deposits and Advances," as already stated in para. 266 for a net sum of 166,3, but the Actuals amounted to 65,1 only, owing chiefly to smaller advances in Bengal and the Punjab, and larger recoveries in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay.

Section S.—CAPITAL OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	India, 1889-90. Budget.	India, 1889-90. Revised.	India, 1889-90. Accounts.	England, 1889-90. Budget.	England, 1889-90. Revised.	England, 1889-90. Accounts.	Total, 1889-90. Budget.	Total, 1889-90. Revised.	Total, 1889-90. Accounts.
Guaranteed Companies.									
B. B. & C. I.	+73,3	+114,6	+136,5	—200,0	+84,5	+90,8	—126,7	+199,1	+227,3
G. I. P.	+192,5	+270,4	+293,8	—612,0	—207,8	+133,4	—419,5	+62,6	+427,2
M.	+18,4	+39,0	+45,9	—103,0	+52,4	+64,9	—84,6	+91,4	+110,8
S. I.	+67,1	+93,4	+89,8	—64,0	—49,8	—44,5	+3,1	+43,6	+45,3
	+351,3	+517,4	+566,0	—979,0	—120,7	+244,6	—627,7	+396,7	+810,6
Subsidized Companies.									
S. M.	—256,7	—271,2	—284,2	—43,5	—77,2	—76,1	—300,2	—348,4	—360,3
I. M.	—421,6	—344,8	—336,0	—568,5	+393,4	+399,7	—990,1	+48,6	+64,7
B. Central	—14,5	—17,6	—13,5	—502,0	—502,1	—502,0	—516,5	—519,7	—515,5
B. Nagpur	—879,9	—862,5	—867,6	—448,7	—370,7	—322,7	—1,328,6	—1,233,2	—1,190,3
R. Kumaon	...	—7,1	—7,0	...	—40,0	—17,8	...	—47,1	—24,8
	—1,572,7	—1,503,2	—1,507,3	—1,562,7	—596,6	—518,9	—3,135,4	—2,099,8	—2,026,2
TOTAL	—1,221,4	—985,8	—941,3	—2,541,7	—717,3	—274,3	—3,763,1	—1,703,1	—1,215,6

275. As explained in former reports, these are all net sums. The Indian figures represent the difference between the advances taken by the Railway Companies and the credits given to them chiefly on account of stores used. The English figures represent the capital deposited by the Companies with the Secretary of State, less payments made therefrom for stores, establishment charges, &c. These figures are necessarily exposed to great fluctuations. The withdrawals by the Guaranteed Companies in India for Capital Expenditure were less than anticipated in the Budget by 115,2 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 33,1 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. These withdrawals vary generally with the progress of the works on hand and the changes in the programme of the Companies, and it is observed that on the former Railway certain works were being rapidly pushed forward at the end of the year, and the construction of the Byculla Station was delayed owing to difficulties connected with the removal of a water-main running through the station yard. The repayments by the Companies in India exceeded the Budget by 57,7, chiefly on the Bombay Baroda, Madras and South Indian Railways. As regards the capital of subsidized Companies, there were no receipts in India on this account, but the payments generally compare well with the Budget, except for the Indian Midland Railway of which several sections under construction were opened for traffic early in the year.

276. In England a sum of 1,633,6 in excess of the Budget was received from Companies on account of subscribed capital, while debentures for 200,0 and 213,7, respectively, of the Bombay Baroda and South Indian Railways were renewed, instead of being replaced by fresh capital. A sum of 5,3 was also received from the several Railways on account of transfer fees and miscellaneous refunds. The payments for stores, &c., were 626,8 less than had been provided for at the beginning of the year.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Money order (net)	...	...	+25,4
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	...	+14,7
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	+1,0	—3	—2,0
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Post Office	...	...	+3,1
Telegraph	...	...	+1
Marine	...	...	—5
Military	...	+100,0	—47,1
Public Works	...	+590,0	+25,5
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	+42,8	+42,5	—38,1
TOTAL	+43,8	+732,2	—18,9

277. The 25,4 against the first item represents money orders issued but not paid on 31st March 1890. The following figures shew that there is a steady growth in the business of the Department :—

		Issued.	Paid.
1886-87	Money order transactions	10,538,9	10,519,1
1887-88		11,665,7	11,660,7
1888-89		12,781,4	12,758,2
1889-90		14,418,5	14,393,1

The other figures entered in this group are the net result of very large transactions, but there is nothing special to record in respect of them.

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	1889-90. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Drawings	14,689,9	15,400,9	15,474,5
Payments	14,690,9	15,509,3	15,603,0

278. The following are the amounts of bills and transfers drawn during the year by the Secretary of State :—

		£	Rx.	Rate in Pence.
On account of allotments in	April 1889	1,307,7	1,931,9	16·24
" "	May "	1,801,8	2,667,5	16·21
" "	June "	1,251,0	1,862,3	16·12
" "	July "	1,211,4	1,796,4	16·18
" "	August "	1,228,9	1,816,7	16·24
" "	September "	952,3	1,400,5	16·32
" "	October "	1,325,1	1,933,5	16·45
" "	November "	968,5	1,385,6	16·78
" "	December "	1,099,4	1,563,4	16·88
" "	January 1890	1,565,5	2,178,4	17·25
" "	February "	1,095,5	1,539,9	17·07
" "	March "	1,667,4	2,342,6	17·08
		15,474,5	22,418,7	16·56

The sales in 1889-90 were large owing to a great scarcity in the Indian money markets during a considerable part of the year. The improvement in the demand was connected to some extent with an unusually good harvest in Burma. Of the total allotments aggregating 22,418,7, a sum of 12,536,0 was made by telegraphic transfers.

279. The payment account of the year is as follows :—

	£	Rx.
Bills of 1888-89 outstanding on 1st April 1889	179,2	262,4
Bills drawn in 1889-90 as entered above	15,474,5	22,418,7
Total bills for payment	15,653,7	22,681,1
Bills paid in 1889-90	15,603,0	22,609,8
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1890	50,7	71,3

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1889—			
India	12,900,0	13,305,2	13,305,2
England	3,849,8	3,259,9	3,259,9
TOTAL	16,749,8	16,565,1	16,565,1
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1890—			
India	12,553,3	14 596,9	14,748,8
England	2,146,7	4,503,8	5,402,9
TOTAL	14,700,0	19,100,7	20,151,7
Increase (+) or decrease (—) of balance on 31st March 1890	—2,049,8	+2,535,6	+3,586,6

280. The above difference is distributed between India and England in the following proportions:—

	Budget.	1889-90. Revised.	Accounts.
India	—346,7	+1,291,7	+1,443,6
England	—1,703,1	+1,243,9	+2,143,0
TOTAL	—2,049,8	+2,535,6	+3,586,6

Budget Estimates . . . . . 1889-90.

Revised Estimates . . . . . 1889-90.

Accounts. . . . . 1889-90.

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General Statement of

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	RECEIPTS. Accounts, 1888-89.	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1889-90.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	...	23,016,404	23,391,700	23,817,300	23,981,399
Opium	...	8,562,319	8,260,000	8,546,400	8,583,056
Salt	...	7,675,634	8,020,900	8,102,500	8,187,739
Stamps	...	3,927,088	3,950,500	4,060,500	4,087,908
Excise	...	4,705,346	4,727,300	4,837,400	4,891,894
Other Heads		8,333,970	8,575,400	8,970,700	9,129,817
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	A	56,220,761	56,943,800	58,424,800	58,861,813
Interest	„	841,822	734,200	867,700	873,201
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	2,244,826	2,328,700	2,339,700	2,337,624
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,507,961	1,464,200	1,518,700	1,556,372
Miscellaneous	„	1,792,778	1,340,300	1,325,500	1,264,409
Railways	„	15,520,696	16,680,500	16,503,300	16,605,601
Irrigation	„	1,900,718	1,889,300	1,985,300	1,991,078
Buildings and Roads	„	694,753	603,700	649,200	650,398
Receipts by Military Departments	„	1,062,363	944,600	1,022,100	944,707
TOTAL REVENUE	...	**81,696,678**	**82,935,300**	**84,636,300**	**85,085,203**
Debt, Deposits, and Advances:					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	13,487,881	5,871,400	5,077,400	5,129,018
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	„	990,374	629,700	14,100	...
Deposits and Avdances (net)	„	...	...	891,700	1,049,671
Remittances (net)	„	...	43,800	732,200	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	„	14,262,859	14,689,900	15,400,900	15,474,496
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	110,437,792	104,170,100	106,752,600	106,738,388
Balance on 1st April—India	...	13,883,701	12,900,001	13,305,189	13,305,189
England £	...	5,900,697	3,849,797	3,259,933	3,259,933
GRAND TOTAL	...	130,222,190	120,919,898	123,317,722	123,303,510

Accounts and Estimates.

transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange,"]

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	DISBURSEMENTS. Accounts, 1888-89.	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1889-90.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenue	B	9,737,896	9,730,000	9,014,500	8,909,651
Interest	„	4,712,259	4,358,600	4,262,300	4,240,963
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	2,146,511	2,268,300	2,205,100	2,228,504
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	„	13,013,543	13,291,200	13,282,500	13,235,406
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	4,884,376	4,823,200	4,848,700	4,814,283
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	78,336	100,500	607,500	600,000
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	„	22,401	10,200	5,900	4,974
Railway Revenue Account	„	17,754,088	18,713,100	18,406,900	18,458,202
Irrigation	„	2,622,964	2,614,700	2,709,300	2,652,707
Buildings and Roads	„	5,310,732	5,482,400	5,439,400	5,412,189
Army Services	„	20,301,841	20,974,700	20,933,600	20,677,814
Special Defence Works	„	789,595	1,102,900	758,400	689,481
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	81,374,542	83,469,800	82,474,100	81,924,174
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	+356,805	+47,000	+390,600	+570,131
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	„	—71,687	—687,800	—38,100	—21,135
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	**81,659,660**	**82,829,000**	**82,826,600**	**82,473,170**
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	End of B	1,638,001	4,089,500	3,468,100	3,173,390
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	End of B	10,336,049	...	...	...
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Unfunded Debt (net)	C	...	...	...	69,616
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	354,414	19,700	...	...
Loans to Native States, Presidency Corporations, &c. (net Payments)	„	565,978	629,900	409,900	355,905
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	„	...	197,800	300,000	242,249
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	„	4,031,539	3,763,100	1,703,100	1,215,592
Remittances (net)	„	39,455	...	...	18,897
Secretary of State's Bills paid	„	15,030,972	14,690,900	15,509,300	15,602,997
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	113,657,068	106,219,900	104,217,000	103,151,816
Balance on 31st March—India	...	13,305,189	12,553,301	14,596,889	14,748,821
England £	...	3,259,933	2,146,697	4,503,833	5,402,873
GRAND TOTAL	...	130,222,150	120,919,898	123,317,722	123,303,510
Revenue		81,696,678	82,935,300	84,636,300	85,085,203
Expenditure chargeable thereon		81,659,660	82,829,000	82,826,630	82,473,170
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)		+37,018	+106,300	+1,809,700	+2,612,033

Abstract A.—*Details of Revenue.*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]
The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1889-90.						REVISED ESTIMATE, 1889-90.						ACCOUNTS, 1889-90.					
	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue:																		
I.—Land Revenue	14,918,400	8,340,900	132,400	...	...	23,391,700	14,726,800	8,962,600	127,900	...	...	23,817,300	14,850,880	9,012,510	118,009	...	...	23,981,399
II.—Opium	8,260,000	...	...	...	...	8,260,000	8,546,400	...	...	...	...	8,546,400	8,583,056	...	...	...	...	8,583,056
III.—Salt	8,007,300	22,600	...	...	...	8,029,900	8,156,900	35,600	...	...	...	8,192,500	8,152,136	35,603	...	...	...	8,187,739
IV.—Stamps	1,155,400	2,804,100	...	...	...	3,959,500	1,186,900	2,873,600	...	...	...	4,060,500	1,194,054	2,803,854	...	...	...	4,087,908
V.—Excise	3,542,900	1,183,700	700	...	...	4,727,300	3,622,000	1,214,200	1,200	...	...	4,837,400	3,660,706	1,229,720	1,468	...	...	4,891,894
VI.—Provincial Rates	600	677,000	2,580,400	...	...	3,258,000	600	683,000	2,662,200	...	...	3,345,300	575	685,517	2,723,963	...	...	3,410,055
VII.—Customs	1,402,500	15,900	...	...	...	1,418,400	1,472,100	15,200	...	...	...	1,487,300	1,490,493	16,193	...	...	...	1,506,686
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	875,700	639,600	...	...	...	1,515,300	899,400	667,700	...	...	...	1,567,100	914,873	680,401	...	...	...	1,595,274
IX.—Forest	636,300	633,300	...	...	...	1,269,600	749,000	697,400	...	...	...	1,446,400	769,905	716,398	...	...	...	1,486,303
X.—Registration	166,900	164,200	...	...	...	331,100	174,400	172,300	...	...	...	346,700	177,986	175,806	...	...	...	353,792
XI.—Tributes from Native States	783,000	...	...	...	...	783,000	777,400	...	...	...	...	777,400	777,707	...	...	...	...	777,707
TOTAL	39,749,000	14,481,300	2,713,500	...	...	56,943,800	40,311,900	15,321,600	2,791,300	...	...	58,424,800	40,572,371	15,446,002	2,843,440	...	...	58,861,813
B.—XII.—Interest:	597,600	75,000	17,700	30,000	13,900	734,200	585,600	69,600	17,800	134,300	60,400	867,700	589,248	69,651	17,804	135,633	60,865	873,201
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint:																		
XIII.—Post Office	1,341,000	1,000	6,000	...	...	1,348,000	1,297,900	1,000	5,400	...	...	1,304,300	1,294,751	969	5,527	...	...	1,301,247
XIV.—Telegraph	739,800	500	...	14,200	6,600	752,100	744,000	500	...	16,400	7,400	768,300	742,408	406	...	16,601	7,450	766,865
XV.—Mint	228,600	...	...	...	...	228,600	267,100	...	...	...	...	267,100	269,512	...	...	...	...	269,512
TOTAL	2,309,400	1,500	6,000	14,200	6,600	2,328,700	2,309,000	1,500	5,400	16,400	7,400	2,339,700	2,306,671	1,375	5,527	16,601	7,450	2,337,624
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments:																		
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law / Jails	25,800 / 36,100	300,500 / 234,000	500 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	326,800 / 270,100	23,000	324,400	900	...	...	348,300	22,809	329,916	1,079	...	...	353,804
XVII.—Police	24,700	227,100	94,200	...	...	346,000	43,300	232,500	...	...	...	275,800	42,737	246,876	...	...	...	289,613
XVIII.—Marine	67,300	117,300	100	...	...	184,700	30,900	236,100	100,200	...	...	367,200	26,959	240,556	98,923	...	...	366,438
XIX.—Education	800	129,900	81,700	...	...	212,400	73,700	115,800	100	...	...	189,600	86,505	115,939	26	...	...	202,470
XX.—Medical	500	35,500	16,500	2,500	1,200	56,200	1,500	129,500	71,700	...	...	202,700	1,504	127,984	72,060	...	...	201,548
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,100	48,500	15,500	600	300	68,000	700	38,200	17,000	2,600	1,200	59,700	485	30,812	17,525	2,701	1,212	58,735
TOTAL	158,300	1,092,800	208,500	3,100	1,500	1,464,200	5,800	52,100	16,300	800	400	75,400	9,769	53,454	19,833	489	219	83,764
E.—Miscellaneous:							178,900	1,128,600	206,200	3,400	1,600	1,518,700	190,768	1,151,537	209,446	3,190	1,431	1,556,372
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	237,400	38,500	100	98,100	45,700	415,100	181,500	39,000	100	104,100	46,800	371,500	184,506	38,824	98	104,363	46,833	374,624
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	21,000	44,000	...	...	...	65,000	26,700	43,200	...	...	...	69,900	27,184	43,326	...	...	...	70,510
XXIV.—Exchange	527,300	...	...	...	...	527,300	453,400	...	...	...	...	453,400	386,744	...	...	...	...	386,744
XXV.—Miscellaneous	63,800	130,300	125,500	2,500	1,200	323,300	133,500	157,000	135,000	3,600	1,600	430,700	129,492	160,800	135,840	4,417	1,982	432,531
TOTAL	845,100	221,800	125,600	100,900	46,900	1,340,300	795,100	239,200	135,100	107,700	48,400	1,325,500	727,926	242,950	135,938	108,780	48,815	1,264,409
H.—Railways:																		
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Earning)	11,516,200	1,587,000	...	200	100	13,103,500	11,690,200	1,669,800	...	200	100	13,360,300	11,728,444	1,659,087	...	230	103	13,387,864
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts)	3,560,000	...	...	...	...	3,560,000	3,100,000	...	...	...	...	3,100,000	3,168,634	...	...	...	...	3,168,634
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,000	...	...	...	...	23,000	43,000	...	...	...	...	43,000	49,012	...	...	63	28	49,103
TOTAL	15,099,200	1,587,000	...	200	100	16,686,500	14,833,200	1,669,800	...	200	100	16,503,300	14,946,090	1,659,087	...	293	131	16,605,601
J.—Irrigation:																		
XXIX.—Major Works:																		
Direct Receipts	493,600	596,500	...	...	...	1,090,100	535,500	615,500	...	...	...	1,151,000	527,926	604,658	...	...	...	1,132,584
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	620,400	...	...	...	...	620,400	669,400	...	...	...	...	669,400	689,766	...	...	...	...	689,766
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	32,000	135,300	1,900	...	...	169,800	36,500	125,700	2,700	...	...	164,900	37,174	127,637	3,917	...	...	168,728
TOTAL	1,146,000	731,800	1,900	...	...	1,889,300	1,241,400	741,200	2,700	...	...	1,985,300	1,254,866	732,295	3,917	...	...	1,991,078
K.—Buildings and Roads:																		
XXXI.—Military Works	38,000	...	...	...	...	38,900	40,400	...	...	...	...	40,400	43,519	...	...	...	...	43,519
XXXII.—Civil Works	10,200	291,800	225,100	25,700	12,000	564,800	49,900	281,900	240,000	25,500	11,500	608,800	50,295	285,634	233,033	26,172	11,745	606,879
TOTAL	49,100	291,800	225,100	25,700	12,000	603,700	90,300	281,900	240,000	25,500	11,500	649,200	93,814	285,634	233,033	26,172	11,745	650,398
L.—Receipts by Military Departments:																		
XXXIII.—Army:																		
Effective	829,400	...	...	33,500	15,600	878,500	[illegible]	...	...	35,700	16,100	953,200	826,804	...	...	36,466	16,364	879,634
Non-Effective	56,000	...	...	6,500	3,000	66,100	[illegible]	...	...	8,500	3,800	68,900	52,566	...	...	8,633	3,874	65,073
TOTAL	886,000	...	...	40,000	18,600	944,600	958,000	...	...	44,200	19,900	1,022,100	879,370	...	...	45,099	20,238	944,707
TOTAL REVENUE	60,840,300	18,483,000	3,298,300	214,100	99,600	82,935,300	61,303,400	19,453,400	3,398,500	331,700	149,300	84,636,300	61,561,124	19,588,531	3,449,105	335,768	150,675	85,085,203

* The columns headed "Exchange" shew, under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England, the Exchange thereon calculated in accordance with the average rate obtained, or estimated to be obtained, for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year.

Abstract B.—*Details of Expenditure.*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange,"]
The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.						Revised Estimate, 1889-90.						Accounts, 1889-90.					
	India.			England.	Exchange.†	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.†	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.†	Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenues:																		
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	153,500	61,300	6,300	...	...	221,100	167,400	64,100	7,500	...	...	239,000	168,602	67,734	4,639	...	...	240,975
2.—Assignments and Compensations	571,600	969,800	...	...	...	1,541,400	575,400	976,000	...	...	...	1,551,400	569,193	975,255	...	...	...	1,544,448
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz*:																		
3.—Land Revenue	293,200	2,498,100	836,500	900	400	3,629,100	296,891	2,459,079	867,662	388	174	3,624,194						
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,362,700	...	...	1,100	500	2,364,300	1,603,596	...	...	1,043	468	1,605,107						
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	459,400	2,500	...	100	...	462,000	407,009	5,453	...	210	94	412,766						
6.—Stamps	—12,100	97,200	...	33,600	15,600	134,300	—10,481	96,322	...	33,499	15,033	134,373						
7.—Excise	114,600	39,500	...	100	...	154,200	116,523	40,006	...	145	65	156,739						
8.—Provincial Rates	...	50,000	10,500	...	...	60,500	...	44,257	10,818	...	...	55,075						
9.—Customs	49,700	88,300	...	200	100	138,300	48,616	86,377	...	19	9	135,021						
10.—Assessed Taxes	15,000	13,800	...	...	...	28,800	14,347	13,334	...	...	...	27,681						
11.—Forest	364,700	433,500	...	2,100	1,000	801,300	360,144	417,390	...	1,726	775	780,035						
12.—Registration	97,800	96,900	...	...	...	194,700	96,926	96,311	...	...	...	193,237						
TOTAL	4,470,100	4,350,900	853,300	38,100	17,600	9,730,000	3,747,800	4,322,700	888,300	38,400	17,300	9,014,500	3,671,366	4,301,518	883,119	37,030	16,618	8,909,651
B.—Interest:																		
13.—Interest on Debt* other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works	290,900	57,300	...	2,426,500	1,128,300	3,903,000	278,800	53,300	...	2,402,300	1,081,000	3,815,400	272,710	51,914	...	2,402,302	1,078,031	3,804,957
14.—Interest on other Obligations	452,400	400	2,100	500	300	455,600	444,200	...	2,300	300	100	446,900	433,007	407	2,337	176	79	436,006
TOTAL	743,300	57,700	2,100	2,427,000	1,128,500	4,358,600	723,000	53,300	2,300	2,402,600	1,081,100	4,262,300	705,717	52,321	2,337	2,402,478	1,078,110	4,240,963
C.—Post office, Telegraph, and Mint:																		
15.—Post Office	1,157,600	41,400	71,100	90,600	42,100	1,402,800	1,148,000	41,100	72,200	72,300	32,500	1,366,100	1,159,686	41,266	71,305	72,036	32,326	1,376,619
16.—Telegraph	600,500	500	...	110,200	51,200	762,400	572,100	500	...	101,600	45,700	719,900	579,670	454	...	104,387	46,844	731,355
17.—Mint	84,800	...	...	12,500	5,800	103,100	102,300	...	...	11,600	5,200	119,100	103,016	...	...	12,089	5,425	120,530
TOTAL	1,842,900	41,900	71,100	213,300	99,100	2,268,300	1,822,400	41,600	72,200	185,500	83,400	2,205,100	1,842,372	41,720	71,305	188,512	84,595	2,228,504
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments:																		
18.—General Administration	610,400	717,700	80,200	247,500	115,100	1,779,900	590,300	737,000	77,600	240,800	108,400	1,754,100	596,965	734,134	80,619	239,845	107,630	1,759,193
19.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	93,500	2,024,700	500	2,000	1,200	2,722,500	94,100	2,607,700	700	4,200	1,900	2,708,600	98,433	2,611,033	963	4,035	1,811	2,716,275
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	105,000	675,900	...	...	...	841,800	150,730	687,900	...	...	...	852,600	150,730	697,940	21	...	...	857,691
20.—Police	950,700	2,673,200	312,100	...	...	3,945,000	164,700	2,639,800	312,100	...	...	3,886,200	956,009	2,627,932	309,623	...	...	3,887,564
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	315,500	137,000	2,600	86,600	40,300	582,000	934,300	2,639,800	3,500	110,300	49,600	674,000	326,862	173,249	3,964	106,844	47,946	657,865
22.—Education	17,300	751,900	583,100	1,400	700	1,354,400	345,600	165,600	1,600	700	200	1,303,400	15,560	733,221	546	245	245	161,068
23.—Ecclesiastical	163,600	...	...	300	100	164,000	15,600	728,400	557,100	500	200	159,900	160,277	...	...	1,572	705	1,316,286
24.—Medical	40,900	567,100	173,900	7,000	3,300	792,200	159,200	...	...	6,600	3,000	781,400	34,988	558,728	182,122	6,492	2,913	785,243
25.—Political	585,000	56,100	...	27,300	12,700	682,000	36,200	558,100	177,500	23,200	10,500	719,000	564,593	52,996	44	25,968	11,653	655,254
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	245,000	118,600	29,600	22,900	10,700	427,400	633,100	52,200	418,100	26,200	30,700	442,700	255,707	117,294	26,377	27,285	12,244	438,967
TOTAL	3,198,300	8,322,200	1,191,000	395,600	184,100	13,291,200	3,227,000	8,294,800	1,154,700	417,900	188,100	13,282,500	3,163,184	8,365,527	1,168,961	412,587	185,147	13,235,406
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges:																		
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	504,300	...	...	12,600	5,900	522,800	527,900	...	...	19,000	8,600	555,500	515,656	...	...	13,754	6,172	535,582
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	9,100	...	...	217,000	100,900	327,000	1,600	...	...	204,700	92,100	298,400	2,016	...	...	203,941	91,518	297,475
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	85,900	671,100	2,300	1,630,000	758,000	3,147,300	88,300	697,600	2,400	1,631,000	734,000	3,153,300	85,608	697,107	2,884	1,625,376	729,336	3,140,361
30.—Stationery and Printing	67,000	385,400	5,200	47,000	21,900	526,500	100,500	388,800	5,300	47,000	20,700	561,300	90,492	395,273	6,450	45,912	20,603	558,730
32.—Miscellaneous	56,500	105,000	91,200	32,000	14,900	299,600	55,000	85,300	101,500	26,500	11,900	280,200	52,703	84,314	107,781	25,841	11,596	282,135
TOTAL	722,800	1,161,500	98,700	1,938,600	901,600	4,823,200	773,300	1,171,700	109,200	1,927,200	867,300	4,848,700	746,475	1,176,694	117,015	1,914,824	859,275	4,814,283
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance:																		
33.—Famine Relief	...	20,500	...	...	...	20,500	...	87,500	12,500	...	...	100,000	...	57,541	10,747	...	...	68,288
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	80,000	...	...	...	...	80,000	74,000	...	...	...	...	74,000	71,457	...	...	...	...	71,457
36.—Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	433,500	...	...	...	...	433,500	460,255	...	...	...	...	460,255
TOTAL	80,000	20,500	...	...	...	100,500	507,500	87,500	12,500	...	...	607,500	531,712	57,541	10,747	...	...	600,000
Carried over	11,057,400	13,954,700	2,216,200	5,012,600	2,330,900	34,571,800	10,801,900	13,971,600	2,239,200	4,971,600	2,237,200	34,220,600	10,660,826	13,935,321	2,253,484	4,955,431	2,223,745	34,028,807

	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.				Revised Estimate, 1889-90.				Accounts, 1889-90.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
* The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—												
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	348,200	2,426,500	1,128,300	3,903,000	332,100	2,402,300	1,081,000	3,815,400	324,624	2,402,302	1,078,031	3,804,957
Under Railway Revenue Account	2,759,800	908,700	422,000	4,091,100	(a)2,769,900	914,100	411,400	4,095,400	(a)2,764,468	(b)914,022	410,166	4,088,656
Under Irrigation	1,065,100	...	...	1,065,100	1,061,100	...	1,061,100	1,060,683	...	...	...	1,060,683
TOTAL	4,173,100	3,335,200	1,550,900	9,059,200	4,163,100	3,316,400	1,492,400	8,971,900	4,149,775	3,316,324	1,488,197	8,954,296

† See foot-note to Abstract A., p. 388.

Abstract B.—*Details of Expenditure*—continued.

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.						Revised Estimate, 1889-90.						Accounts, 1889-90.					
	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought forward	11,057,400	13,954,700	2,216,200	5,012,600	2,330,900	34,571,800	10,801,000	13,971,600	2,239,200	4,971,600	2,237,200	34,220,600	10,660,826	13,935,321	2,253,484	4,955,431	2,223,745	34,028,807
G.—37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	10,200	...	...	...	**10,200**	...	5,900	...	...	...	**5,900**	...	4,974	...	...	...	**4,974**
H.—Railway Revenue Account:																		
38.—State Railways:																		
Working Expenses	6,055,200	818,900	...	...	...	6,874,100	5,948,200	847,500	...	...	...	6,795,700	6,013,751	850,688	...	...	...	6,864,439
Interest on Debt	2,285,400	474,400	...	861,500	387,700	4,021,800	2,273,600	476,900	...	861,500	387,700	3,999,700	2,268,141	476,912	...	861,500	386,597	3,993,150
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	1,687,800	784,800	2,472,600	...	...	...	1,687,800	759,500	2,447,300	...	...	...	1,687,780	757,390	2,445,170
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	...	...	680,400	316,400	1,016,200	19,400	...	...	670,600	301,700	991,700	21,465	...	...	670,557	300,912	992,934
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	...	...	...	47,300	22,000	69,300	...	...	...	52,600	23,700	76,300	...	...	...	52,522	23,569	76,091
39.—Guaranteed Companies:																		
Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	650,000	...	...	...	...	650,000	467,900	...	...	...	...	467,900	472,885	...	...	...	...	472,885
Interest	30,100	...	...	2,327,000	1,082,000	3,439,100	10,200	...	...	2,337,100	1,051,700	3,399,000	9,468	...	...	2,337,058	1,048,753	3,395,279
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	73,000	14,500	...	...	...	87,500	59,500	14,600	...	...	...	74,100	54,557	14,573	...	...	...	69,130
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	66,000	16,500	...	...	...	82,500	136,200	19,000	...	...	...	155,200	129,231	19,893	...	...	...	149,124
Total	9,179,100	1,324,300	...	5,603,900	2,605,800	**18,713,100**	8,915,000	1,358,000	...	5,609,600	2,524,300	**18,406,900**	8,969,498	1,362,066	...	5,609,417	2,517,221	**18,458,202**
J.—Irrigation:																		
42.—Major Works:																		
Working Expenses	322,400	369,500	...	...	...	691,900	353,600	370,700	...	...	...	724,300	359,249	368,309	...	...	...	727,558
Interest on Debt	550,800	514,300	...	...	...	1,065,100	548,300	512,800	...	...	...	1,061,100	548,144	512,539	...	...	...	1,060,683
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	289,600	556,900	2,400	6,000	2,800	857,700	340,600	578,200	4,100	700	300	923,900	293,571	565,260	4,617	703	315	864,466
Total	1,162,800	1,440,700	2,400	6,000	2,800	**2,614,700**	1,242,500	1,461,700	4,100	700	300	**2,709,300**	1,200,964	1,446,108	4,617	703	315	**2,652,707**
K.—Buildings and Roads:																		
44.—Military Works	1,134,000	...	...	16,000	7,400	1,157,400	1,134,800	...	...	16,000	7,200	1,158,000	1,118,756	...	...	13,603	6,104	1,138,463
45.—Civil Works	638,100	1,070,900	1,502,700	145,000	67,700	4,325,000	655,200	1,965,600	1,493,300	115,400	51,900	4,281,400	628,594	1,945,626	1,536,444	112,553	50,509	4,273,726
Total	1,772,100	1,970,900	1,502,700	161,000	75,100	**5,482,400**	1,790,000	1,965,600	1,493,300	131,400	59,100	**5,439,400**	1,747,350	1,945,626	1,536,444	126,156	56,613	**5,412,189**
L.—Army Services:																		
46.—Army:																		
Effective	14,231,900	...	...	1,947,800	905,700	17,085,400	14,042,200	...	...	2,071,800	932,300	17,046,300	14,037,013	...	...	1,904,003	854,420	16,795,436
Non-Effective	875,100	...	...	2,057,500	950,700	3,889,300	907,800	...	...	2,054,800	924,700	3,887,300	907,082	...	...	2,053,700	921,596	3,882,378
Total	15,107,000	...	...	4,005,300	1,802,400	**20,974,700**	14,950,000	...	...	4,126,600	1,857,000	**20,933,600**	14,944,095	...	...	3,957,703	1,776,016	**20,677,814**
L.L.—Special Defence Works:																		
47.—Special Defence Works	545,000	...	...	380,800	177,100	**1,102,900**	406,000	...	...	243,000	109,400	**758,400**	400,436	...	...	199,513	89,532	**689,481**
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	38,823,400	18,700,800	3,721,300	15,170,200	7,054,100	83,469,800	38,104,500	18,762,800	3,736,600	15,082,900	6,787,300	82,474,100	37,923,169	18,694,095	3,794,545	14,848,923	6,663,442	81,924,174
Transfers between Provincial and Local	...	+366,200	−366,200	...	...	...	...	+368,000	−368,000	...	...	...	...	+402,143	−402,143	...	...	...
M.—*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	+21,200	+25,800	...	...	−640,800	...	+353,900	+36,700	...	...	+352,500	...	+504,615	+65,516	...	...	548,996
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	−605,200	−82,600				...	−31,300	−6,800	...	...		...	−12,322	−8,813			
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	38,823,400	18,483,000	3,298,300	15,170,200	7,054,100	**82,829,000**	38,104,500	19,453,400	3,398,500	15,082,900	6,787,300	**82,826,600**	37,923,169	19,588,531	3,449,105	14,848,923	6,663,442	**82,473,170**

	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.				Revised Estimate, 1889-90.				Accounts, 1889-90.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
N.—Expenditure not charged to Revenue—												
Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works—												
48.—State Railways	1,607,100	1,273,000	591,900	3,562,000	1,563,300	1,036,500	466,400	3,066,200	1,349,203	997,588	447,667	2,794,458
49.—Irrigation Works	527,500	...	...	527,500	398,600	2,300	1,000	401,900	376,088	1,963	881	378,932
Total	2,224,600	1,273,000	591,900	**4,089,500**	1,961,900	1,038,800	467,400	3,468,100	1,725,291	999,551	448,548	3,173,390

* See foot-note in Abstract A., p. 388.

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure.*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.			Revised Estimate, 1889-90.			Accounts, 1889-90.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Revenue (from Abstract A)	82,621,600	214,100	82,835,700	84,155,300	331,700	84,487,000	4,598,760	335,768	84,934,528
Exchange added to Revenue	99,600	...	99,600	149,300	...	149,300	150,675	...	150,675
TOTAL	82,721,200	214,100	82,935,300	84,304,600	331,700	84,636,300	84,749,435	335,768	85,085,203
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
3½ p. c. Indian Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
3½ p. c. India Debenture	...	...		...	...		...	661,000	
3 p. c. Stock	...	3,750,000		...	3,500,000		...	3,500,000	
Debenture and Debenture Stock	...	,,		...	661,000		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
4 p. c. Rupee Loan	17,300	...		2,000,000	...		2,000,000	...	
Stock Notes	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Proposed Loan	2,500,000	...		...	...		...	...	
TOTAL	2,517,300	3,750,000	6,267,300	2,000,000	4,161,000	6,161,000	2,000,000	4,161,000	6,161,000
NET			5,871,400			5,077,400			5,129,018
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	17,500	...		...	...		...	...	
Treasury Notes	...	...		1,300	...		1,050	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	128,500	...		129,200	...		128,175	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,335,800	...		3,271,600	...		4,114,726	...	
TOTAL	4,481,800	...	4,481,800	3,402,100	...	3,402,100	4,244,551	...	4,244,551
NET			629,700			14,100			0
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	47,000	...		390,600	...		570,131	...	
Reduction of Debt	...	...		433,500	...		460,255	...	
Excluded Local Funds	615,200	...		656,900	...		615,003	...	
Political and Railway Funds	7,600	...		242,500	...		286,205	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	12,937,400	...		14,086,500	...		14,648,933	...	
Advances	7,147,200	4,600		10,763,200	4,500		11,185,425	6,917	
Suspense Accounts	24,200	...		32,300	...		87,915	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net)	645,100	...		113,500	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	44,700			75,400	700		266,720	770	
TOTAL	21,468,400	4,600	21,473,000	26,794,400	5,200	26,799,600	28,120,587	7,687	28,128,274
NET			0			891,700			1,049,671
Carried over	111,188,700	3,968,700		116,501,100	4,497,900		119,114,573	4,504,455	

	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.			Revised Estimate, 1889-90.			Accounts, 1889-90.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Abstract B)	61,245,500	15,170,200	76,415,700	60,603,900	15,082,900	75,686,800	60,411,809	14,848,923	75,260,732
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	7,054,100	...	7,054,100	6,787,300	...	6,787,300	6,663,442	...	6,663,442
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	47,000	...	47,000	390,600	...	390,600	570,131	...	570,131
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	—687,800	...	—687,800	—38,100	...	—38,100	—21,135	...	—21,135
TOTAL	67,658,800	15,170,200	82,829,000	67,743,700	15,082,900	82,826,600	67,624,247	14,848,923	82,473,170
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue	2,224,600	1,273,000		1,961,900	1,038,800		1,725,291	999,551	
Capital charges involved in Redemption of Liabilities, &c.	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Add—Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	591,900	...		467,400	...		448,548	...	
TOTAL	2,816,500	1,273,000	4,089,500	2,429,300	1,038,800	3,468,100	2,173,839	999,551	3,173,390
O.—Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 5 p. c. Stock	...	...		...	2,600		...	3,167	
,, 4 p. c. Stock	...	300,000		...	300,000		...	248,698	
,, 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	...		...	661,000		...	661,000	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. Loan	...	...		...	...		700	...	
5 p. c. Loan	...	...		...	...		1,706	...	
4½ p. c. Loan	...	...		31,000	...		25,990	...	
4 p. c. Loans	...	...		50,700	...		50,752	...	
Loans under discharge	84,400	...		...	...		...	...	
Provincial Debentures	1,500	...		36,100	...		38,040	...	
Stock Notes	10,000	...		2,200	...		1,929	...	
TOTAL	95,900	300,000	395,900	120,000	963,600	1,083,600	119,117	912,865	1,031,982
NET			0			0			0
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	200	...		500	...		34,702	...	
Treasury Notes	...	...		...	...		1,300	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	80,600	...		82,000	...		82,554	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,771,300	...		3,305,500	...		4,195,611	...	
TOTAL	3,852,100	...	3,852,100	3,388,000	...	3,388,000	4,314,167	...	4,314,167
NET			0			0			69,616
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	687,800	...		38,100	...		21,135		
Excluded Local Funds	637,000	...		681,300	...		657,323		
Political and Railway Fund	20,000	...		256,100	...		303,998		
Departmental and Judicials	12,901,700	...		14,213,200	...		14,543,114		
Deposits	7,173,400	7,300		10,596,700	3,100		11,231,279	3,662	
Advances	18,600	...		30,500	...		165,277	...	
Suspense Accounts	...	...		...	...		47,843	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net)	46,900	...		88,600	300		104,728	244	
Miscellaneous									
TOTAL	21,485,400	7,300	21,492,700	25,904,500	3,400	25,907,900	27,074,697	3,906	27,078,603
NET			19,700			0			0
Carried over	95,908,700	16,750,500		99,585,500	17,088,700		101,306,067	16,765,245	

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.			Revised Estimate, 1889-90.			Accounts, 1889-90.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward .	111,188,700	3,968,700		116,501,100	4,497,900		119,114,573	4,504,455	
R.—Loans to Native States, and Presidency Corporations, &c. .	75,100	...	75,100	111,300	...	111,300	121,456	...	121,456
Net .			0			0			0
R.R.—Loans and Advances Provincial Governments . .	61,000	...	61,000	199,700	...	199,700	258,730	...	258,730
Net .			0			0			0
S.—Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On Account of Subscribed Capital . . .	...	515,000		...	1,536,700		...	1,736,651	
Repayments . . .	1,236,100	..		1,278,400	4,200		1,293,804	5,281	
Total .	1,236,100	515,000	1,751,100	1,278,400	1,540,900	2,819,300	1,293,804	1,741,932	3,035,736
Net .			0			0			0
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	13,942,500	...		14,285,700	...		14,418,484		
Other Local Remittances.	...	...		...	...		14,980		
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	483,900	...		630,600	...		472,140		
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . . .	794,300	...		247,700	...		206,057		
Guaranteed Railways .	3,637,200	...		3,504,200	...		3,559,160		
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph . . .	43,500	...		14,100	...		24,897		
Marine . . .	268,900	...		298,900	...		283,520		
Military . . .	13,803,600	...		13,569,400	...		13,630,963		
Public Works . .	2,382,000	...		1,786,300	...		1,159,799		
Remittance Account between England and India	1,169,600	126,100		1,020,900	182,100		923,517	186,955	
Total .	36,525,500	126,100	36,651,600	35,357,800	182,100	35,539,900	34,993,817	186,955	35,179,772
Net .			43,800			732,200			0
U.—Secy. of State's Bills drawn . . .	...	14,689,900	14,689,900	...	15,400,900	15,400,900	...	15,474,496	15,474,456
Total Receipts .	149,086,400	19,299,700		153,448,300	21,621,800		155,781,380	21,907,838	
V.—Opening Balance .	12,900,001	3,849,797		13,305,189	3,259,933		13,305,189	3,259,933	
Grand Total .	161,986,401	23,149,497		166,753,489	24,881,733		169,086,569	25,167,771	

other than Revenue and Expenditure—continued.

	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.			Revised Estimate, 1889-90.			Accounts, 1889-90.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward .	95,908,700	16,750,500		99,585,500	17,088,700		101,306,067	16,765,245	
R.—Loans to Native States and Presidency Corporations, &c.	705,000	...	705,000	521,200	...	521,200	477,361	...	477,361
Net .			629,500			409,900			355,905
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . .	258,800	...	258,800	499,700	...	499,700	500,979	...	500,979
Net .			197,800			300,000			242,249
S.—Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debenture . . .	...	913,700		...	600,000		...	500,000	
For Expenditure. .	2,457,500	2,143,000		2,264,200	1,658,200		2,235,123	1,516,205	
Total .	2,457,500	3,056,700	5,514,200	2,264,200	2,258,200	4,522,400	2,235,123	2,016,205	4,251,328
Net .			3,763,100			1,703,100			1,215,592
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	13,942,500	...		14,285,700	...		14,393,100		
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	482,900	...		630,900	...		474,110		
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . .	794,300	...		247,700	...		202,914		
Guaranteed Railways	3,637,200	...		3,504,200	...		3,559,160		
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph . .	43,500	...		14,100	...		24,819		
Marine . . .	268,900	...		298,900	...		283,997		
Military . . .	13,803,600	...		13,469,400	...		13,678,031		
Public Works . .	2,382,000	...		1,156,300	...		1,433,912		
Remittance Account between England and India	57,300	1,195,600		129,500	1,031,000		165,178	983,448	
Total	35,412,200	1,195,600	36,607,800	33,776,700	1,031,000	34,807,700	34,215,221	983,448	35,198,669
Net .			0			0			18,897
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid . .	14,690,900	...	14,690,900	15,509,300	...	15,509,300	15,602,997	...	15,602,997
Total Disbursements .	149,433,100	21,002,800		152,156,600	20,377,900		154,337,748	19,764,898	
V.—Closing Balance .	12,553,301	2,146,697		14,596,889	4,503,833		14,748,821	5,402,873	
Grand Total .	161,986,401	23,149,497		166,753,489	24,881,733		169,086,569	25,167,771	

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

A.—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Budget Estimate, 1889-90.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Balance at end of 1888-89 (by Revised Estimate, 1888-89)	...	214,507	171,271	112,158	246,499	420,916	214,015	647,376	521,504	2,548,246
Added in 1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	21,200	...	...	...	21,200
Spent in 1889-90	...	99,300	33,200	22,800	46,500	...	54,300	120,800	228,300	605,200
Balance at end of 1889-90	...	115,207	138,071	89,358	199,999	442,116	159,715	526,576	293,204	1,964,246
Revised Estimate, 1889-90.										
Balance at end of 1888-89 (by Accounts)	...	231,789	160,331	102,502	265,107	426,665	218,157	653,008	542,726	2,600,285
Added in 1889-90	...	...	49,500	11,800	88,800	82,800	27,200	68,100	25,700	353,900
Spent in 1889-90	...	31,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,300
Balance at end of 1889-90	...	200,489	209,831	114,302	353,907	509,465	245,357	721,108	568,426	2,922,885
Accounts, 1889-90.										
Balance at end of 1888-89	...	231,789	160,331	102,502	265,107	426,665	218,157	653,008	542,726	2,600,285
Added in 1889-90	...	...	64,072	20,090	102,547	102,710	29,264	144,571	41,361	504,615
Spent in 1889-90	...	12,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,322
Balance at end of 1889-90	...	219,467	224,403	122,592	367,654	529,375	247,421	797,579	584,087	3,092,578

B.—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These Balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Budget Estimate, 1889-90.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Balance at end of 1888-89 (by Revised Estimate, 1888-89)	12,144	60,149	28,516	1,465	281,235	17,277	182,902	565,486	295,020	1,444,203
Added in 1889-90	...	...	...	...	7,400	...	...	...	18,400	25,800
Spent in 1889-90	900	41,900	9,400	1,700	...	...	10,000	18,700	...	82,600
Balance at end of 1889-90	11,244	18,249	19,116	−235	288,635	17,277	172,902	546,786	313,429	1,387,403
Revised Estimate, 1889-90.										
Balance at end of 1888-89 (by Accounts)	11,922	78,842	48,135	2,439	230,527	17,377	188,637	595,174	301,131	1,474,184
Added in 1889-90	...	...	...	...	3,900	600	12,600	14,500	5,100	36,700
Spent in 1889-90	700	600	4,600	900	...	...	...	...	...	6,800
Balance at end of 1889-90	11,222	78,242	43,535	1,539	234,427	17,977	201,237	609,674	306,231	1,504,084
Accounts, 1889-90.										
Balance at end of 1888-89	11,922	78,842	48,135	2,439	230,527	17,377	188,637	595,174	301,131	1,474,184
Added in 1889-90	657	...	5,504	...	...	14,295	13,111	11,043	20,846	65,516
Spent in 1889-90	...	880	...	326	7,607	...	...	...	...	8,813
Balance at end of 1889-90	12,579	77,962	53,699	2,113	222,920	31,672	201,748	606,217	321,977	1,530,887

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary of India for the week ending at 8 a m. on Saturday, February 21st, 1891.

During the week under review the weather over India has undergone a large and important change. During the first days of the week anticyclonic conditions prevailed, while the weather during the latter part of the week was under the influence of a deep depression, and cyclonic conditions were experienced over the greater part of the country. During the early days the barometer oscillated considerably, but the changes were at no time so large as to disturb the general distribution of pressure. The barometer consequently, during this period, read steadily high over North-Western India and low over the Bay and off the west coast. The wind circulation over India was such as is usually experienced under the above distribution of pressure; north-westerly to westerly winds prevailing down the Gangetic plain, northerly winds over the Bay area, easterly winds over the west of the Peninsula, and north-easterly winds over the central parts of the country, Guzerat, and Sind. Though the weather was generally fine and the cloud proportion low, conditions were somewhat unsettled and showery in different parts of the country, and thunder-storms were reported from several districts. On the 15th showers were reported from Assam, South-West Bengal, from one or two central stations, and from the south of the Peninsula. The amounts were less than ½ an inch except at the hill station of Wellington, where 1¼ inch was registered. On the 16th slight rain was reported from Quetta and Jacobabad, from Secunderabad, from Lower Burma, and from the south of the Peninsula. At Wellington, Calicut, and Rangoon the fall was moderately heavy. On the 17th the rainfall area had extended, and rain was reported from Quetta, Dera Ismail Khan, Delhi, and Meerut in the North-West, and from several places in Central and Southern India. Trichinopoly received 5 inches, but elsewhere the amounts were less than 1 inch, and in North-West India were generally less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch. On the 18th only scattered showers were reported mostly in the same localities as those in which rain was experienced on the 17th.

On the 19th the change from anticyclonic to cyclonic conditions was definitely commenced. The barometer fell throughout the whole of the Indian region, the amount of decrease during the 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. on that day ranging from 0·2″ at Multan, Montgomery, Ludhiana, Dehra Dun, Roorkee, Meerut, and Jacobabad to 0·02″ at Trevandrum. Owing to the excess of fall in the north, pressure had become very much more uniform than of late, though readings remained higher in the North-West than elsewhere. At the same time the winds had fallen lighter, and rain had entirely ceased both in Southern and Central India. On the other hand, slight rain had commenced at Murree and Rawalpindi. The chart of the following morning, the 20th, showed that a deep depression had advanced over the Punjab. The barometer had fallen between 0·2″ and 0·3″ all over North-Western India. In consequence the lowest pressures were now reported from the Punjab and the highest from Burma, Assam, and North Bengal. The centre of the disturbance lay over Kushab, and strong cyclonic winds were commencing over the Punjab. Continuous rain had fallen

at Murree and moderate rain at Quetta and Rawalpindi, but so far the rainfall connected with the storm was confined to those stations. Slight showers were reported from North East India. At the same time a feeble barometric depression had appeared off or over the Circars and Orissa. The chart of the 21st showed that the depression, which had filled up slightly, had passed slowly south-eastward, and that the centre lay between Sirsa and Ludhiana. Strong cyclonic winds prevailed throughout the greater part of Northern and Central India, and thunder and lightning were reported from several stations. The rainfall however, considering the intensity of the disturbance, was slight and partial, and confined to the neighbourhood of the hills. At the hill stations snow, hail, and rain fell heavily and the winds were high. The low pressure area over the Circars and Orissa had apparently moved slightly north-westward towards the main disturbance.

Temperature.—During the early part of the week, when anti-cyclonic conditions held firmly throughout India, the general temperature was low for the season—more particularly over Northern and Central India—but on the 17th the mean temperature of the whole of India exactly equalled the normal, and after that date there was a general excess which was most marked on the 20th and 21st.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal average for each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Temperature variations for the week ending 21st February, 1891.

Province.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	Means.
Burma	+4·4	+1·7	+1·0	—1·7	—1·0	—1·3	—1·7	+0·2
Bengal	+0·5	—2·2	—2·9	—1·2	+0·2	+1·2	+1·1	—0·5
North-Western Provinces	—2·5	—2·5	—0·9	+1·0	+2·0	+1·6	+4·2	+0·4
Punjab	—2·7	—1·0	—3·1	—0·4	—1·3	+0·9	—0·7	—1·2
Bombay	+2·3	+3·6	+1·4	+3·0	+3·8	+3·7	+2·3	+2·9
Central Provinces	—2·8	—6·4	+1·5	+0·1	+1·9	+2·0	+1·6	—0·3
Guzerat and Central India	—2·8	—1·8	+2·4	+3·7	+3·8	+5·2	+5·3	+2·3
Sind and Rajputana	—2·5	+0·8	+0·4	+0·7	+2·7	+3·5	+2·9	+1·2
Madras	+0·8	+1·0	+0·2	+0·8	+0·3	+1·2	+2·9	+1·0
Means for India	—0·6	—0·8	0	+0·7	+1·4	+2·0	+2·0	+0·7

From these figures it will be seen that Bengal, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces were the only districts in which the general temperature of the week was deficient. In all the remaining provinces there was an excess which varied from only 0°·2 in Burma to 2°·9 in Bombay. The above table also shows the marked increase of temperature which occurs just before the advent of a cold-weather storm.

Rain.—The remarks in the preceding sections have shown that rain occurred in most of the districts of India during the week under review, and the concluding table gives particulars of the extent of country over which rain has been experienced. In thirty-five of the rainfall divisions rain was recorded, and in only 16 was the weather dry. In seven out of the 35, however, less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch of rainfall was registered as the mean fall of the district. The regions over which no rain fell include the Central, Upper and Arakan divisions of Burma, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, the centre and south of the

Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, the north of the Bombay Presidency, and the central parts of the Peninsula. The largest average fall (over 2 inches) was registered in Deltaic Bengal, but in Eastern Bengal, Central Bengal, the hill districts of the Punjab; and in Madras, South-central, the average amount exceeded 1 inch. Of the districts which received rain, twenty-five had more than the usual amount, and nine had less, while one district (Coorg) had exactly its normal fall.

The concluding column of the table shows that, except in Arakan, Assam, Orissa, the North-Western Provinces, Mysore, the Konkan, Guzerat and Kathiawar, the rainfall since the beginning of the year has been in excess or only slightly deficient. In many parts of the country, notably the Punjab, the central districts and the south of the Peninsula, the excess has been very large.

The record of maximum falls shows some very large falls for the present season. The following are the more important :—

			Inches.
Bengal—	Backergunj	Bhola	4½
	Dacca	Sudder	3
	Mymensing	Kishorgunj	3¾
	Khoolna	Sudder	3¾
	Fureedpur	Do.	3½
	Jessore	Jhenindah	5
	Nuddea	Sudder	5
	Midnapur	Contai	3
	Bankoora	Bissenpore	4¾
	Burdwan	Cutwa	3½
	Bogra	Sudder	4¾
	Dinagepore	Balurghat	3½
	Rungpur	Gaiband	4
	Monghyr	Jamui	2
N.-W. P.—	Kumaun	Champost	2½
Punjab—	Umballa	Sudder	1¼
	Ludhiana	Samrala	1¼
	Hoshiarpur	Unah	1½
	Kangra	Palampur	2¾
	Simla	Sudder	1½
	Rawalpindi	Do.	4¾
	Gujrat	Kharian	3
	Hazara	Sudder	1¼
Malabar—	Calicut	Vayitri	5
Madras—	Nilgiris	Coonoor	8½
Bombay—	Dharwar	Mugod	2½
Madras—	Vizagapatam	Polkoada	2½
	Trichinopoly	Sudder	4¼
	Tinnevelly	Ambasarmudram	2¾

It is seldom that a so widely extended and heavy fall of rain as that which is indicated by the above figures occurs over India during the middle of February.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending February 21st, 1891. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from January 4th to February 21st, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 4th to February 21st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0·21	0	+0·21	0·87	0·31	+181
	Lower Burma	0·30	0·02	+0·28	1·04	0·26	+300
	Central do.	0	0	0	0·11	0·11	0
	Upper do.	0	?	?	0·02	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·10	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·67	0·16	+1·51	1·69	1·38	+ 22
	Assam (Surma)	0·16	0·26	—0·10	0·17	1·25	— 86
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·15	0·33	—0·18	0·61	1·68	— 64
	Deltaic Bengal	2·10	0·25	+1·85	2·14	1·41	+ 52
	Central do.	1·50	0·24	+1·20	2·11	1·15	+ 83
	North do.	0·95	0·14	+0·81	1·38	0·91	+ 52
	Orissa	0·03	0·19	—0·16	0·04	1·11	— 97
	Chota Nagpur	0·39	0·14	+0·25	1·36	1·33	+ 2
	Behar (South)	0·40	0·12	+0·28	1·58	1·02	+ 55
	Do. (North)	0·48	0·10	+0·38	1·54	1·02	+ 51
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·12	—0·12	0·93	1·09	— 15
	Oudh (South)	0·01	0·05	—0·04	0·69	0·89	— 22
	Do. (North)	0	0·10	—0·10	1·00	1·17	— 15
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·48	0·80	— 40
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·14	—0·14	0·61	0·97	— 37
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·14	0·28	—0·14	1·91	2·10	— 9
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·04	0·15	—0·11	1·80	1·03	+ 75
	Do. (Central)	0	0·18	—0·18	1·72	1·34	+ 29
	Do. (Sub-montane)	0·56	0·39	+0·17	4·92	2·63	+ 88
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·66	1·08	+0·58	7·01	6·48	+ 8
	Do. (North-West)	0·54	0·35	+0·19	6·22	3·03	+105
	Do. (West)	0·03	0·11	—0·08	1·87	0·93	+101
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·25	0·22	+0·03	0·60	0·64	— 6
	Madras (South Central)	1·24	0·05	+1·19	2·73	0·31	+781
	Coorg	0·07	0·07	0	0·20	0·12	+ 67
	Mysore	0·18	0·08	+0·10	0·23	0·37	— 38
	Konkan	0·03	0	+0·03	0·05	0·31	— 84
	Bombay Deccan	0·35	0·01	+0·34	0·49	0·13	+277
	Hyderabad (North)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Khandeish	0·07	0·04	+0·03	0·15	0·16	— 6
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·41	0·02	+0·39	1·45	0·30	+383
	Central Provinces (West)	0·20	0·08	+0·12	1·03	0·57	+ 81
	Do. (Central)	0·12	0·16	—0·04	1·00	0·92	+ 9
	Do. (East)	0·12	0·09	+0·03	0·95	0·65	+ 46
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·10	—100
	Kathiawar	0	0·02	—0·02	0·05	0·12	— 58
	Sindh	0·03	0·06	—0·03	0·67	0·55	+ 22
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·47	0·57	— 18
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·32	0·36	— 11
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·12	—0·12	0·39	0·41	— 5
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·44	0·11	+0·33	0·54	0·45	+ 20
	Do. (North) A	0	?	?	0·05	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·22	0·05	+0·17	0·22	0·26	— 15
	Madras (Central)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·13	0·12	+ 8
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·06	—0·06	1·23	0·44	+ 80
	Do. (South)	0·37	0·08	+0·29	2·50	0·90	+178
	Madras (South)	0·71	0·11	+0·60	1·05	0·71	+137

Simla, 26th 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 28th February.*—Rainfall fair in the Nanguneri taluk of Tinnevelly and in parts of Madura, Coimbatore and Nilgiris, slight in four Northern districts and one taluk of Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, South Canara, and Malabar; no rain elsewhere. Prospects slightly improved except in the Northern taluks of Chingleput and adjoining portions of the Kalahasti zemindari. About 2,000 people employed on works in three taluks of Chingleput and 300 in Wandinash taluk of North Arcot. Repair of irrigation works being started in the Kalahasti zemindari out of loan granted to the zemindar. Prices rising in Ganjam, Godavari, Bellary, Kurnool, and Salem, falling in Kistna, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore; elsewhere generally stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th March.*—Slight rain in parts of Upper Sind. Standing crops, especially wheat, cotton, and oilseeds, damaged by blight, cold, or insects in parts of seven districts; elsewhere good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd March.*—The rain of last week has been generally beneficial, but in Behar and some other parts, where it was accompanied by hail, slight injury to the *rabi*, tobacco and poppy crops has been reported. The earlier *rabi* crops and potatoes are being gathered with good outturn. Collection of opium is in progress. Sugarcane harvest is proceeding and the yield is fair. A good crop of *ganja* is being cut in the Rajshahye district. Transplantation of *boro* or spring rice is nearly completed and the crop promises well. The recent rain has facilitated ploughing for early rice and jute. Prices of common rice are steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th March.*—Weather warm, with occasional clouds. Injury by hail, more or less serious, reported from Benares, Rai Bareli, Partabgarh, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Banda. Crops are ripening fast and harvest has begun. Prospects are generally fair where there has been no injury by frost or hail. Supplies plentiful, but prices remain high and have risen in several districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th March.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts. Prices rising in all districts except Delhi where they are unsettled. Ploughings for *kharif* crops in progress in some districts. Condition of crops is reported good. Crops are slightly damaged by locusts, and also rust owing to cloudy weather in most districts. Fodder scarce in Hissar and Delhi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th March.*—Weather getting warm. Harvesting of wheat and other winter crops continues. Outturns generally favourable. Land is being prepared in places for autumn sowings. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th February.*—In districts of Lower Burma and in Minbu and Yamethin reaping and threshing of paddy are completed or nearly so. Transplanting of dry-weather crop is progressing in Mandalay and Katha, and is finished in the Ruby Mines. In Gangaw (Pakokko) dry-weather paddy is about to be sown. The price of paddy has risen slightly in six districts, considerably in one, and fallen in one.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th March.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall general and beneficial. Ploughing for early rice and crushing of sugarcane continue. Gathering of mustard almost over.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th March.*—Crops and prospects good. Outturn of crops harvested generally favourable. Prices slightly risen in the Mysore district.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Threshing nearly completed. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th March.*—Weather warm in Berar. Threshing of *rabi* crops in progress. Land being prepared for next *kharif* crops. Prices slightly risen in the Kelapur taluk. Fodder sufficient except in Ellichpur.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Weeding of *tabi* crops and harvesting of *rabi* crops continue. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th March.*—Crops in Rajgarh reported slightly damaged by rats. Prices of food-grains rising in Western Malwa. Other conditions remain unchanged.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th March.*—Standing crops satisfactory generally. Harvests damaged in two Agencies. Cattle in good condition generally. Pasturage or fodder scarce in three Agencies and at Deoli and Ajmere; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady generally, but rising in five States and Ajmere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 26th February.*—Beneficial rain fell during the week. Weather partially cloudy at times. Prospects favourable.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIV 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 8th February, 1890. Total length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Week ending 7th February, 1891. Total length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 8th February, 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 7th February, 1891. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
14th Feb., 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	9,50,829	623	1,526	11,17,459	732	3,79,15,925	552	3,61,70,863	527	...	17,45,062
14th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,242	180	57	17,595	309	4,56,117	169	4,56,349	177	21,232	...
7th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly	141	11,292	80	141	10,909	77	3,86,340	64	3,63,760	60	...	22,580
14th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	431	49,963	116	852	91,479	107	16,70,142	112	27,31,283	105	10,61,141	...
14th ditto	Indian Midland (*c*)	752	75,925	101	752	85,679	114	28,50,434	90	29,20,638	87	70,204	...
14th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,76,438	225	1,672	4,43,900	265	1,66,42,833	222	1,46,67,940	196	...	19,74,893
14th ditto	Southern Maratha	978	85,019	87	1,044	83,717	80	35,17,954	86	38,45,426	83	3,27,472	...
7th ditto	Ditto, Mysore section	296	17,823	60	296	26,218	89	8,56,057	72	10,65,381	80	2,09,324	...
	Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	649	1,17,439	181	699	1,25,770	180	37,27,600	128	37,92,111	125	64,511	...
	TOTAL	6,502	16,94,970	261	7,039	20,01,826	284	6,80,02,402	243	6,60,13,751	219	...	19,88,651
	State Lines worked by the State.												
14th Feb., 1891	North-Western	2,370	(*e*)5,37,491	227	2,395	(*f*)5,21,195	218	*e* 2,46,59,225	232	*f* 2,29,54,184	214	...	17,05,041
14th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,60,530	232	692	1,69,830	246	66,84,120	215	60,55,674	194	...	6,28,446
7th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	2,23,608	299	777	4,69,990	605	1,01,10,309	311	1,02,24,013	298	1,13,704	...
7th ditto	Bengal Central(*g*)	125	14,663	117	125	38,870	311	6,31,372	112	6,04,368	107	...	27,004
7th ditto	Nalhátí	27	1,953	72	27	2,100	78	87,452	71	80,835	66	...	6,617
7th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	321	46	8	309	39	10,291	30	16,072	45	5,781	...
7th ditto	Jorhát	30	900	30	28	696	25	52,501	41	53,917	46	1,416	...
31st Jan., 1891	Burma(*h*)	...	...	...	...	(*i*)	...	(*j*)39,11,596	161	(*k*)43,71,516	180	4,59,920	...
	TOTAL	3,998	9,39,466	235	4,052	12,03,050	297	4,61,46,866	227	4,43,60,579	216	...	17,86,287
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
7th Feb., 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*l*)	1,492	8,89,404	596	1,492	9,19,712	617	3,13,57,774	469	3,23,13,177	484	9,55,403	...
14th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,49,196	541	461	2,70,000	586	1,08,99,603	527	1,07,78,954	523	...	1,20,649
14th ditto	Madras	840	1,76,066	210	840	1,79,397	214	79,29,195	210	83,07,923	231	3,78,728	...
7th ditto	South Indian(*m*)	737	1,23,668	168	779	1,16,271	149	52,13,614	158	56,20,877	161	4,07,263	...
	TOTAL	3,530	14,38,334	407	3,572	14,85,380	416	5,54,00,186	350	5,70,20,931	357	16,20,745	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,030	40,72,770	290	14,663	46,90,256	320	16,95,49,454	264	16,73,95,261	251	...	21,54,193
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,81,79,981	137	8,63,57,331	130	...	18,22,650
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,13,69,473	127	8,10,37,930	121	...	3,31,543
	Assisted Companies.												
14th Feb., 1891	Tárakeshwar	22	7,696	350	22	9,993	454	2,35,958	236	2,37,159	237	1,201	...
7th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,164	77	67	4,146	62	2,98,321	104	2,88,904	100	...	9,417
31st Jan., 1891	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*i*)...	...	(*j*)3,06,533	116	(*k*)3,25,443	124	28,910	...
	TOTAL	89	12,860	144	89	14,139	159	9,30,812	124	9,51,506	127	20,694	...
	Native States Lines worked by Companies.												
7th Feb., 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	59,027	167	354	57,037	164	20,42,639	130	21,44,492	135	1,01,853	...
14th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	3,050	52	72	3,750	52	1,17,990	45	1,70,576	55	52,586	...
14th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	973	36	68	2,300	34	44,439	37	45,790	37	1,351	...
14th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	810	62	...	...	(*n*)36,879	71	36,879	...
	TOTAL	440	63,050	143	507	64,797	128	22,05,068	112	23,97,737	116	1,92,669	...
	Native States Lines worked by the State.												
14th Feb., 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	7,540	70	108	12,598	117	(*o*)1,29,805	71	4,39,293	91	3,09,488	...
	Native States Lines.												
14th Feb., 1891	Jodhpore	124	7,488	60	124	8,200	66	2,99,887	54	3,19,015	58	19,128	...
14th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	30,619	92	334	27,025	81	11,19,132	86	12,91,121	87	1,71,989	...
14th ditto	Morvi	94	4,743	50	94	5,512	59	1,62,879	51	2,67,281	63	1,04,402	...
	TOTAL	550	42,850	78	552	40,737	74	15,81,898	73	18,77,417	76	2,95,519	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur 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 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.
(*e*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway only.
(*f*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railway, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*i*) Return not received.
(*j*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 1st February, 1890.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 31st January, 1891.
(*l*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(*m*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*n*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890.
(*o*) Total receipts from 13th October, 1889.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th March, 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd 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.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	12 9	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	9 11	11 11
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 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	...	...	...	...	10 4	8 14	15 0	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 2	27 5	27 5	...	...	157 0	157 0	16 0	16 0
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 9	19 6	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 13	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	9 1	12 7	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
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	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	10 2	16 2
Prome	13 13	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	16 9	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	320 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 11	10 11	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	15 1	...	...	...	...	392 0	392 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 14	12 0	12 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	12 10	22 13	22 13	8 4	8 0	65 0	65 0	15 3	16 14
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	..	...	...	25 6	24 0	30 13	33 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	11 9	12 15
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	18 4	17 14	19 13	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	§	†	...	...	340 0	340 0	16 8	18 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	9 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	12 4	12 4	...	...	12 4	12 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	12 10	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Cachar	9 6⅔	9 8	...	...	12 4⅔	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6⅔	12 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 8
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	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	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	6 8	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	10 0
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 [illegible]	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	11 6¾	11 6¾	13 5¼	13 5¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 14	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 4	...	...	12 5*	12 5*	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	10 7	10 7	...	...	11 7	11 7	17 11	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 10½	10 0	...	...	9 11	9 11
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	10 8	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	10 0	9 8
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	18 12	19 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	10 12	11 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 6	12 14	16 12	18 1	9 15	10 0	14 9	14 9	17 10	16 9	14 14	13 9	...	...	9 6	9 6	16 9	17 10	18 4	18 14	13 14	14 11	90 0	90 0	10 11	10 11
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	20 0	...	15 4	14 8	16 10	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 5¼	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	31 0	25 0	15 0	15 8	280 0	280 0	10 10	10 8
Burdwan	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 2	16 2	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	10 11
Beerbhoom	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	17 10	18 6	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 15	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	16 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	13 8	15 0	15 15	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	17 2	17 12	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	14 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Northern—																										
Rungpore	13 0	13 5	...	...	9 6	9 10	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	15 8	18 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	18 0	...	...	...	14 10	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	10 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 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	14 7	13 2	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	14 7	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	...	...	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	20 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	240 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 2½
Lohardugga	7 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 11 12	19 0	†	14 12	13 8	15 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	...	...	15 8	15 0	...	24 0	17 0 to 24 0	17 0 to 23 0	150 0	140 0	9 4	9 0
Hazáribágh	13 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

(a) Not stated.

* Khesari, husked.

† Not sold.

‡ Rupee 1 per 100 cobs.

§ Annas 12 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd 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*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	12 10	15 3	18 14	...	13 10	13 2	16 13	17 13	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	15 12	19 15	21 0	21 0	21 4	14 15	15 12	192 0	168 0	10 8	10 8
Gya	13 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	10 8	10 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	17 8	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 0 to 14 12	13 8 to 17 4	22 0	23 8	11 0	11 0	18 4	17 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	...	21 0	...	...	120 0	130 0	10 0	9 8
Shahabad	13 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	17 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	15 2	20 3	20 3	12 0 to 15 14	12 10 to 15 2	15 2 to 18 15	10 6 to 18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	18 15	20 3	20 3	15 2	15 2	151 8	164 0	10 8	10 6
Durbhunga	13 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	10 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	15 0	17 8	18 0	18 8	16 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 4	22 8	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 4
Sarun	14 8	14 8	21 0	20 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	13 0	12 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Chumparun	16 0	16 0	27 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 7	13 4½	15 7	15 7	10 5	9 12	15 7	15 11½	17 5½	16 13	16 4	15 11	...	...	14 0	15 3	16 4	16 4	17 14	17 14	17 1	17 14	120 0	120 0	10 2	10 2
Ghazipur	14 13	14 13	17 6	17 6	7 1	7 1	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 12	16 12	25 12	25 12	12 14	12 14	18 0	18 0	19 5	19 5	17 6	17 0	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	12 8	12 12	14 12	14 12	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	170 0	170 0	11 8	11 8
Allahabad	12 8	12 8	15 4	15 0	7 8	7 8	14 8	14 0	17 0	18 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	16 8	16 4	115 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	13 4	12 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 8	17 12	18 0	17 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	13 4	13 4	180 0	180 0	11 0	10 4
Fatehpur	13 4	13 4	15 4	15 4	11 4	12 12	14 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 12
Hamírpur	13 12	13 7	...	13 12	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	17 0	17 13	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	140 0	140 0	10 15	10 15
Jalaun	13 12	13 4	16 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	14 4	14 12	17 8	17 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	16 8	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 8	16 8	17 8	17 8	18 0	17 8	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	13 12	13 8	15 6	15 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	15 12	15 9	15 4	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	16 4	15 4	16 12	16 0	17 12	17 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	12 0	12 8	15 8	15 8	8 0	6 0	9 0	17 0	16 4	16 0	14 12	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	18 0	17 8	17 0	17 8	17 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 8
Mainpuri	13 4	13 0	16 4	16 0	4 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	15 4	14 8	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Etah	13 14	13 12	16 4	15 12	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	16 8	15 8	15 12	14 4	17 4	18 4	10 4	10 4	17 4	18 4	17 4	16 4	13 4	13 4	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 10
Jhánsi	15 8	15 8	18 4	17 12	7 12	7 12	13 0	13 0	21 3	20 4½	16 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 7	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 0	13 4	17 8	17 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 8	16 12	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 4	14 4	17 8	17 8	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	17 8	17 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	17 8	18 8	18 8	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	14 12	15 2	17 4	17 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	18 4	18 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 4	17 4	16 8	17 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	14 12	15 0	19 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	15 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 7	15 7	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 12	18 0	155 0	155 0	10 10	10 10
Azamgarh	12 3	13 4	14 12	14 12	8 14	8 14	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	17 11	18 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 4	16 4	11 13	12 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 3
Goruckpur	13 8	13 8	15 4	15 4	9 7	9 7	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 8	12 8	14 6	14 6	15 4	15 4	16 3	16 3	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	14 0	13 12	14 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	28 0‖	28 0‖	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	7 8	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	14 8	14 12	17 4	17 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	13 4	17 8	17 8	16 12	16 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	19 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Budaun	14 4	13 12	16 4	16 4	7 0	8 12	12 12	13 4	16 4	16 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 4	16 4	17 4	17 8	16 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	13 4	13 2	17 8	20 0	11 14	11 4	13 12	13 12	17 8	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 5	18 2	17 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 14	10 14
Bareilly	13 2	13 2	15 15	15 0	8 2	8 2	12 8	13 2	16 14	16 14	15 15	15 0	...	...	13 2	13 12	15 15	15 10	16 14	17 8	16 14	16 14	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	15 4	15 12	18 0	18 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	17 12	17 12	16 8	16 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 0	17 0	18 12	18 12	17 8	17 8	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Tarai	13 2	16 0	22 8	18 12	7 8	7 8	12 8	13 0	16 4	17 8	15 0	16 4	...	...	20 0	21 0	15 0	15 8	16 14	18 12	17 8	18 12	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	13 8	14 1	16 14	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 2	12 2	15 12	16 14	15 8	16 5	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 10	18 0	18 0	13 8	13 8	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 2
Muzaffarnagar	15 0	15 4	15 15	15 14	6 9	6 9	12 13	13 5	19 12	19 12	16 8	19 12	12 2	12 2	7 2	8 13	17 13	17 13	19 12	19 12	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	15 8	15 10	19 4	20 7	7 8	7 8	11 12	11 13	19 4	19 5	19 4	18 4	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	17 11	18 4	...	...	13 7	14 0	129 0	129 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kumaun	9 0	9 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0†	8 0†	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwál	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 1	14 4	17 13	17 0	9 5	9 5	14 8	14 13	17 2	17 0	17 0	16 10	19 0	...	...	...	15 2	14 14	...	...	13 13	13 13	160 0	160 0	9 10	10 0
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	16 8	16 8	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 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	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	14 12	14 8	17 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	16 8	16 0	18 0	17 0	19 8	20 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 6	15 0	15 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 8	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Lucknow	13 12	13 10	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	12 9½	12 14	16 3	16 0	16 0	15 12	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 2	14 11	17 0	16 1	17 8	16 14	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Hardoi	15 4	15 0	16 8	16 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 14	13 7	16 12	16 12	12 0	11 10	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 12	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 12	16 14	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	15 8	16 0	15 4	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 12	17 0	15 12	17 8	17 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	15 4	15 4	16 5	17 0	13 0	13 0	14 14	15 0	19 0	19 0	16 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	16 0	16 10	17 0	18 12	19 0	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	15 4	15 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 4	19 0	17 0	17 8	22 0	21 0	11 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Kheri	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 10	15 15	22 8	25 0	8 2	8 9	10 10	11 4	23 2	23 2	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	23 2	23 2	30 0	28 0	...	...	16 9	16 5
Bánswára	21 4	21 4	21 4	...	7 8	8 2	15 0	15 0	31 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 2	38 12	37 8	18 0	18 12	...	...	10 5	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	12 14½	18 12	17 15½	9 6	10 2½	10 2½	10 15	21 1½	19 14½	15 10	14 13½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	13 4½	12 14½	13 4¾	20 5	19 8½	11 5½	10 8¾	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 9
Sirohee	15 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	22 12	20 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	16 0	16 0	23 8	21 12	...	...	8 4	8 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 3	17 5	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 4
Ajmere	13 0	13 8	17 12	18 8	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 4	19 0	19 0	..	..	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	6 8	6 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	20 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	14 0	14 0	18 12	18 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	19 4	19 4	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	23 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	27 0	30 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Kotah	18 0	18 8	22 8	23 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	7 8	31 0	30 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	32. 0	30 0	15 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	15 9	15 15	23 14	23 14	8 14	7 15½	12 11	12 1½	26 12	27 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	26 9½	26 9	18 0	20 10½	30 6	30 15	11 12½	11 12	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 3
Tonk	16 0	16 5	20 2	21 5	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	24 0	23 12	...	30 13	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 3	...	19 10	...	...	165 0	120 0	11 8	11 12
Jeypore	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 4	4 12	4 12	8 4	8 0	21 0	21 0	17 8	18 8	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	17-4 to 18 8	17-0 to 19 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	115 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	14 1	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 4	11 4	13 12	12 8	21 4	18 12	19 1	19 1	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 13	17 12	...	...	21 14	21 14	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	13 13	14 1	18 7	18 11	9 0	8 10	11 4	10 9	18 14	18 10	18 1	18 4	...	...	15 3	15 12	16 13	17 3	...	...	21 15	21 15	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhurtpore	15 6	15 8	19 8	19 8	6 12	6 12	6 14	6 14	18 8	19 0	17 8	17 12	...	...	12 4	12 4	17 8	18 4	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	15 2	15 5	20 5	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 2	10 2	20 12	20 11	18 7	18 8	...	...	12 13	11 8	18 1	18 11	22 0	21 13	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	16 4	17 4	22 9	23 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	22 8	23 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	..	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 4¾	14 12¾	19 12½	19 8	7 2¾	7 0	8 2½	8 0	20 10	22 0	16 5½	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 1	19 0	20 2½	21 11½	10 10½	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	§	¶	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	13 12	13 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	14 8	14 8
Anádra	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	• ...	...	12 0	12 2
Shahpoora	15 4	18 0	23 4	22 12	9 0	7 12	12 0	10 8	21 8	21 0	19 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	24 0	24 4	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	14 1	14 6	18 12	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	16 14	15 0	16 14	16 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 14	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	11 4	11 10	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 12	10 6	19 0	19 6	18 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	12 12	13 0	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 8	6 6	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	15 13	17 4	...	...	8 12	8 7¼	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 9	8 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 8	15 4	30 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	14 8	14 12	22 12	24 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	24 13	24 5	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 1½	26 0	25 4	26 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	11 12	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 8	19 0	19 8	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 12	...	...	19 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Goona	15 8	15 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 10	14 5½	15 6½	17 0	7 7	7 8	9 13½	10 1½	19 10½	19 15	17 6	17 0	...	...	14 14	14 14	12 10	12 8	22 5	23 6	13 0	12 14	149 0	149 0	11 15	11 15

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Eight pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked. ¶ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd 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*).		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	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 6	†	†	†	†	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ferozepore	17 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	23 0	0 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Montgomery	16 0	15 0	25 6	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	†	†	30 0	30 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	253 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	19 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	16 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	18 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	†	†	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Jullundur	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	20 6	20 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	*	*	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	18 0	19 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	85 0	13 2	13 2
Gurdáspur	19 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	12 0
Amritsar	16 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	10 0	65 0	65 0	9 4	9 4
Kángra	18 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	16 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	...	..	13 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	28 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	‡	‡	26 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	75 0	75 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	19 0	19 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	‡	‡	*	*	20 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	17 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	*	‡	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	77 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	17 0	21 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	†	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	20 0	30 0	†	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	16 0	17 b	30 0	29 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	19 0	19 0	†	‡	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	98 0	41 0	40 0
Kohát	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	17 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	180 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 6	23 0	22 0	22 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	23 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	15 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 6	23 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Bannu	21 0	21 0	38 0	43 0	..	..	13 0	13 0	38 0	40 0	38 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	35 0	38 0	14 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
D. I. Khan	19 0	19 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	37 0	36 0	27 0	29 0	6 0	6 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	112 0	111 0	42 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	25 0	21 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	23 0	23 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 8	12 8	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	11 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	15 4	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 c	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 13	12 13	18 4	15 8	7 12	7 12	9 3	9 3	22 10	21 10	29 8	29 8	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Quetta	13 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 c	11 0
	11 8	11 14	14 0	13 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	59 0	54 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	24 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 8
Ratnágiri	12 8	11 13	...	...	11 6	10 11	14 2	13 7	18 3	18 3	17 2	15 15	21 2	18 12	...	...	16 1	14 0	...	...	13 10	12 15	150 0	120 0	12 5	12 5
Colába (Alibág)	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	11 3	11 3
Bombay	10 7	10 8	14 13	15 11	7 2	7 2	12 4	13 0	17 4	17 12	15 4	15 1	15 12	16 0	14 5	13 5	14 2	14 0	16 7	16 15	9 10	9 9	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	10 5½	10 5½	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 9	8 3	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 13½	16 13½	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 5½	10 5½	80 0	80 0	12 5	11 7
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	18 0	18 2	...	...	10 0	10 7	11 0	11 10	25 0	21 12	21 0	17 12	27 0	24 2	...	...	14 0	14 4	...	...	20 0	20 10	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 9
Belgaum	17 0	17 8	20 10	33 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	21 8	21 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	24 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	14 0	13 8	80 0	80 0	14 4	14 0
Satara	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	9 9	8 14	11 7	10 12	18 10	16 10	18 2	16 3	18 11	16 6	19 6	18 3	10 14	14 5	20 6	17 13	12 6	12 6	108 0	108 0	13 2	10 13
Sholapur	19 11	19 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 4	11 4	29 2	28 11	25 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	17 4	16 14	75 0	71 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	10 14	16 14	...	...	7 8	7 3	11 5	11 5	25 5	25 5	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Poona (City)	12 10	12 10	13 4	13 4	9 13	9 13	11 0	10 7	19 9	17 6	17 4	16 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	17 4	16 2	...	..	18 0	18 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmednagar	14 7	14 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	24 14	21 5	20 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	19 5	17 8	...	...	27 5	26 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	18 11	17 4	...	...	10 8	9 12	12 0	10 8	...	...	21 9	21 9	26 2	26 2	...	...	18 11	20 2	...	...	17 4	15 13	128 0	106 8	13 8	13 8
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 5	14 7	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	25 12	24 14	20 13	19 15	...	...	...	...	13 10	14 4	...	...	18 12	18 12	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	15 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	13 c	13 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	11 10	11 12	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	11 6	10 6	21 5	21 0	19 3	19 3	22 12	22 8	...	...	16 0	15 5	25 3	25 3	24 9	...	120 0	120 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 11½	9 11½	10 13½	10 4½	6 4½	6 4½	10 4½	10 4½	18 4½	18 4½	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	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 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	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	145 0	145 0	13 0	13 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	14 8	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 c	19 0	19 8	15 9	16 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 0	...	...	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	12 8	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 3	13 7	...	...	13 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 12	24 0	24 7	22 0	32 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 0	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 12	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Betúl	15 7	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 12	...	...	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	17 9	16 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	16 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Nágpur	17 8	17 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4	...	...	17 8	17 8	119 0	100 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	17 6	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	15 5	...	...	24 0	24 0	124 0	124 0	10 3	10 3
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 8	15 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	19 12	...	...	13 10	13 10	160 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 15	13 0	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 3	11 3	18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	...	...	16 4	16 4	170 0	170 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	16 0	17 2	...	...	12 5	12 0	13 5	12 5	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	18 7	...	...	12 13	*	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 4	15 4	...	...	12 4	13 0	14 4	15 4	21 8	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	...	...	13 4	13 8	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 12
Mandla	18 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 8	...	...	13 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 12
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	16 9	...	...	16 9	16 9	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	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	17 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	12 13	11 13	23 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	19 3	...	...	17 13	17 13	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	23 11	23 11	...	...	14 7	14 10	26 2	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	20 2	...	...	25 7	26 9	100 0	*	8 8	8 8
Raipur	19 11	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	19 0	20 4	...	...	15 12	15 12	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 4	...	...	14 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 10
Berar—																										
Buldána	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0
Básim	16 3	16 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 0	11 0	24 7	24 5	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 11	16 13	...	...	16 0	16 3	88 0	88 0	9 13	9 8
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Amráoti	15 12	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	27 12	16 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	24 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Wún	16 9	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 6	10 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	16 4	17 12	70 0	70 0	9 0	9 0
																					32 0	32 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	13 3	13 3	...	...	6 15	7 2	11 4	11 1	20 11	18 13	23 0	20 1	24 14	21 7	...	...	15 15	16 12	...	...	21 7	20 11	130 0	130 0	9 4	9 2
Boláram	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
Chadarghat	12 0	12 8	...	...	9 0	8 14	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 14	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 8

† Not sold.

‡ Not procurable.

nd HALF OF JANUARY 1891—*concluded.*

ENTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

QUANTITIES FOR THE

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumpu (*Penicillaria typhoidea*).		Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Marua or		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or 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.
Madras—																												
Malabar Coast—																												
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	* *	* *	* *	* *	21 14	21 14	31 14	30 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	24 0	20 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 0
S. Canara	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 13	13 13	* *	* *	* *	* *	21 13	19 5	38 5	28 5	...	...	11 12	11 8	...	...	18 12	17 8	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
South, central—																												
Coimbatore	10 5	10 5	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 5	11 5	* *	* *	20 11	18 11	21 5	21 5	30 0	30 0	...	...	10 8	9 14	...	...	16 0	15 0	120 0	132 0	9 0	8 12
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	* *	* *	15 6	12 5	16 10	18 11	28 5	28 5	...	...	11 0	9 13	...	...	14 0	12 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	8 0
Salem	11 2	10 3	...	...	10 5	10 5	12 13	13 3	* *	* *	23 13	21 13	26 8	26 8	29 2	29 2	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	72 0	72 0	9 0	8 0
Central—																												
Bellary	15 6	15 6	...	...	11 8	11 3	12 11	12 6	* *	* *	25 6	29 10	29 2	29 2	31 14	30 0	*	*	10 5	10 5	*	*	...	...	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	* *	* *	21 10	27 5	30 2	30 2	38 5	28 5	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	480 0	480 0	9 7	9 0
Cuddapah	13 10	13 10	...	...	10 5	9 13	11 3	11 3	* *	* *	21 0	24 8	24 13	25 2	29 2	29 2	...	...	10 0	9 13	...	...	12 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Kurnool	14 10	14 10	...	...	11 0	11 6	12 3	12 3	* *	* *	25 3	29 8	24 6	24 6	25 2	25 2	*	*	11 0	11 0	*	*	17 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 0
West Coast, north—																												
Ganjam	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	* *	* *	24 0	...	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	*	*	10 8	10 8	*	*	20 0	20 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 0
Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	* *	* *	...	...	26 12	27 0	38 5	28 5	...	...	11 12	11 8	...	...	18 12	17 8	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Godávari	10 13	11 11	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 0	16 0	* *	* *	...	...	28 0	28 0	29 2	29 2	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	120 0	132 0	9 0	8 12
East Coast, central—																												
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 3	13 3	* *	* *	24 0	...	30 0	26 0	26 13	26 13	*	*	12 0	11 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Nellore	12 0	13 6	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 10	10 10	* *	* *	...	...	28 6	28 0	29 2	20 10	48 0	44 0	12 10	13 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
East Coast, south—																												
Madras	11 5	11 2	...	...	10 5	9 14	10 13	10 13	* *	* *	17 3	17 3	22 6	22 6	26 13	26 13	*	*	10 8	9 14	...	...	18 11	18 11	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 11	11 11	* *	* *	*	*	21 14	21 14	20 10	21 14	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	*	*	480 0	480 0	9 0	9 0
N. Arcot	11 14	9 6	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 5	10 5	* *	* *	20 10	23 11	23 2	23 8	23 5	23 5	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	23 11	...	480 0	480 0	9 0	9 0
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 6	10 14	11 6	11 6	* *	* *	25 2	24 11	25 2	25 11	25 5	23 5	...	...	13 6	12 0	...	...	21 10	20 5	480 0	480 0	9 0	9 0
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 13	13 13	* *	* *	24 11	20 5	21 8	21 0	24 2	24 2	...	...	13 6	10 8	...	...	20 5	19 2	480 0	480 0	9 0	9 0
Trichinopoly	10 10	10 14	...	...	9 11	10 5	10 11	10 11	* *	* *	24 2	19 2	24 11	21 0	24 2	24 2	...	...	10 8	10 5	...	...	20 5	19 2	480 0	480 0	9 0	9 0
Southern—																												
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 6	10 6	* *	* *	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10 6	10 6	*	*	*	*	480 0	480 0	9 0	9 0
Madura	9 13	9 13	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	* *	* *	14 11	14 11	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	14 11	14 11	480 0	480 0	9 0	9 0
Mysore—																												
Mysore	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 11	18 11	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	48 0	48 0	10 8	10 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	13 0	12 8	11 4	11 6	7 12	7 8	8 8	8 8	20 5	20 5	...	...	27 0	26 12	28 0	28 0	...	...	11 12	11 8	...	...	18 12	17 8	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	12 0	11 0	10 8	10 12	9 8	9 8	10 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	15 0	120 0	132 0	9 0	8 12
Tumkúr	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	9 0	8 0
Kadur	12 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	48 0	48 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	18 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	14 11	13 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	48 0	48 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	25 4	25 3	480 0	480 0	9 0	9 0
Chitaldroog	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	48 0	48 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	34 0	30 0	480 0	480 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																												
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	34 11	34 11	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	480 0	480 0	9 0	9 0
	8 •	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	29 8	29 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	8 0	8 0	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	110 0	110 0	10 8	9 0
																												32 0

* Not sold.

AND COMMERCE (*Statistical Branch*).

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

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	8,900	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 . . . . . £	15,082,500	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 ₹650 to ₹600 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 Biluchistan.

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 being less than 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 1s. 4·552*d.* = one rupee. The average rate for the year is now expected to be 1s. 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. 913,900 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	24,562,500	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 ₹1,074 a chest at the sale of April last to an average of ₹1,001 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 ₹650 to ₹600 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	4,534,675	4,705,346	4,891,894	4,844,500	4,923,700	4,953,700
Expenditure	127,078	137,941	156,739	172,600	176,800	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	705,900	764,700
England . £	65,978	135,477	135,633	62,000	166,000	30,000
Exchange . .	27,724	63,035	60,865	27,900	53,900	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. 1887-83.	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	16,605,177	17,151,100	17,005,100	17,872,100	India .	8,87,177	9,471,918	10,331,561	10,727,900	10,458,900	11,437,600
	230	230	293	200	900	200	England	5,399,392	5,652,240	5,609,417	5,717,200	5,702,300	5,600,000
	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	1,006,800	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

Railways in 1890-91.

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.

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.

State Railways, 1890-91.

51. Whilst the net result is thus in fairly close approximation to the Budget Estimate, there have been some noticeable variations in particular lines.

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	4,589,860	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	296,800	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	2,618,360	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	124,058,103	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

65. The figures of the Accounts and Estimates for Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue are:— *Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works.*

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 loan 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.		1891-92.
	Budget.	Revised.	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.		1891-92.
	Budget.	Revised.	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.

70. In accordance with the announcement made in the last Financial Statement, no loan has been issued in India in 1890-91. *Public Loan.*

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.

71. The following figures show the transactions of the Savings Banks during the last few years:— *Savings Banks.*

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.

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. *Loans to Municipalities and Presidency Corporations.*

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.	Bombay.
	Rx.	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. 2,737,100 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 3½ 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	
January	1890	1305	
February	„	1291	
March	„	1330	
April	„	1363	
May	„	1383	
June	„	1356	
July	„	1394	
August	1890	1407	
September	„	1426	
October	„	1419	
November	„	1410	
December	„	1340	
January	1891	1377	
February	„	1378	

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 o

		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 $5\frac{11}{16}$
Bar Silver in London		d. $44\frac{3}{8}$	d. $44\frac{1}{8}$	d. $44\frac{3}{8}$	d. $44\frac{1}{2}$	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 1½	0 10 1½	0 10 0	0 10 0
„ Turkey red, No. 40	(Calcutta)	0 14 10½	0 14 10½	0 14 10½	0 14 10½	0 14 10½	0 14 10½
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

A 2.—Variations in wholesale Prices of staple Trade

		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	90	98	93

staple Trade Commodities.

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.
1 $5\frac{23}{32}$	1 $6\frac{9}{32}$	1 $7\frac{1}{8}$	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 $5\frac{1}{16}$
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. $44\frac{5}{8}$
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.
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
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
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
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
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
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
0 4 9	0 4 8	0 4 6½	0 4 1	0 4 3½	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 9
0 9 10½	0 9 10½	0 9 10	0 8 10	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 8 8¼	0 8 7	0 8 7
0 14 7½	0 14 7½	0 14 4½	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 6
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
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
...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0 0	44 0 0	43 0 0	44 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	235 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	...
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 6	4 5 6	4 6 6	4 10 0	4 9 6	4 9 9	4 9 3	4 12 6
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

Commodities, taking the Prices of December 1889 as=100.

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1891.	February.	March.
104·61	107·93	115·13	121·77	110·33	109·03	109·96	109·23	105·35	100·74
104·2	107·1	115·5	122·8	116·1	109·3	109·9	108·7	104·9	100·6
105	118	121	114	108	110	109	109	110	110
102	108	101	99	106	109	108	108	109	113
92	94	88	81	87	88	92	87	85	96
114	107	93	86	93	97	97	93	90	100
96	96	89	89	89	96	99	97	97	114
99	99	97	90	90	91	93	93	90	91
100	98	96	86	90	98	98	95	95	100
99	99	98	88	87	87	87	87	86	86
98	98	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	94	89	89	91	91	92	91	88	88
92	91	85	88	78	71	71	79	81	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	94	92	90	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	117	112	112	...
97	91	74	71	70	68	61	62	64	68
93	93	90	91	91	95	93	81	82	82
96	103	90	83	76	86	83	84	88	91
93	94	83	89	90	89	88	85	87	87
96	93	88	89	89	91	89	88	87	89
92	91	87	87	87	84	82	83	83	92
91	81	74	78	82	76	71	72	71	83
114	118	95	82	86	86	95	100	118	118
99	100	96	100	101	101	101	104	111	109
97	97	98	97	98	103	102	102	102	106
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	122	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	192	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	90	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Karachi	12 to 20	12 to 20	12 to 20	12 to 20	32-8 to 48-5	31-1 to 46-10	27-8 to 42-8	27-8 to 42-6
Cawnpore	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	30 to 40	30 to 40	30 to 35	30 to 40
Delhi	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Jabalpur	3 to 4	3 to 4	3 to 4	3 to 4	11 14 0	12 3 0	11 14 0	12 3 0
Salem	3 10 8	3 10 8	3 10 8	3 10 8	10 to 15	10 t 15	7-8 to 12-0	8 to 12
Rangoon	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 to 12	10 to 12	12 13 4	12 13 4	13 2 8	13 2 8
					30 0 0	30 0	30 to 45	30 to 45

	1890.	1891.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
The Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore	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
	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.		
1. A Paper Mill	6 8 0	6 8 0
	7 0 0	7 0 0
	3 4 0	3 4 0
	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.
Bengal—*contd.*		
2. A Coal Co.	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
	5½ to 6	5½ to 6
	8	8
	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
3. Another Coal Co.	0 4 2·62	0 4 1·05
	7 6 1·36	7 2 5·4
Northern India.		
1. A Cotton Mill	5 8 0	5 8 0
	5 8 0	5 8 0
	3 0 0	2 12 0
	6 4 0	6 0 0
	2 8 0	3 0 0
	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
	10 to 13	10 to 13
Bombay.	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	„	1,556,372	1,521,500	1,607,600	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	81,932,100	85,313,500	86,025,300
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	5,129,018	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	...	106,738,388	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	4,972,900
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	2,883,100
Buildings and Roads	„	5,412,189	5,717,300	5,822,000	6,109,100
Army Services	„	20,677,814	21,505,100	20,897,500	21,051,200
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	—828,400
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	484,700
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	„	242,249	370,000	336,500	523,600
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	„	1,215,592	2,200,500	2,728,300	441,400
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	85,085,203	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 (−)	+2,612,033	+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. 4·566d.	Total.	Revised India. Imperial.	Revised India. Provincial and Local.	Estimate, 1890-91. England.	Estimate, 1890-91. Exchange.* 1s. 6·1134d.	Estimate, 1890-91. Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. India. Imperial.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. India. Provincial and Local.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. England.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. Exchange. 1s. 5·25d.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92. 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.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Principal Heads of Revenue—																		
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	925,200	+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	2,337,624	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	22,900	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	
Miscellaneous—																		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	184,506	38,922	104,363	46 833	374.624	172 000	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	200	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	22,997,200	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.					REVISED ESTIMATE, 1890-91.	
	INDIA.		England.	Exchange.* 1s. 4·599d.	TOTAL.	INDIA.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	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)	1,603,506	...	1,043	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	110,523	40,000	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	37,030	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	450,900	2,220
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	1,150,686	113,571	72,036	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	697,040	...	...	857,691	159,100	722,400
20.—Police	959,009	2,937,555	...	...	3,887,564	800,000	2,965,000
21.—Marine (including river Navigation)	326,802	170,213	106,844	47,046	657,865	279,300	146,200
22.—Education	15,560	1,298,449	1,572	705	1,310,280	18,800	1,341,400
23.—Ecclesiastical	160,277	...	546	245	161,068	165,700	...
24.—Medical	34,988	740,850	6,402	2,913	785,243	35,300	758,300
25.—Political	504,593	53,040	25,968	11,653	655,254	710,700	55,000
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	255,707	143,671	27,285	12,244	438,967	307,100	143,800
TOTAL	3,163,184	9,474,488	412,587	185,147	13,235,400	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	746,475	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	11,508,100	16,340,100

The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—

	ACCOUNTS, 1889-90.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	324,624	2,402,302	1,078,031	3,804,957
Under Railway Revenue Account	2,764,168	911,022	410,196	4,088,636
Under Irrigation	1,060,983	...	...	1,060,983
TOTAL	4,149,775	3,313,324	1,488,197	8,954,296

* 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.
Indian State Railways	[illegible]	251,100	[illegible]
Assam Bengal Railway	[illegible]	251,100	[illegible]

Figures nearest to 100 in columns for Estimates.

ESTIMATE, 1890-91.			Increase+ Decrease— of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1890-91.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1891-92.					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.
				INDIA.		England.	Exchange. 1s. 5·125d.	TOTAL.		
England.	Exchange.* 1s. 6·113d.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.					
£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
...	...	232,900	+ 13,300	164,800	66,600	...	...	231,400	+ 11,800	—1,500
...	...	1,517,200	+ 4,200	568,700	953,700	...	...	1,522,400	+ 9,400	+ 5,200
400	100	3,703,900	—9,500	370,900	3,515,500	700	300	3,887,400	+ 174,000	+ 183,500
600	200	2,194,700	—110,100	2,273,900	...	500	200	2,274,600	—30,200	+ 79,900
500	200	437,700	—15,300	452,000	14,100	600	200	466,900	+ 13,900	+ 29,200
35,000	11,400	132,000	—11,100	—11,900	100,200	31,600	12,500	132,400	—10,700	+ 400
100	...	176,800	+ 4,200	140,900	47,700	100	...	188,700	+ 16,100	+ 11,900
...	...	51,400	+ 7,900	...	51,800	...	...	51,800	+ 8,300	+ 400
...	...	136,600	—2,000	52,900	87,600	100	...	140,600	+ 2,000	+ 4,000
...	...	29,500	—1,700	16,300	15,300	...	...	31,600	+ 400	+ 2,100
2,000	700	812,800	—35,100	427,500	475,300	2,100	800	905,700	+ 57,800	+ 92,900
...	...	196,100	+ 1,300	101,400	100,500	...	...	201,900	+ 7,100	+ 5,800
38,600	12,600	9,621,600	—153,900	4,557,400	5,428,300	35,700	14,000	10,035,400	+ 259,900	+ 413,800
2,512,800	816,700	3,711,200	—129,500	—37,400	81,100	2,407,200	942,000	3,392,900	—447,800	—318,300
300	100	453,500	—2,100	471,700	2,200	300	100	474,300	+ 18,700	+ 20,800
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
79,200	25,800	1,399,900	—20,000	1,211,100	115,000	95,500	37,400	1,459,000	+ 39,100	+ 59,100
134,300	43,600	781,500	—19,000	622,300	400	122,000	47,700	792,400	—8,100	+ 10,900
15,500	5,000	126,400	+ 18,200	105,200	...	8,300	3,200	116,700	+ 8,500	—9,700
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
246,300	80,100	1,741,300	—28,100	599,400	823,100	245,300	96,000	1,763,800	—5,600	+ 22,500
700	200	2,752,200	—7,700	113,600	2,725,600	3,600	1,400	2,844,200	+ 84,300	+ 84,300
...	...	881,500	—6,400	165,200	750,900	...	...	916,100	+ 28,200	—34,200
...	...	3,825,000	—124,200	836,100	3,102,400	...	...	3,938,500	—10,700	+ 113,500
116,900	38,000	580,400	—38,800	289,100	182,100	172,100	67,300	710,600	+ 91,400	+ 130,200
1,600	500	1,362,300	—33,500	21,700	1,402,700	1,800	700	1,426,900	+ 31,100	+ 64,600
400	100	166,200	—1,000	169,100	...	600	200	169,900	+ 2,700	+ 3,700
6,700	2,200	802,500	—7,800	37,000	785,700	7,500	2,900	833,100	+ 22,800	+ 30,600
25,200	8,200	805,100	+ 74,000	677,100	56,500	22,400	8,800	764,800	+ 33,700	—40,300
22,500	7,300	480,700	—26,100	421,400	154,600	23,400	9,200	608,600	+ 101,800	+ 127,900
420,300	136,600	13,397,200	—199,600	3,329,700	9,983,600	476,700	186,500	13,976,500	+ 379,700	+ 579,300
46,300	15,100	573,300	+ 44,100	498,800	...	22,400	8,800	530,000	+ 800	—43,300
176,000	57,200	234,900	—81,400	1,300	...	209,000	81,800	292,100	—24,200	+ 57,200
1,685,400	547,800	3,051,700	—132,700	83,200	747,100	1,716,500	671,700	3,218,500	+ 34,100	+ 166,800
51,000	16,600	576,000	—32,600	95,600	417,500	42,300	16,600	572,000	—36,600	—4,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,500	8,600	282,900	—24,000	41,300	277,300	30,000	11,700	360,300	+ 53,400	+ 77,400
1,985,200	645,300	4,718,800	—226,600	720,200	1,441,900	2,020,200	790,600	4,972,900	+ 27,500	+ 254,100
...	...	8,000	—2,500	...	3,000	...	...	3,000	—7,500	—5,000
...	...	...	...	975,000	...	...	...	975,000	+ 975,000	+ 975,000
...	...	75,600	+ 10,600	65,000	...	...	...	65,000	...	—10,600
...	...	516,400	—8,100	...	...	...	...	...	—524,500	—516,400
...	...	600,000	...	1,040,000	3,000	...	...	1,043,000	+ 443,000	+ 443,000
5,186,900	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

	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1890-91.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1891-92.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
	381,700	2,513,800	816,700	3,711,200	43,700	2,407,200	942,000	3,392,900
	3,880,600	988,300	381,200	4,190,000	3,033,000	1,167,800	436,900	4,647,700
	1,052,000	...	...	1,082,000	1,107,000	...	...	1,107,000
	5,314,300	3,501,100	1,137,900	8,983,200	4,173,700	3,575,000	1,398,900	9,147,600

[illegible] as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

B.—*STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the Revenues of India, in India and in England*—continued.

Figures nearest to 100 in columns for Estimates.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1889-90. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 1s. 4·566d.	Total.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1890-91. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	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.*	*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	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
37.—Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	4,974	...	...	4,974	...	9,100	...	...	9,100	+4,300	...	210,500	...	...	210,500	+205,700	+201,400
Railway Revenue Account—																		
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	6,013,751	850,688	...	...	6,864,439	5,839,900	1,022,200	...	...	6,862,100	−233,900	6,520,000	1,134,200	...	...	7,654,200	+558.200	+792 100
Interest on Debt	2,268,141	476,912	861,500	386,597	3,993,150	2,367,600	493,500	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
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	1,687,780	757,390	2,445,170	...	...	1,690,600	549,400	2,240,000	−211,400	...	...	1,693,600	662,700	2,356,300	−95,100	+116,300
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	...	...	52,522	23,569	76,091	...	...	122,900	39,900	162,800	−15,600	...	...	161,900	63,300	225,200	+46,800	+62,400
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	21,465	...	670,557	300,912	992,934	19,400	...	669,200	217,500	906,100	−83,600	19,400	...	681,700	266,800	967,900	−21,800	+61,800
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	472,885	...	...	...	472,885	515,700	...	...	...	515,700	−53,300	599,000	...	...	...	599,000	+30,000	+83,300
Interest	9,468	...	2,337,058	1,048,753	3,395,279	7,500	...	2,354,200	765,100	3,126,800	−316,900	2,500	...	2,146,900	840,100	2,989,500	−454,200	−137,300
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	54,557	14,573	...	...	69,130	25,000	14,700	...	...	39,700	−12,300	35,000	15,100	...	...	50,100	−1,900	+10,400
Advances of Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	129,231	19,893	...	...	149,124	122,900	30,500	...	...	153,400	+42,100	120,000	8,800	...	...	128,800	+17,500	−24,600
TOTAL	8,969,498	1,362,066	5,609,417	2,517,221	18,458,202	8,898,000	1,560,900	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
Irrigation—																		
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	359.249	368,309	...	...	727,558	370,400	377,100	...	...	747.500	+18,700	375,500	378,200	...	...	753,700	+24.900	+6,200
Interest on Debt	548,144	512,539	...	...	1,060,683	565,300	516,700	...	...	1,082,000	−1,200	585,600	521,400	...	...	1,107,000	+23,800	+25,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	293,571	569,877	703	315	864,466	291,500	638,800	2,300	700	933.300	+5,900	326,200	695,800	300	100	1,022,400	+95,000	+89,100
TOTAL	1,200,964	1,450,725	703	315	2,652,707	1,227,200	1,532,600	2,300	700	2,762,800	+23,400	1,287,300	1,595,400	300	100	2,883,100	+143,700	+120 300
Buildings and Roads—																		
44.—Military Works	1,118,756	...	13,603	6,104	1,138,463	1,190,900	...	22,300	7,200	1.220 400	+59,700	1,118,900	...	8,200	3,200	1,130,300	−30,400	−90,600
45.—Civil Works	628,594	3,482,070	112,553	50,509	4,273,726	599,200	3,867,300	102,000	33,100	4,601,600	+45,000	654,500	4,190,600	96,100	37,600	4,978,800	+422,200	+377,200
TOTAL	1,747.350	3,482,070	126,156	56,613	5.412,189	1,790,100	3,867,300	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
Army Services—																		
46.—Army: Effective	14,037,013	...	1,904,003	854,420	16,795.436	13,826,200	...	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
Non-Effective	907,082	...	2,053,700	921,596	3,882,378	989,800	...	2,097,300	681,600	3.768,700	−217,200	915.700	...	2,165.500	847,400	3,928,600	−57,300	+159,900
TOTAL	14,944,095	...	3.957 703	1,776,016	20,677,814	14,816,000	...	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
Special Defence Works—																		
47.—Special Defence Works	400,436	...	199,513	89,532	689,481	263,300	...	196,200	63,800	523,300	−369,000	360,000	...	350,000	137,000	847,000	−45,300	+323,700
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	15,801,100	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
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year		+562,198			+562,198		+104,800	...	...	+104,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances		−13,202			−13,202		−417,600	...	...	−417,600	...	...	−828,400	...	...	−828,400	...	...
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue		23,037,636			82,473,170		22,997,200	...	...	82,526,400	...	...	23,887,100	...	...	85,909,700	...	...

	ACCOUNTS, 1889-90. India.	England.	Exchange (charged against Revenue).	Total.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1890-91. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1891-92. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—												
Capital Outlay, Railways and Irrigation Works—												
48.—State Railways: Construction	*Rx.* 1,349,203	£ 997,588	*Rx.* 447,667	*Rx.* 2,794,458	*Rx.* 1,519,300	£ 1,106,200	*Rx.* 359,500	*Rx.* 2,985,000	*Rx.* 1,291,600	£ 1,192,000	*Rx.* 466,400	*Rx.* 2,950,000
49.—Irrigation Works	376,088	1,963	881	378,932	495,100	7,000	2,300	504,400	543,900	4,400	1,700	550,000
TOTAL	1,725,291	999,551	448,548	3,173,390	2,014,400	1,113,200	361,800	3,489,400	1,835,500	1,196,400	468,100	3,500,000
50.—CAPITAL CHARGE INVOLVED IN REDEMPTION OF LIABILITIES					...	4,692,600	...	4,692,600	...	...	...	...

* See foot-note to Statement A.

* 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	...		3,504,900	...	
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	119,196,640	4,504,455		120,964,600	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)	60,411,809	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		...	32,000	
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	22,204,200		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	15,989,000	...	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	208,406	104,941	495,634	444,942	406,794	1,218,182	843,857	4,074,469
Added in 1889-90 . .	657	...	69,636	19,764	94,940	117,005	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	561,947	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	561,947	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	595,947	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	595,947	475,869	1,264,696	798,764	4,310,665
Added in 1891-92 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spent in 1891-92 . .	1,200	47,000	112,400	12,500	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	543,547	398,469	960,996	627,364	3,482,265

* See Appropriation Report, Abstract D.

R. N. RAY,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Comptroller General.

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

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 20th March 1891.

E.—*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	7,593,300	2,274,600	5,318,700
Salt	8,187,739	35,812	8,151,927	412,766	7,739,161	8,453,200	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	4,096,100	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	27,600	4,926,100	188,700	4,737,400
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	1,651,300	140,600	1,510,700
Assessed Taxes . . .	1,595,274	13,609	1,581,665	27,681	1,553,984	1,603,500	15,000	1,588,500	29,500	1,559,000	1,610,300	14,400	1,595,900	31,600	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	58,094,800	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	1,264,409	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	2,160,600	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		+548,996	+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.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—*Miscellaneous.*

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91, Revised Estimate.	1891-92, Budget.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—										
SURPLUS	674,837	1,879,707	.....	.....	178,427	.....	37,018	2,612,033	2,787,100	115,600
DEFICIT	.....	.....	386,446	2,801,726	.....	2,028,832	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue*	4,661,124	3,574,105	4,226,613	5,275,364	5,670,484	2,784,824	1,638,001	3,173,390	3,489,400	3,500,000
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	480,333	566,261	1,314,716	1,086,045	4,914,546	.....	10,336,049	.....	4,692,600	.....
Net Public Debt incurred	3,986,791	3,062,953	1,193,924	3,581,979	9,727,538	5,435,799	13,487,881	5,129,018	6,290,300	1,091,400
NET PUBLIC DEBT incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railway and other Companies	4,683,410	2,219,364	801,966	7,735,903	9,043,165	4,861,672	9,456,342	3,913,426	3,562,000	650,000
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	83,435,000	88,176,000	83,255,000	83,881,000	88,470,000	90,544,000	97,049,000	103,460,000		
Ditto imported, ditto ditto	52,096,000	55,279,000	55,703,000	55,656,000	61,777,000	65,005,000	69,440,000	69,197,000		
EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS, excluding Gold and Silver	31,389,000	32,897,000	27,552,000	28,225,000	26,693,000	25,539,000	27,609,000	34,263,000		
Net Imports of Gold	4,931,000	5,463,000	4,672,000	2,763,000	2,177,000	2,992,000	2,814,000	4,615,000		
Ditto of Silver	7,480,000	6,405,000	7,246,000	11,607,000	7,156,000	9,229,000	9,247,000	10,938,000		
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	12,411,000	11,868,000	11,918,000	14,370,000	9,333,000	12,221,000	12,061,000	15,553,000		
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver	18,978,000	21,029,000	15,634,000	13,855,000	17,360,000	13,318,000	15,548,000	18,710,000		
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	150,076,000	157,344,000	154,817,000	156,123,000	163,021,000	170,979,000	182,119,000	192,024,000		
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS sold (Rupees) R	18,58,56,593	21,62,15,462	17,10,22,119	13,53,25,369	16,70,03,150	21,81,23,993	20,89,91,221	22,41,86,658	21,18,54,000	22,26,00,000
Sterling Equivalent received £	15,120,521	17,590,805	13,758,909	10,292,692	12,136,279	15,358,577	14,262,359	15,474,496	15,989,000	16,000,000
SILVER coined at the Indian Mints	6,508,457	3,663,400	5,704,232	10,285,566	4,616,537	10,788,424	7,282,255	8,541,158		
Maximum PRICE OF AN OZ. TROY STANDARD SILVER IN LONDON	52 1/16 (June)	51 3/16 (Feb.)	51 (Apl.)	50 5/16 (May)	47 1/8 (Jan.)	45 1/8 (Dec.)	44 5/16 (Sept.)	44 1/8 (Jan.)	51 1/8 (Sep.)	
Minimum ditto	50 (Dec.)	50 1/16 (May and June)	49 3/8 (Feb.)	46 1/16 (Jan.)	42 (Aug.)	43 (March)	41 1/2 (May)	41 3/16 (May)	43 1/8 (April)	
AVERAGE EXCHANGE upon Secy. of State's Bills sold per rupee £	1s. 7·522d.	1s. 7·536d.	1s. 7·308d.	1s. 6·254d.	1s. 5·441d.	1s. 4·899d.	1s. 4·379d.	1s. 4·566d.	1s. 6·113d.	1s. 5·25d.
Fixed RATE OF EXCHANGE for the ADJUSTMENT of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s. 6d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 6 1/2d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 6 1/2d.
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS on demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta	10 (Apl.)	9 (March)	11 (April & May)	9 (May)	8 JuneJul.Feb.&Mar.	9 (April & May)	12 (Feb. & Mar.)	11 (Feb. & Mar.)	12 (April).	
Minimum ditto	4 (Sep.)	5	3 (Nov. & Dec.)	4(From July to Jan.)	5 (Nov. Dec. & Jan.)	3 (Oct. to Dec.)	4 (May to Sept.)	4 (June, July & Oct.)	3 (Aug. to Feb.)	
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT at the BANK OF ENGLAND	5 (Sep.)	4	5 (Nov., Dec. & Jan.)	4 (Dec.).	5 Dec. & Jan.	4 (Sep. to Jan.)	5 (Oct. to Jan.)	6 (Jan. & Feb.)	6 (Nov.)	
Minimum ditto	3 (March)	3	2 (June to Sept.)	2 (May to Nov.)	2 April & May.	2 (Apl. to Aug.)	2 (Apl. & May)	2½ (April & July)	3 (April June & Feb.)	
Maximum Govt. MARGIN at the three PRESIDENCY BANKS	6,712,200 (Oct.)	5,556,700 (Aug.)	5,731,200 (Nov.)	6,486,800 (Dec.)	4,594,600 (June)	3,595,900 (Feb.)	4,885,500 (June)	4,446,400 (March)	4,083,800 (June).	
Minimum ditto ditto	3,424,200 (Apl).	3,167,100 (Jan.)	2,991,900 (May)	3,638,800 (May)	3,296,500 (Sept.)	3,861,500 (Dec.)	2,791,900 (Nov.)	2,856,900 (Nov.)	2,937,300 (Oct.)	
Maximum price in Calcutta of Govt. FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE SECURITIES	102-4 (Feb.)	101-1 (Apl.)	101,12 (June)	99 14 (July)	98—2 (Sept.)	100 (Oct.)	101—1 (Sept.)	100—10 (July)	106-6 (Jan. '91)	
Minimum ditto ditto	99 (Oct.)	94-8 (Feb.)	94-12 (March)	91 12 (May)	95—0 (Feb.)	95—4 (Apl.)	96—6 (Jan.)	96— 3 (Jan.)	99-7 (April '90)	
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of RUPEE SECURITIES ENFACED FOR INTEREST DRAFTS	21,420,700 (Feb.)	21,405,500 (May)	21,008,000 (May)	20,562,400 (Apl.)	19,710,300 (Oct.)	20,816,000 (March)	21,878,500 (Oct.)	21,970,300 (Nov.)	26,563,300 (Jan)	
Minimum ditto ditto	21,059,000 (Aug.)	20,626,200 (Aug.)	20,594,300 (Feb.)	19,179,300 (Jan.)	19,056,200 (Mar.)	18,919,500 (Oct.)	20,978,300 (Apl.)	21,594,000 (Mar.)	21,506,000 (April.)	
Maximum price in London of 4 per cent. (Rupee) Securities in Gold	85 7/16 (May)	81 1/8 (Apl.)	82 1/4 (May)	78 1/8 (July)	73 1/4 (Nov.)	70 1/8 (Sept.)	69 1/4 (Sept.)	70 1/8 (Jan.)	90 1/4 (Aug.)	
Minimum ditto ditto	75 1/4 (Dec.)	77 1/4 (Jan.)	74 (Mar.)	71 1/8 (Jan)	65 1/4 (Aug.)	67 (Apl.) *	65 1/2 (May)	66 1/4 (Sep.)	70 1/4 (April)	
Maximum price in London of India 3½ per cent stock	102 3/4 (Jan.)	103 1/4 (Nov.)	107 1/8 (Sept.)	102 1/4 (Aug.)	102 (May)	108 (Mar.)	108 3/4 (Mar.)	109 1/4 (May)	109 1/2 (Jan.)	
Minimum ditto ditto	99 (July)	101 1/4 (June)	97 1/4 (Mar.)	97 (Apl.)	100 1/4 (Sept.)	100 1/2 (Sept.)	104 (Oct.)	106 3/8 (Dec.)	104 3/4 (Nov.)	
Maximum price in London of India 3 per cent. Stock	.....	.....	96 1/2 (Sept.)	91 1/4 (Feb.)	90 (Apl.)	99 5/8 (Mar.)	100 1/8 (Feb.)	102 (Aug.)	100 5/8 (April)	
Minimum ditto ditto	.....	.....	88 1/2 (Mar.)	85 (July)	85 (Feb.)	87 3/4 (Apl.)	96 (May)	99 (April)	94 3/4 (Nov.)	
Maximum GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY outstanding	16,254,400 (Nov.)	14,485,700 (Oct.)	15,762,700 (Nov.)	15,713,500 (Oct.)	14,678,200 (Nov.)	18,610,360 (Nov.)	18,055,300 (July)	16,667,800 (Nov.)	27,660,200 (Jan.)	
Minimum ditto ditto	14,199,900 (Apl.)	12,109,100 (Jan.)	12,342,500 (Apl.)	13,017,900 (April)	13,779,400 (Apl.)	13,903,200 (May.)	14,829,800 (Feb.)	15,466,500 (Dec.)	17,419,600 (April.)	
Number of SAVINGS BANKS	4,587	5,553	5,860	6,198	6,230	6,152	6,237	6,546		
Number of Depositors in Savings Banks	148,470	203,901	243,268	263,196	289,277	332,176	383,471	431,840		
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	3,616,405	4,005,930	4,687,082	5,081,183	5,795,249	6,675,571	7,622,544	7,531,368		
Average of each deposit	24	20	19	19	20	20	20	18		
Net addition to deposits	343,756	389,525	681,152	394,101	714,066	880,322	946,973	—90,676		

* Excludes Capital charge involved in redemption of Liabilties.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the year.*

(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)

No.	EXPORTS.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
1	COTTON—					
	Raw—					
	Quantity . . . Cwt.	4,189,718	5,432,648	5,374,542	5,331,536	6,320,342
	Value . . . Rx.	10,777,204	13,408,429	14,412,842	15,045,048	18,668,404
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas	3 8	3 6	3 10	4 0	4 3
	Average declared value per lb.— Pence, at average exchange	4·18	3·81	4 05	4·09	4·4
	Twist and yarn—					
	Quantity . . . Lbs.	78,241,771	91,804,244	113,451,375	128,906,764	141,949,951
	Value . . . Rx.	2,755,252	3,336,861	4,077,386	5,207,100	5,748,732
	Average declared value per lb . . . Annas	5 8	5 10	5 9	6 6	6 6
	Other manufactures—Value . . . Rx.	880,258	945,644	1,150,542	1,167,464	1,005,011
	Average declared value per yard— Grey or unbleached . Annas	1 9	1 10	1 10	1 11	1 9
	Average declared value per yard— Coloured, printed or dyed . ,,	3 9	4 7	4 5	4 7	4 6
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported .	25·22	24·13	26·62	29·76	26·57
2	JUTE—					
	Raw and manufactured—Value . . . Rx.	5,486,171	6,021,672	7,786,739	10,468,631	11,431,103
	Average declared value of raw jute per cwt.— Rupees	5 9 6	5 13 10	6 4 3	7 7 9	8 6 9
	Average declared value of raw jute per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange	8·5	8·52	8·82	10·21	11·63
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported .	20·61	19·13	22·43	24·56	24·42
3	SEEDS—					
	Quantity . . . Cwt.	17,280,147	15,866,604	16,060,400	15,569,978	15,794,742
	Value . . . Rx.	9,948,350	9,198,560	9,385,024	9,561,756	10,627,553
	Average declared value of linseed per cwt.— Rupees	5 13 1	5 15 9	5 13 8	5 15 8	6 10 0
	Average declared value of linseed per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange	8·85	8·7	8·24	8·16	9·15
4	OPIUM—					
	Quantity . . . Chests	87,956	95,839	90,096	87,789	85,166
	Value . . . Rx.	10,735,518	11,077,669	10,007,764	10,508,081	10,115,936
	Average declared value per chest in Rupees . .	1,221	1,156	1,117	1,197	1,188
5	RICE AND PADDY—					
	Quantity . . . Cwt.	28,222,595	26,879,272	28,534,057	23,144,641	27,098,906
	Value . . . Rx.	9,247,126	8,836,827	9,291,686	7,915,409	10,110,482
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Rupees	3 4 9	3 5 0	3 4 5	3 7 2	3 12 1
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange	5·01	4·81	4·61	4·71	5·18
6	WHEAT—					
	Quantity . . . Cwt.	21,060,519	22,263,320	13,539,169	17,610,081	13,799,224
	Value . . . Rx.	8,002,350	8,625,864	5,562,373	7,522,676	5,791,377
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 1 9	4 4 4	4 3 2
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange	5·78	5·03	5·79	5·83	5·8
7	TEA—					
	Quantity . . . Lbs.	68,784,249	78,702,857	87,514,505	97,011,112	103,760,104
	Value . . . Rx.	4,306,133	4,727,992	5,174,440	5,267,315	5,277,630
	Average declared value per lb— Annas	10 0	9 7	9 6	8 8	8 2
	Average declared value per lb— Shillings, at average exchange	·95	·87	·84	·74	·7
8	HIDES AND SKINS—					
	Quantity . . . No.	32,376,309	31,860,787	30,914,151	32,357,166	30,955,168
	Value . . . Rx.	5,334,602	5,149,218	4,852,382	4,743,546	4,524 261
	Percentage of dressed or manufactured on whole value exported	43·91	45·4	52·07	55·11	55·79
9	INDIGO—					
	Quantity . . . Cwt.	132,195	138,396	139,644	142,447	157,116
	Value . . . Rx.	3,783,160	3,691,677	3,890,649	3,048,594	3,863,084
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees	285 8 6	266 11 11	278 9 9	277 3 1	245 14 0
	Average declared value per cwt.— Sterling, at average exchange £	21·72	19·38	19·62	18·92	16·97
10	COFFEE—					
	Quantity . . . Cwt.	371,027	370.458	273.775	365,299	239,795
	Value . . . Rx	1,348,395	1,502,251	1,529,680	1,884,243	1,489,872
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees	36 5 6	40 8 10	55 14 0	51 9 4	62 2 1
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange	55·28	58·94	78·68	70·41	85·77
11	WOOL—					
	Raw and manufactured—Value . . . Rx.	953,069	985,484	1,086,404	1,090,858	1,211,438
	Average declared value of raw wool per lb— Annas	6 0	6 2	6 6	7 1	7 3
	Average declared value of raw wool per lb— Pence, at average exchange	6·85	6·72	6·86	7·25	7·51
12	SUGAR—					
	Value . . . Rx.	525,412	504,803	465,829	550,339	917,179
13	SILK—					
	Raw and manufactured—Value . . . Rx.	661,835	802,443	860,107	807,238	900,539
	Average declared value of raw silk per lb.— Rupees	2 4 11	3 0 11	2 15 4	2 7 1	3 1 0
	Average declared value of raw silk per lb.— Shillings, at average exchange	3·51	4·44	4·17	3·33	4·23
14	TEAK WOOD—					
	Quantity . . . Cubic Tons	50,076	23,946	40,446	52,609	71,142
	Value . . . Rx.	559,515	223,154	367,274	575,263	702,998
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Rupees	109 15 0	93 3 1	90 12 11	109 5 7	100 15 2
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Sterling, at average exchange £	8·36	6·77	6·39	7·46	7·38
15	OILS—					
	Value . . . Rx.	395,563	458,812	471,055	430,306	543,945
16	LAC—					
	Value . . . Rx.	588,286	520,169	501,888	401,078	489,380
17	SALTPETRE—					
	Quantity . . . Cwt.	402,174	397,572	386,396	420,503	422,229
	Value . . . Rx.	370,200	376,091	364,016	401,801	411,276
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees	3 3	9 7 4	9 6 9	9 8 11	9 11 [illegible]
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange	14·	13·75	13·27	13·04	13·45

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the year*—continued.

No.	IMPORTS.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
1	COTTON—					
	Twist and yarn—					
	Quantity . . . Lbs.	45,916,126	49,014,194	51,543,277	52,587,342	46,383,843
	Value . . . Rx.	3,172,178	3,318,404	3,582,033	3,749,983	3,482,747
	Average declared value per lb. Annas	11·05	10·83	11·12	11·4	12·01
	Average declared value per lb. Pence, at average exchange	1s. 0·6d.	11·8d.	11·74d.	11·67d.	1s. 0·43d.
	Other manufactures—					
	Value . . . Rx.	21,124,848	25,853,827	23,930,241	27,773,247	26,398,597
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross imports . Rx.	24,297,026	29,172,231	27,512,274	31,520,230	29,881,344
	Re-exports—					
	Twist and yarn—					
	Quantity . . . Lbs.	1,082,610	1,319,248	1,058,963	1,601,596	1,270,444
	Value . . . Rx.	66,303	81,146	69,345	111,514	91,382
	Other manufactures—					
	Value . . . Rx.	1,368,715	1,490,700	1,648,312	1,705,167	1,728,358
	Total Re-exports . Rx.	1,435,018	1,571,846	1,717,657	1,816,681	1,819,740
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—NET imports . Rx.	22,862,008	27,600,385	25,794,617	29,703,549	28,061,604
2	METALS . . . Value Rx	4,986,307	4,845,736	5,575,392	4,406,283	5,983,709
3	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK . . ,, ,,	4,317,565	3,327,832	3,826,264	3,693,939	2,907,086
4	SILK (raw and manufactured) . . ,, ,,	1,830 960	2,177,111	2,918,139	2,588,105	2,845,159
5	OILS . . . ,, ,,	961,130	1,408,430	1,486,791	2,072,825	2,645,213
6	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK . . ,, ,,	1,057,833	1,429,764	1,860,583	2,409,737	2,491,428
7	SUGAR . . ,, ,,	1,458,097	2,080,540	2,113,617	1,790,939	2,200,049
8	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES . . ,, ,,	1,463,023	1,660,905	1,823,358	1,712,548	1,597,549
9	PROVISIONS . . ,, ,,	1,101,881	1,179,474	1,504,436	1,588,103	1,596,565
10	LIQUORS . . ,, ,,	1,387,143	1,474,643	1,506,667	1,508,962	1,489,121
11	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)					
	Quantity . . . Tons	770,517	740,155	821,626	843,743	600,218
	Value . . . Rx.	1,249,710	1,258,793	1,599,393	1,921,831	1,[illegible]
	Average declared value per ton Rupees	16·22	17·01	19·47	22·78	21·41
	Average declared value per ton Shillings, at average exchange	24·67	24·72	27·42	31·09	29·56
12	APPAREL . . . Value Rx.	956,097	1,001,848	1,156,182	1,156,469	1,200,020
13	SALT—					
	Quantity . . . Tons.	363,088	416,592	423,897	398,810	410,808
	Value . . . Rx.	596,048	768,387	795,521	882,130	894,332
	Average declared value per ton Rupees	16·42	18·46	18·77	22·12	21·77
	Average declared value per ton Shillings, at average exchange	24·97	26·83	26·43	30·19	30·05
14	SPICES . . . Value Rx.	718,678	663,845	931,518	855,228	852,350

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first eleven months of the year.*

(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Value of commodities Exported, excluding gold and silver . .	79,157,402	81,366,106	86,405,227	92,285,086	89,721,643
Value of commodities Imported, excluding gold and silver . .	55,029,666	58,544,193	63,363,187	62,700,493	65,894,862
EXCESS EXPORTS . .	23,127,736	22,821,913	23,042,040	29,584,593	23,816,783
Net Imports of silver	6,158,858	8,061,245	7,049,564	9,056,774	13,256,140
Net Imports of gold	1,730,585	2,951,713	2,300,924	4,431,684	5,289,211
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER . . .	7,889,443	11,012,958	9,350,488	13,488,458	18,545,351
GRAND TOTAL, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS	146,442,972	153,822,459	162,375,711	171,994,205	178,038,666

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first eleven months of the year*—continued.

No.	EXPORTS.		Eleven months, 1st April to the end of February. 1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1	COTTON, RAW	Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	4,536,417	4,657,287	4,343,723	5,064,849	5,013,776
		Value . . . . . Rx.	11,226,193	12,332,010	12,209,711	14,730,222	14,104,493
		Average value per lb . . . . R	0-3-6	0-3-9	0-4-0	0-4-2	0-4-0
	„ MANUFACTURES—						
	Twist and yarn	Quantity . . . . . Lbs.	82,676,694	103,729,341	115,742,020	129,785,427	155,202,180
		Value . . . . . Rx.	3,018,559	3,717,994	4,070,186	5,270,598	6,038,094
		Average value per lb. . . R	0-5-10	0 5-9	0-6-5	0 6-6	0-6-3
	Other manufactures—value . . . . . Rx.		865,600	1,043,887	1,089,368	932,973	1,057,562
	TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED) . . Rx.		15,110,352	17,093,891	17,969,265	20,933,793	21,200,149
2	RICE AND PADDY	Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	20,587,925	22,411,006	17,551,552	21,784,829	28,563,270
		Value . . . . . Rx.	6,968,866	7,409,021	6,101,814	8,325,070	10,680,296
		Average value per cwt. . . R	3-6-2	3-4-11	3-7-7	3-13-2	3-11-10
3	WHEAT [illegible] husked rice per [illegible] Shillings at average exchan[illegible]						
	JUTE (raw and manufactured)—Value . . . . Rx.		5,430,353	7,259,139	9,722,431	10,693,299	9,272,259
4	OPIUM	Quantity . . . . . Chests.	88,070	82,613	79,069	79,301	79,772
		Value . . . . . Rx.	10,191,881	9,232,330	9,460,586	9,483,308	8,632,373
		Average value per chest . . R	1,157-4-0	1,117-8-8	1,196 8-0	1,194-8-3	1,082-2-1
5	SEEDS	Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	14,840,048	15,077,692	14,602,851	14,555,904	13,346,420
		Value . . . . . Rx.	8,590,881	8,789,736	8,956,138	9,825,845	8,415,284
		Average value per cwt. . . R	5-12-7	5-13-3	6-2-2	6-12-0	6-4-11
6	WHEAT	Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	21,659,241	13,031,489	16,826,208	13,389,833	13,505,956
		Value . . . . . Rx.	8,373 503	5,318,318	7,105,307	5,609,245	5 691,171
		Average value per cwt. . . R	3-13-10	4-1-9	4-4-2	4-3-0	4-3-5
7	TEA	Quantity . . . . . Lbs.	77,543,424	86,831,319	95,823,643	100,815,502	104,560,065
		Value . . . . . Rx.	4,665 307	5,137,612	5,209,695	5,150,253	5,103,727
		Average value per lb . . . . R	0-9-8	0-9-6	0-8-8	0-8-2	0-7-10
8	HIDES AND SKINS	Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	875,558	770,128	757,970	712,413	732,593
		Value . . . . . Rx.	4,561,806	4,291,598	4,273,509	4,104,603	4,186,844
		Average value per cwt. . . R	52-1-8	55-11-7	56-6-1	57-9-10	57-2-5
9	INDIGO	Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	128,902	129,018	133,055	147,377	111,674
		Value . . . . . Rx.	3,472,657	3,638,526	3,740,382	3,665,579	2,929,614
		Average value per cwt. . . R	269-6-5	282-0-3	281-1-10	248-11-6	262-5-5
10	COFFEE	Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	294,071	210,142	285,559	170,096	195,689
		Value . . . . . Rx.	1,125,480	1,183,220	1,426,314	1,050,866	1,216,798
		Average value per cwt. . . R	38-4-4	56 4-11	49-15-2	61-12 6	62-2-11
11	WOOL (raw and manufactured)—Value . . . . Rx.		917,475	992,513	1,005,633	1,124,592	932,800
12	LAC . . . . . Rx.		458,583	458,524	353,398	410,716	693,897
13	SILK (raw and manufactured)—Value . . . . Rx.		702,303	763,774	713,041	814,605	657,492
14	OILS . . . . . Rx.		406,925	417,470	381,316	509,015	492,517
15	TEAK WOOD	Quantity . . . . . Cubic tons	21,607	36,409	48,476	65,668	38,879
		Value . . . . . Rx.	200,158	323,902	531,616	701,932	386,830
		Average value per cubic ton . . R	92-10-2	88-15-5	109-10-8	107-5-7	99-7-11
16	SALTPETRE	Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	350,257	349,351	387,800	367,316	351,711
		Value . . . . . Rx.	329,148	329,515	309,517	357,650	336,136
		Average value per cwt. . . R	9-6-4	9-6-11	9-8-5	9-11-9	9-8-11
17	SUGAR . . . . . Rx.		470,272	424,369	473,890	905,818	335,681

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first eleven months of the year*—concluded.

No.	IMPORTS.		Eleven Months, 1st April to the end of February. 1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1	COTTON—						
	Twist and yarn	Quantity . . . . . Lbs.	43,504,229	46,098,900	48,244,135	41,803,228	46,539,206
		Value . . . . . Rx.	2,960,518	3,189,532	3,440,025	3,152,351	3,446,746
		Average value per lb . . . R	0-10-11	0-11-1	0-11-5	0-12-1	0-11-10
		Ditto in sterling, at average exchange . .	1s.	11¾d.	11¾d.	1s. 0¾d.	1s. 1¼ d.
	Other manufactures—Value . . . . . Rx.		23,578,344	21,593,462	25,234,768	23,682,712	24,853,696
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross imports . . . . Rx.		26,538,862	24,782,994	28,680,793	26 835,063	28,300,442
	Re-exports—						
	Twist and yarn	*Quantity . . . . . Lbs.*	1,252,289	910,704	1,525,894	1,132,224	1,096,663
		Value . . . . . Rx.	76,695	58,858	105,981	81,045	74,166
		Average value per lb. . . . . R	0-9-10	0-10-4	0-11-1	0-11-5	0-16-10
	Other manufactures—Value . . . . . Rx.		1,351,181	1,481,772	1,537,878	1,615,772	1,566,656
	Total Re-exports . . . . *Rx.*		1,427,876	1,540,630	1,643,859	1,696,817	1,640,822
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net imports . . . . Rx.		25,110,986	23,242,364	27,036,934	25,138,246	26,659,620
2	METALS	Value Rx.	4,263,191	4,952,260	3,946,321	5,439,002	5,455,494
3	SUGAR	„ „	1,959,382	1,848,829	1,581,145	1,933,813	3,151,782
4	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK . . .	„ „	3,117,919	3,322,923	3,504,251	2,023,818	3,023,365
5	SILK (raw and manufactured)	„ „	2,000,998	2,688,346	2,399,490	2,645,667	2,325,637
6	OILS	„ „	1,235,681	1,337,586	1,889,829	2,374,897	2,196,283
7	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK	„ „	1,252,302	1,649,858	2,184,992	2,289,336	1,990,598
8	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	„ „	1,581,179	1,719,112	1,619,654	1,508,594	1,826,275
9	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)—	Tons	648,651	708,599	756,732	567,108	722,150
		Quantity					
		Value . . . . . Rx.	1,076,688	1,367,428	1,726,981	1,214,980	1,410,168
		Average value per ton . . . R	16-9-7	19-4-9	22-13-2	21-6-9	19-8-5
10	PROVISIONS	Value Rx.	1,081,645	1,389,890	1,472,321	1,491,481	1,371,273
11	LIQUORS	„ „	1,317,005	1,349,099	1,371,460	1,337,947	1,307,335
12	APPAREL	„ „	900,046	1,055,797	1,053,751	1,109,106	1,144,144
13	SPICES	„ „	608,298	845,118	755,248	799,190	738,931
14	SALT	Tons.	379,617	411,158	364,424	347,545	306,108
		Quantity					
		Value . . . . . Rx.	695,295	760,708	805,274	754,461	717,838
		Average value per ton . . . R	18-5-1	18-8-0	22-1-7	21-11-4	19-9-9

TABLE IV.—*Wholesale Prices of typical commodities in Gold and Silver in London and Calcutta in December in each year.*

(*Prices of March 1873=100*).

	MEASURED IN GOLD.								MEASURED IN SILVER.*							
IN LONDON—(*prices quoted from the* LONDON ECONOMIST).	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Scotch Pig Iron (Warrants)	36	36	35	37	37	35	50	40	42	43	45	48	49	50	68	50
Coals, Hetton, Wallsend (London)	54	52	51	51	49	51	63	55	63	62	66	67	66	71	86	69
Copper, Chili Bars	65	54	45	43	95	87	55	62	76	64	58	56	127	121	75	79
Straits Tin	58	52	64	69	115	68	67	64	68	62	81	89	153	95	92	80
Wheat	70	57	55	61	56	55	55	59	82	68	69	80	74	78	75	74
Flour, town-made	67	54	53	56	54	61	57	65	78	65	68	71	73	85	78	82
Beef, inferior	97	98	75	75	75	67	87	70	113	117	95	97	100	95	110	88
Cotton, No. 40, mule twist	69	70	64	60	62	65	64	68	81	83	82	77	84	91	88	85
Wool, South Down Hogs	61	52	51	59	55	54	59	59	71	63	65	76	73	75	80	74
Sugar Foreign Muscovado	64	44	60	42	56	53	45	55	75	52	77	55	75	75	61	69
Coffee	83	66	65	86	102	101	112	118	97	79	83	111	136	142	153	149
Saltpetre	87	81	78	77	77	77	78	78	102	97	100	99	103	107	107	99
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	119	127	130	134	140	137	126
Silver	85	84	79	77	75	71	73	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IN CALCUTTA—(*prices quoted from the* CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT).																
Grey shirtings (8¼ lbs)									74	76	80	81	79	81	76	74
Mule twist, white, good, No. 40									75	72	71	62	72	75	74	71
„ „ Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lbs.)									65	58	57	58	58	57	57	56
„ „ orange, No. 40—60									82	78	73	75	86	85	85	77
Copper, sheathing									77	65	58	65	90	99	69	72
Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square									62	54	50	53	59	65	79	64
Spelter, hard									79	84	97	109	128	107	144	151
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered									72	71	77	80	69	74	Nom.	*Nil*
Indigo, good									116	103	110	72	82	93	76	88
Jute picked									164	110	118	131	153	192	192	123
Shell lac, fine, orange									98	56	59	56	68	76	102	76
Linseed, fine, bold, clean									95	95	101	98	94	112	115	99
Rice, Ballam									138	139	176	106	118	147	165	159
Silk, raw, Cossimbazar									66	60	73	89	64	76	87	71
Tea, good, Souchong									64	55	64	55	50	52	50	48
Wheat, Doodiah									85	66	72	81	76	87	81	86
Gold									112	119	122	123	131	135	131	122

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE V.—Statement showing the true financial results to the Revenues of India of the guarantee of interest upon the Capital of Guaranteed Railway Companies.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Open mileage at end of official year	3,921	3,896	3,912	*3,241	3,243	†2,588	2,588
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Gross traffic receipts	7,809,537	7,280,512	7,241,465	7,403,415	6,534,567	6,613,700	6,220,000
Working expenses	4,084,462	3,633,396	3,604,795	3,752,607	3,365,933	3,245,800	3,040,000
Percentage of working expenses on receipts	52·30	49·91	49·78	50·68	51·50	49·08	48·88
Net traffic receipts	3,725,075	3,647,116	3,636,670	3,650,808	3,168,634	3,367,900	3,180,000
Net gain by the remittance to England of Capital receipts and disbursements in India at the contract rates of exchange instead of at the average yearly rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue	3,725,075	3,647,116	3,636,670	3,650,808	3,168,634	3,367,900	3,180,000
Gross guaranteed interest paid in India	49,767	10,648	25,595	6,672	9,468	7,500	2,500
Ditto in London£	3,180,735	2,696,976	2,694,920	2,697,388	2,337,058	2,354,200	2,146,900
Total guaranteed interest (sterling payments converted at the average exchange of the year)	4,231,707	3,721,864	3,852,947	3,959,108	3,395,279	3,126,800	2,989,500
Surplus paid to Railway Companies	397,129	534,598	662,622	570,195	441,933	473,000	571,500
Land and Supervision	79,553	66,235	51,436	44,344	30,952	42,700	27,500
Interest on Revenue balances	1,419	1,827	2,265	3,288	...	...	...
Net loss on receipts and disbursements of Capital in India calculated in the same way as the gain	48,006	115,343	78,683	86,909	142,733	86,200	68,300
Total Expenditure	4,757,814	4,439,867	4,647,953	4,663,844	4,010,897	3,728,700	3,656,800
Net Expenditure from the Public Treasury	1,032,739	792,751	1,011,283	1,013,036	842,263	360,800	476,800
Net Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 692 miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1889, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

† The South Indian Railway, 654¼ miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1891, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VI.—Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1889-90, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1890-91 and 1891-92, and to end of 1891-92.

Railways.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
Open Lines.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
East Indian	137,439	...	—36,700	14,293,863	14,293,863	...
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	—70,623					
Rajputana-Malwa	4,392	—10,000	41,500	9,340,086	9,340,086	...
Holkar	2,078	1,500	5,000	1,306,870	1,306,870	...
Rewari-Ferozepore	8,394	900	7,000	1,280,562	1,280,562	...
Bhopal	...	20,100	4,300	155,457	155,457	...
Warora Colliery	—3,123	—23,650	24,700	699,752	699,752	...
Wardha Coal			—6,500			
Umaria Colliery	4,447	6,640	3,000	97,026	97,026	...
Burma	42,409	25,600	25,000	5,176,918	5,176,918	...
Tounghoo-Mandalay	68,189					
Jorhat	1,134	1,500	1,400	76,608	76,608	...
Cherra-Companygunj	822	467	500	77,944	77,944	...
Eastern Bengal	163,051	242,650	116,560	8,205,111	8,205,111	...
Assam-Behar—Assam-Behar Section	122,817					
Tirhoot	13,657	5,000	15,000	2,137,071	2,137,071	...
Tirhoot—Durbhunga-Bairagnia Branch	114,670	95,100	45,000	255,677	254,224	—1,453
Patna-Gya	1,493	800	3,000	437,940	437,940	...
Nalhati	—1,231	1,610	100	35,596	35,596	...
Kaunia-Dhurla	24	1,100	500	96,772	96,772	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	38,441	26,500	63,400	10,428,308	10,428,308	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	4,130	900	2,500	1,149,745	1,149,745	...
Bareilly-Pilibhit	1,314	400	...	153,800	153,800	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	2,994	—33,500	...	358,865	358,865	...
North Western	222,705	302,730	305,100	32,782,985	32,782,985	...
Sind-Sagar—Western Section	22,840					
Bolan (high level line)	—30,843					
Sind-Pishin—Main line	36,004					
Chenab Bridge	177,946	10 000				
Jammu-Kashmir	10,650	3,300	...	26,817	26,817	...
Amritsar-Pathankot	1,119	—500	...	560,833	560,833	...
Villupuram-Guntakal—Nellore Branch	—5,625	1,000	3,000	635 050	635,050	...
South Indian	...	‡4,748,600	25,000	4,773,600	4,773,600	...
Bezvada Extension	3,915	4,100	2,000	142,398	142,398	...
Dhond and Manmad	1,086	450	9,000	1,108,447	1,108,447	...
Total	1,096,775	5,433,297	659,360	95,794,101	95,792,648	—1,453
Lines under construction.						
Godhra-Rutlam	...	80,000	250,000	330,000	†1,591,960	1,261,960
North Western—Mianwali-Mari Branch	20,334	68,430	27,000	115,764	158,468	42,704
Mu Valley	160,687	424,600	516,400	1,101,687	*1,028,896	—72 791
Sind-Pishin—Chaman Extension—Construction	655,216	251,640	25 000	1,574 002	1,487 388	—86,614
,, ,, Petroleum Operations	9,405	3,000	3,000	23,490	23,490	...
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	—29,543	117,150	11,000	373,002	373,002	...
Villupuram-Guntakal	779,350	975,200	380,000	2,252,323	*2,528,437	276,114
East Coast, including Kistna Bridge	1,096	390,000	1,100,000	1,491,096	*4,975,506	3,484,410
Mayavaram-Mutupet	...	39,500	93,100	132,600	260,499	127,899
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	...	2,000	80,000	82,000	283,866	201,866
Hyderabad-Umarkot	...	...	115,000	115,000	218,451	103,451
Moghul Serai-Palamow—Reserve	...	...	300,000	300,000	300,000	...
Sambulpore Road—Reserve	...	...	250,000	250,000	250,000	...
Military lines—Reserve	...	...	234,000	234 000	234 000	...
Total	1,596,545	2,351,520	3,384,500	8,374,964	13,713,957	5,498,398 / —159,405
Carried forward	2,693,320	7,784,817	4,043 860	104,169,065	109,506 605	5,498,398 / —160.858

* Approximate estimates. † Revised Estimate under consideration.

‡ Includes the following—

	£
Debt created for redemption of share Capital	4,197,600
Less—Capital deposited by the new Company	1,000,000
	3,197,600
Debenture Stock taken over	425,000
Debentures taken over	1,070,000
Total	4,692,600

APPENDIX.

Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1889-90, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1890-91 and 1891-92, and to end of 1891-92—*contd.*

Railways.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought over	2,693,320	7,784,817	4,043 860	104,169,065	109.506,605	5,498 398 —160,858
LINES UNDER SURVEY.						
Hindupur Extension Survey	—2,222	...	...	1,769	1,769	...
LINES IN ABEYANCE OR TRANSFERRED TO COMPANIES.						
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	...	...	...	30,244	30,244	...
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	*52,707	52,707	...
Bellary-Kistna	533	1,600	...	1,657,029	1,657,029	...
Bilaspur-Etawah	...	...	...	7.514	7,514	...
Vizagapatam-Raipur	...	...	...	24,504	24,504	...
Total	533	1,600	...	1,771,998	1,771,998	...
Stores and Reserve	—23,810	—57,350	91,640	127,104	127,104	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgurh Depreciation Account	131,611	—42,400	...	89,211	89,211	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,799,432	7,686,667	4,135,500	106,159,147	111,496,687	5,498,398 —160,858
Distributed as under—						
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS (not charged against Revenue)—						
State Railways—Construction	2,794,458	7,677,600	2,950,000	96,123,978	...	...
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—						
Protective Railways	...	...	975,000	3.908,979	...	...
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	4,974	9,067	210,500	6,126,190	...	...
TOTAL AS ABOVE	2,799,432	7,686,667	4,135,500	106,159,147	...	...

* Represents depreciation on works and stores allowed by Government on transfer to the Company.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VII.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation—Major Works, in 1889-90, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1890-91, 1891-92, and to the end of 1891-92, &c.

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Total Actual and Estimated outlay to end of 1891-92.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned Estimate remaining to be spent.
IRRIGATION WORKS.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.						
Bengal.						
Orissa canals	34,901	42,200	46,000	2,476,829	3,110,213	633,384
Midnapore canal	1,412	2,600	...	830,613	833,613	3,000
Hidgellee Tidal canal	4,941	15,200	30,700	230,390	256,464	26,074
Sone canals	7,195	15,700	14,000	2,565,364	2,788,870	223,506
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.						
Ganges canal	7,585	13,800	31,200	2,714,587	2,923,442	208,855
Lower Ganges canal	60,318	24,900	31,700	3,137,536	3,272,332	134,796
Agra canal	3,534	4,500	2,900	853,154	871,670	18,516
Eastern Jumna canal	10,550	5,300	6,200	325,386	344,191	18,805
Punjab.						
Western Jumna canal	5,854	6,500	5,000	1,068,113	1,065,921	—2,192
„ „ Sirsa Branch (State outlay)	13.474	48,000	55,000	116,474	289,269	172,795
Bari Doab canal	10,787	2,800	10,000	1,590,372	1,577,572	—12,800
Sirhind canal (State outlay)	6,298	—27,500	40,000	2,252 340	2,312,240	59,900
Chenab canal	59,494	182,000	148,000	696,034	998,500	302,466
Madras.						
Godavari Delta System	7,231	1,500	6,300	1,091,106	1,093,106	2,000
Kistna „ „	49,524	45,500	48,100	977,376	1,391,978	414,602
Sangam Anicut „	4,300	2,300	3,200	301,588	306,500	[illegible]
Periyar Project	74,201	110,200	78,700	349,493	542,500	193,007
Bombay.						
Desert canal	259	...	1,400	123,101	123,479	378
Begari „	...	1,800	5,000	169,361	162,561	—6,800
Eastern Nara Works	7,421	9,000	10,100	524,226	527,670	3,444
Mutha canals	1,327	5,200	2,500	610,970	605 324	—5,646
Other projects	16,840	16,900	9,000	3 269,382	...	...
	387,446	528,400	585,000	26,273,795	...	
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues	8,514	24,000	35,000	5,502,893	...	
TOTAL	378,932	504,400	550,000	20,770,902	...	
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.						
PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.						
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.						
Betwa canal	2,633	1,700	2,700	399,610	425,141	25,531
Punjab.						
Swat River canal	6,566	4,300	1,800	350,594	354,581	3,987
Madras.						
Rushikulya project	31,421	44,700	35,000	217,670	260,139	42,469
Bombay.						
Nira canal	30,374	24,200	20,200	506,376	487,938	—18,438
Other Projects	463	700	5,300	414,731	...	
	71,457	75,600	65,000	1,888,981	...	
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues	...	...	...	285,434	...	
TOTAL	71,457	75,600	65,000	1,603,547	...	
GRAND TOTAL	450,389	580,000	615,000	22,374,449	...	

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VIII.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways for five years ending 1889-90, with Revised Estimates for 1890-91 and Budget Estimates for 1891-92.

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.		
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*
Open mileage at beginning of year	4,528	3,921*	3,896	3,912	††3,241	3,243	§2,588
Gross receipts.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Madras	760,952	794,264	821,527	861,715	942,442	965,000	960,000
South Indian	450,440	512 196	506,398	551,270	582,050	457,500	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,318,202	1,343.613	1,227,163	1,300,596	1,308,085	1,300,000	1,310,000
Great Indian Peninsula	3,654,192	3,971,652	3,984,601	4,208,148	3,701,990	3,891,200	3,950,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	571,517	658,787	701,776	481,686	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,054,234	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7,809,537	7,280,512	7,241,465	7,403,415	6,534,567	6,613,700	6,220,000
Working expenses.							
Madras	439,380	504,611	513,922	498,676	536,576	510,000	540,000
South Indian	297,325	346,206	372,378	382,017	377,325	290,800	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	543,498	562,972	520,158	559,640	559,210	550,000	550,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,850,110	1,857,344	1,842,185	1,999,032	1 892,822	1,895,000	1,950,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	367,053	362,263	356,152	313,242	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	587,096	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,084,462	3,633,396	3,604,795	3,752,607	3,365,933	3,245,800	3,040,000
Net traffic receipts.							
Madras	321,572	289,653	307,605	363,039	405,866	455,000	420,000
South Indian	153,115	165,990	134,020	169,253	204,725	160,700	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	774,704	780,641	707,005	740,956	748,875	750,000	760,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,804,082	2,114,308	2,142,416	2,209,116	1,809,168	1 996,200	2,000,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	204,464	296,524	345,624	168,444	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	467,138	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,725,075	3,647,116	3,636,670	3,650,808	3,168,634	3,367,900	3,180,000

* The Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, 691 miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1886, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

† The Bellary Branch of the Madras Railway, 33 miles in length, having been transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway, the mileage is shown under State Railways.

‡ The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 692 miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1889, and the mileage is shown under State Railways

§ The South Indian Railway, 651 miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1891, and the mileage is shown under State Rail-

APPENDIX.

STATE RAILWAYS.	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.		
Open mileage at beginning of year	*M.* 6,966	*M.* 7,227	*M.* 8,081	*M.* 8,979	*M.* (*a*) 10,407	*M.* 11,054	*M.* (*b*) 12,728
Gross receipts.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
East Indian	4,703,587	4,707,202	4,603,216	4,471,119	} 4,474,030	4,370,300	4,450,300
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	4,650	4,738	4,833	4,604			
Rajputana-Malwa	1,760,842	1,818,351	1,698,296	1,903,833	1,938,223	1,830,000	1,880,000
Sindia	39,408	39,183	45,739	37,080	7,108	...	...
Bhopal	2,643	3,505	4,976	5,512	7,916	8,500	10,300
Warora Colliery	} 64,820	74,742	78,021	88,442	82,187	92,500	{ 61,000
Wardha Coal							25,000
Bengal Nagpur	147,349	131,760	137,477	163,517	218,157	320,000	450,000
Katni-Umaria	...	3,326	8,125	...	...	...	...
Umaria Colliery	2,224	6,873	11,447	17,822	26,408	34,000	37,500
Burma	233,585	291,663	331,041	314,241	348,338	380,000	382,500
Tounghoo-Mandalay	...	...	...	31,901	161,449	195,000	212,500
Jorhat	3,624	3,911	4,968	5,964	6,046	6,200	6,200
Cherra-Companygunj	...	226	1,220	600	1,235	1,900	2,000
Eastern Bengal	715,212	842,077	958,431	1,070,589	1,145,727	1,215,000	1,150,000
Tirhoot	128,026	159,921	180,506	170,854	211,182	69,700	...
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	337,500	510,000
Nalhati	7,880	8,654	9,405	10,459	10,444	9,800	10,000
Patna-Gya	51,750	53,645	52,887	49,895	52,151	51,700	52,500
Bengal Central	54,129	34,575	75,538	72,389	72,991	73,000	75,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	174,788	} 784,746	725,000	780,000
Benares Branch	...	...	...	175	700		
Indian Midland	...	9,234	30,563	108,154	314,730	325,000	380,000
Bareilly-Pilibhit	8,393	10,126	9,558	9,350	10,985	12,000	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	...	1,656	18,305	25,428	31,888	33 900	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	13,000	52,500
North Western	1,808,224	2,373,245	2,188,185	2,573,190	2,905,416	2,700,000	2,750,000
Amritsar-Pathankot	28,985	7,320	7,350	8,738	10,154	11,200	11,200
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	150,000	}
Vilupuram-Guntakal	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
,, ,, Nellore Branch	...	...	4,845	23,566	25,454	24,200	
Bellary-Kistna	...	...	6,181	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	37,401	51,481	59,014	101,156	125,000	130,000
Bezvada Extension	...	...	...	...	7,667	7,400	8,000
Dhond and Manmad*	22,062	23,376	22,734	25,545	24,943	26,100	26,000
Southern Mahratta	102,818	182,317	326,423	399,806	407,133	455,000	495,000
TOTAL	9,890,211	10,829,027	10,871,926	11,827,120	13,387,864	13,604,800	14,660,000
Working expenses.							
East Indian	1,882,269	1,721,762	1,662,581	1,689,946	} 1,682,537	1,485,000	1,560,000
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	2,436	2,461	2,245	2,195			
Rajputana-Malwa	976,460	980,031	907,154	970,424	1,020,867	942,500	985,000
Sindia	19,440	19,472	21,322	17,703	3,372	...	14,500
Bhopal	3,731	2,556	4,457	4,977	8,458	10,800	9,800
Warora Colliery	} 51,594	59,627	68,028	61,323	57,343	64,000	{ 45,000
Wardha Coal							14,000
Bengal-Nagpur	94,705	80,370	86,760	127,058	147,176	250,000	280,000
Katni-Umaria	...	2,588	9,600	...	...	...	...
Umaria Colliery	9,265	8,143	2,634	20,363	22,418	23,500	25,500
Burma	174,769	173,250	175,841	189,876	204,756	212,000	220,000
Tounghoo-Mandalay	...	...	...	32,545	120,702	105 500	115,000
Jorhat	4,229	5,376	6,441	5,707	6,231	5,700	5,600
Cherra-Companygunj	...	2,361	3,716	2,116	2,672	1,900	2,000
Eastern Bengal	477,148	507,854	481,139	490,105	510,317	535,000	517,500
Carried over	3,696,046	3,565,857	3,431,918	3,614,338	3,786,849	3,635,900	3,808,900

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881, the Government of India only receive a percentage of the gross receipts.

(*a*) Includes the length of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

(*b*) Ditto ditto South Indian and Bengal and North-Western Railways.

APPENDIX.

	Accounts. 1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
Working expenses—continued.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought forward	3,696,046	3,565,857	3,431,918	3,614,338	3,786,849	3,635,900	3,808,900
Tirhoot	91,558	98,583	106,156	96,254	90,553	31,100	...
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	190,000	350,000
Nalhati	6,678	6,711	6,192	8,541	7,594	7,600	8,600
Patna-Gya	27,179	27,898	24,613	23,786	25 395	24,400	24,700
Bengal Central	54,713	43,351	67,611	51,147	45,648	51,200	53,500
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	54,558	} 343,935	350,000	360,000
Benares Branch	...	...	69	80			
Indian Midland	...	8,199	20,098	69,512	234,086	257,500	270,000
Bareilly-Pilibhit	6,113	7,675	6,766	6,592	7,300	8,000	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	...	1,207	14,998	18,153	21,266	23,400	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	30,500
North Western	845,651	1,316,886	1,633,529	1,742,526	1,856,235	1,725,000	1,780,000
Amritsar-Pathankot	24,171	—2,218	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	95,000	} 482,500
Villupuram-Guntakal	...	...	...		...	1,300	
„ „ Nellore Branch	...	...	9,154	27,060	18,369	17,200	
Bellary-Kistna	...	...	8,519	...		...	...
Mysore	...	20,144	42,426	47,744	90,598	99,000	100,000
Bezvada Extension	...	...	...	...	6,083	5,500	5,500
Dhond and Manmad*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	81,302	125,596	222,138	298,965	330,529	332,500	380,000
TOTAL	4,833,411	5,219,889	5,594,187	6,059,256	6,864,440	6,862,100	7,654,200
Net Traffic receipts.							
East Indian	2,821,318	2,985,440	2,940,635	2,781,173	} 2,791,493	2,885.300	2,890,300
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	2,214	2,277	2,588	2,409			
Rajputana-Malwa	784,382	838,320	791,142	933,409	917,356	887,500	895,000
Sindia	19,968	19,711	24,417	19,377	3,736	...	—14,500
Bhopal	—1,088	949	519	535	—542	—2,300	500
Warora Colliery	13,226	15,115	9,993	27,119	24,844	28,500	{ 16,000
Wardha Coal	52,644	51,390	50,717	36,459	70,981	70,000	{ 11,000
Bengal-Nagpur	...	738	—1,475	...	...	...	155,000
Katni-Umaria	—7,041	—1,276	8,813	—2,541	3,990	10,500	...
Umaria Colliery	58,816	118,413	155,200	124,365	143.582	168,000	12,000
Burma	...	...	...	—644	40,747	89.500	162,500
Tounghoo-Mandalay	—605	—1,465	—1,473	257	—185	500	97,500
Jorhat	...	—2,135	—2,496	—1,496	—1,437	...	600
Cherra-Companygunj	238,064	334,223	477,292	580,484	635,410	€80,000	...
Eastern Bengal	36,468	61,338	74,350	74,600	120,629	38,600	632,500
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	147,500	...
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	1,202	1,943	3,213	1,918	2,850	2,200	160,000
Nalhati	24,571	25,747	28,274	26,109	26,756	27,300	1,400
Patna-Gya	—584	—8,776	7,927	21,242	27,343	21,800	27,800
Bengal Central	...	...	...	120,230	} 440,811	375.000	21,500
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	106	620			420,000
Benares Branch	...	1,035	10,465	38,642	80,644	67,500	110,000
Indian Midland	2,280	2,451	2,792	2,758	3,685	4,000	...
Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	449	3,307	7,275	10,622	10.500	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	22,000
Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly	962,573	1,056,359	554,656	830,664	1,049,181	975,000	970,000
North Western	4,814	9.538	7,350	8,738	10,154	11,200	11,200
Amritsar-Pathankot	...	...	...	...	...	55,000	} 230,000
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	600	
Villupuram-Guntakal	...	...	—4,309	—3,494	7,085	7,000	
„ „ Nellore Branch	...	...	—2,338	...	..	...	...
Bellary-Kistna	...	17,257	9.055	11,270	10,558	26,000	30,000
Mysore	..	...	...	...	1,584	1,900	2,500
Bezvada Extension	22,062	23,376	22,734	25,545	24.943	26,100	26,000
Dhond and Manmad*	21,516	56,721	104,285	100,841	76,604	122,500	115,000
Southern Mahratta							
TOTAL	5,056,800	5,609,138	5,277,739	5,767,864	6,523,424	6,742,700	7,005,800

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE IX.—Gross receipts, working expenses and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1889-90, with Revised Estimate for 1890-91, and Budget Estimate for 1891-92.

	Actuals. 1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
DIRECT RECEIPTS—	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Orissa canals	20,735	17,961	22,304	24,351	30,422	31,900	32,400
Midnapore canal	26,249	23,419	23.438	25,180	27,761	24,800	24,200
Hidgellee Tidal canal	5,245	5.440	4,186	5,517	4,195	4,500	4,000
Sone canals	106,264	91,843	60,395	84,389	89,750	73,200	81,300
Ganges canal	194,967	220,926	197,254	213,014	199,141	251,500	225,900
Lower Ganges canal	135,688	105,666	106,614	123,382	133,309	145,000	135,100
Agra canal	46,689	61,338	48,148	46,622	56,566	61,000	58,400
Eastern Jumna canal	61,034	69,864	70,305	71,154	63,514	83,500	73,400
Betwa canal	...	2,070	3,057	7,313	7,585	7,800	7,800
Western Jumna canal	82,635	83,898	135,366	90,170	113,116	156,100	135,000
Chenab canal	...	...	25	3,768	7,711	8,500	10,000
Bari Doab canal	118,887	129,138	126,141	139,232	139,663	144,000	144,000
Sirhind canal	13,467	35,491	69,900	113,233	133,917	167,500	170,000
Swat River canal	25	2,672	10,326	22,753	24,941	24.000	23,000
Godavari Delta System	10,738	10,601	12,431	10,653	11,492	10.700	10,700
Kistna „ „	3.522	3,791	4,394	4,669	4,502	4,600	4,600
Sangam Anicut „	...	...	86	142	91	200	100
Desert canal	2,158	3,735	3,697	7,037	5,193	4 300	4,700
Begari „	3,131	4,544	2,549	5,097	4,404	3,100	3 600
Eastern Nara Works	1,872	1,772	1,599	1,681	1,753	2,000	2,000
Mutha canals	15,055	18,340	18,958	21,640	20,625	19,400	21,500
Nira canal	24	274	768	1,029	2,756	3,200	6 100
Other projects	16,388	17,041	29,020	39,776	50,177	40.700	45.900
TOTAL	864,773	909,824	950,961	1,061,802	1,132,584	1.271,500	1,223.700
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Ganges canal	44,301	44,301	44,301	44,301	54 731	65.200	65,200
Lower Ganges canal	20,783	20 783	20,783	20,959	20,959	21 000	21,000
Eastern Jumna „	22,153	22,153	22,154	22,153	22,153	22,100	22,100
Western Jumna „	5,833	5,832	5,140	5,275	4,737	2,200	...
Bari Doab canal	34,250	60,497	37,526	40,469	42.457	44,000	43.000
Godavari Delta System	173,695	178,140	183,853	195,920	200.371	207.200	212,400
Kistna „ „	110,592	113,667	132,273	142,362	150,618	157,100	162,800
Sangam Anicut „	3,970	5,824	8,041	8,541	12,000	13.900	16,400
Desert canal	9,389	6,072	8,254	11,030	13,120	15,000	15,000
Begari „	23,651	19,377	19,391	25,223	22,498	20,900	24,400
Eastern Nara Works	19,039	22,753	28,020	34.586	42 9 8	52.200	54,200
Mutha canals	—345	—476	—468	—562	—538	...	...
Nira canal	...	—6	—31	—44	—128	...	...
Other projects	95,296	98,552	93,318	120,828	103,870	100,100	119,700
TOTAL	562,607	597,469	602,555	671,041	689,766	720,900	756,200
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	20,735	17,961	22,304	24,351	30,422	31 900	32,400
Midnapore canal	26,249	23,419	23,438	25,180	27,761	24,800	24,200
Hidgellee Tidal canal	5,245	5,440	4,186	5,517	4,195	4,500	4,000
Sone canals	106,264	91,843	60.395	84,389	89,750	73,200	81,300
Ganges canal	239,268	265,227	241,555	257,315	253,872	316 700	291,100
Lower Ganges canal	156,471	126,449	127,397	144,341	154,268	166,000	156,100
Agra canal	46,689	61,338	48,148	46,622	56,566	61,000	58,400
Eastern Jumna canal	83,187	92,017	92,459	93,307	85,667	105.600	95,500
Betwa canal	...	2,070	3,057	7,313	7,585	7,800	7,800
Western Jumna canal	88,468	89,730	140,506	95,445	117 853	158,300	135,000
Chenab canal	...	...	25	3,768	7,711	8,500	10,000
Bari Doab canal	153,137	189,635	163,667	179,701	182,130	18 ,000	187,000
Sirhind canal	13,467	35,491	69,900	113,233	133,917	167,500	170,000
Swat River canal	25	2,672	10,326	22,753	24,941	24,000	23,000
Godavari Delta System	184,433	188,741	196,284	206,573	211,863	217,900	223,100
Kistna „ „	114,114	117,458	136,667	147,031	155,120	161,700	167,400
Sangam Anicut „	3,970	5,824	8,127	8,683	12,091	14,100	16,500
Desert canal	11,547	9,807	11,951	18,067	18,313	19,300	19,700
Begari „	26,782	23,921	21,940	30,320	26,902	24,000	28,000
Eastern Nara Works	20,911	24,525	29,619	36,267	44,661	54,200	56,200
Mutha canals	14,710	17,864	18,490	21,078	20,087	19,4 0	21,500
Nira canal	24	268	737	985	2,628	3,200	6,100
Other projects	111,684	115,593	122,338	160,604	154,047	140,800	165,600
TOTAL	1,427,380	1,507,293	1,553,516	1,732,843	1,822,350	1,992,400	1,979,900

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Gross Receipts, working expenses and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1889-90, with Revised Estimate for 1890-91 and Budget Estimate for 1891-92—*concluded*.

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.		
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
WORKING EXPENSES—							
Orissa canals	34,258	50,193	48,131	38,717	43,170	42,600	42,800
Midnapore canal	20,985	22,637	24 007	20,035	20 067	21,600	22,400
Hidgellee Tidal canal	4,862	2,284	6.490	7,535	2,572	4,500	4,600
Sone canals	55,237	58,146	71,731	75,522	69,747	68,300	72,100
Ganges canal	86,026	85,535	88.300	91,931	95,789	96 200	92,700
Lower Ganges canal	81,327	79,186	86,317	96,850	90,792	91,800	93,100
Agra canal	26,313	28,337	24 478	24,113	25,975	24.900	22,600
Eastern Jumna canal	18,128	20,562	19,266	25,467	24,718	27,200	27,900
Betwa canal	208	6,995	8,295	10,444	10,721	10,100	10,000
Western Jumna canal	47,834	48,869	55.527	47,536	47,917	54,500	50,000
Chenab canal	...	...	5 733	7,835	9.823	8,800	15,000
Bari Doab canal	52,014	55.781	49,665	56,561	56,970	54,500	65,000
Sirhind canal	21,276	23.071	34.537	53,647	60,404	61,500	60,000
Swat River canal	2,372	5,243	8,375	8,745	9,221	10.000	10,000
Godavari Delta System	56,486	48,594	51.680	52,221	46,792	54.500	46,200
Kistna „ „	29,413	32,514	32,663	32,299	36,552	36,300	38,300
Sangam Anicut „	468	2,577	4,369	4,170	4,830	5,300	6,900
Desert canal	2,848	4,075	4,041	2,718	3,690	4,000	2,900
Begari „	5,042	5,300	6,126	6,452	7,583	4,600	6,100
Eastern Nara Works	6,467	6,443	5,474	8,393	8,266	8,600	7,400
Mutha canals	6,120	6,838	6,034	6,246	7,712	7,000	6,800
Nira canal	1,256	1,822	1,673	1,716	2,466	3,000	4,700
Other projects	34,210	31,771	34,615	42,523	41,781	47,700	46,200
TOTAL	593,150	626,773	677,607	721,676	727,558	747,500	753,700
NET REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	*—13,523*	*—32,232*	*—25,827*	*—14,366*	*—12,748*	*—10,700*	*—10,400*
Midnapore canal	5,264	782	*—569*	5,145	7,694	3,200	1,800
Hidgellee Tidal canal	383	3,156	*—2,304*	*—2,018*	1,623	...	*—600*
Sone canals	51,027	33,697	*—11,336*	8,867	20,003	4,900	9,200
Ganges canal	153,242	179,692	153,255	165,384	158,083	220,500	198,400
Lower Ganges canal	75,144	47,263	41,000	47,491	63,476	74,200	63,000
Agra canal	20,376	33,001	23,670	22,509	30,591	36,100	35,800
Eastern Jumna canal	65,059	71,455	73,193	67,840	60,949	78,400	67,600
Betwa canal	*—208*	*—4,925*	*—5,238*	*—3,131*	*—3,136*	*—2,300*	*—2,200*
Western Jumna canal	40,634	40,861	84,979	47,909	69,936	103,800	85,000
Chenab canal	...	...	*—5,708*	*—4,067*	*—2,112*	*—300*	*—5,000*
Bari Doab canal	101,123	133,854	114,002	123,140	125,160	133,500	122,000
Sirhind canal	*—7,809*	12,420	35,363	59,586	73,513	106,000	110,000
Swat River canal	*—2,347*	*—2,571*	1,951	14,008	15.720	14,000	13,000
Godavari Delta System	127,947	140,147	144,604	154,352	165.071	163 400	176,900
Kistna „ „	84,701	84,944	104,004	114,732	118 568	125,400	129,100
Sangam Anicut „	3,502	3,247	3.758	4,513	7,261	8,800	8,600
Desert canal	8,699	5,732	7,910	15,349	14,623	15 300	16,800
Begari „	21,740	18,621	15,814	23,868	19,319	19,400	21,900
Eastern Nara Works	14,444	18,082	24,145	27,874	36,395	45.600	48,800
Mutha canals	8,590	11,026	12,456	14,832	12,375	12,400	14,700
Nira canal	*—1,232*	*—1,554*	*—936*	*—731*	162	200	1,400
Other projects	77,474	83,822	87,723	118,081	112,266	93,100	119,400
TOTAL	834,230	880,520	875,909	1,011,167	1,094,792	1,244,900	1,226,200

APPENDIX.

Capital Account of Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways.

TABLE X.—Abstract of Budget Estimates of Capital transactions of Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, 1890-91 and 1891-92.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees			Amount of Exchange.			Amount in Pounds Sterling.		
	1890-91.		Budget, 1891-92.	1890-91.		Budget, 1891-92.	1890-91.		Budget, 1891-92.
	Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.	
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.									
Madras	23,00,000	19,50,000	23,00,000	1,92,000	1,63,000	1,92,000	210,800	178,700	210,800
South Indian	16,50,000	19.90,000	...	69,000	83,000	...	158,100	190,700	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	24,00,000	29,00,000	25,50,000	2,00,000	2,42,000	2,12,000	220,000	265,800	233,800
Great Indian Peninsula	70.00 000	73.50.000	68,00,000	5,83,000	6.13.000	5,67.000	641,700	673.700	623,300
TOTAL	1,33.50.000	1,41,90.000	1 16,50 000	10.44,000	11,01,000	9,71,000	1,230,600	1,30^,900	1,067,900
ADVANCES.									
Madras	19,50,000	21,00,000	22,00,000	1,63,000	1,75,000	1,84,000	178,700	192,500	201,600
South Indian	9.50,000	10,90,000	...	40,000	45.000	...	91,000	104.500	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	14.75.000	15,00,000	15,00,000	1,23,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	135,200	137 500	137,500
Great Indian Peninsula	50,00,000	44,00,000	45,00,000	4,17.000	3,67,000	3,75.000	458.300	403,300	412,500
TOTAL	93,75.000	90,90,000	82,00,000	7,43.000	7,12,000	6,84,000	863,200	837,800	751,600
NET RECEIPTS.									
Madras	3,50.000	—1,50,000	1,00,000	29,000	—12,000	8,000	32,100	—13,800	9,200
South Indian	7,00,000	9,00,000	...	29,000	38,000	...	67,100	86,200	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	9,25,000	14.00.000	10,50,000	77.000	1,17.000	87,000	84,800	128,300	96,300
Great Indian Peninsula	20,00,000	29.50.000	23,00,000	1,66 000	2,46,000	1,92,000	181,400	270.400	210,800
TOTAL	39.75,000	51,00,000	34,50,000	3,01,000	3,89,000	2,87,000	367.400	471,100	316,300
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.									
RECEIPTS.									
Capital received in India — Nilgiri Railway	...	2,00,000	14,00,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	1,40,000
Gain on remittances to India — Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	93,000	39,000	38,000	—9,300	—3,900	—3,800
Gain on remittances to India — Mysore	...	...	...	12,000	...	...	—1,200	...	...
Gain on remittances to India — Indian Midland	...	...	...	3,80,000	1,66,000	1,07,000	—38,000	—16,600	—10,700
Gain on remittances to India — Bengal Central	...	...	...	900	500	800	—90	—50	—80
Gain on remittances to India — Bengal-Nagpur	...	...	...	8,98,000	1,21,000	1,96,000	—89,800	—12,100	—19,600
Gain on remittances to India — Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	24,800	21,600	...	—2,480	—2,160
TOTAL	...	2,00,000	14,00,000	13,83,900	3,51,300	3,63,400	—138,390	—15,130	103,660
WITHDRAWALS.									
Southern Mahratta	13,31,000	7,00,000	5,00,000	2,21,830	1,17,000	83,600	110,917	58,300	41,700
Mysore	6,23,000	5,00,000	7,38,000	1,55,750	1,25,000	1,84,500	46,725	37,500	55,350
Indian Midland	20,17,000	19,62,000	14,50,000	4,03,400	3,92,500	2,90,000	161,360	156,950	116,000
Bengal Central	3.50,000	1,89,000	3,49,000	1,00,000	54,000	1,00,000	25,000	13,500	24,900
Bengal-Nagpur	92,65,000	80,00,000	24,65,000	21,38,000	18,46,000	5,69,000	712,700	615,400	189,600
Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly	8,50,000	15,57,000	4,57,000	2,55,000	3,12,000	91,000	59,500	124,500	36,600
Nilgiri Railway	...	50,000	14,00,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	140,000
TOTAL	1,44,36,000	1,29,58,000	73,59,000	32,73,980	28,46,500	13,17,500	1,116,202	1,011,150	604,150
Net Withdrawals	1,44,36,000	1,27,58,000	59,59,000	18,90,080	24,95,200	9,54,100	1,254,592	1,026,280	500,490
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.									
Net Withdrawals	1,04,61,000	76,58,000	25,09,000	15,89,080	21,06,200	6,67,100	887,192	555,180	184,190

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR 1889-90.

No. 44 I., dated Calcutta, the 17th March 1891.

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

Read—

The Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1889-90 and the Resolution thereon by the Government of Bengal, No. 97 I. A., dated the 15th January 1891.

OBSERVATIONS.—There are in Bengal four works classed as "Major," *viz.*, the Orissa and Sone systems, the Midnapore Canal and the Hidgellee Tidal Canal. The latter is for navigation only, and the original estimate for its construction was worked out in 1874. Supplementary estimates to the extent of Rs. 7,91,963 have since been sanctioned for remodelling it, the funds required being provided from Imperial revenues and the interest thereon being guaranteed by the Local Government. Omitting the Tirhoot and Damoodur Projects which are in abeyance, there are three minor works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and the Capital outlay on which is charged against Revenue, *viz.*, the Sarun Canals, Orissa Coast Canal, and Calcutta and Eastern Canals, of which the two last are for navigation only. There is also one minor work, the Nuddea Rivers System, also for navigation only, for which only Revenue Accounts are kept. There are thus four works for navigation alone, and four on which navigation is combined with irrigation.

The following statement shows the Capital outlay during and up to the end of 1889-90 on the seven works for which Capital Accounts are kept :—

	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
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49)	4	3,90,819	83,968	30,095	—20,385	4,84,497	12,062	4,96,559	6,10,38,620
Minor Works and Navigation.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Provincial—in operation (Account head 43)	3	35,018	—2,162	34,516	—3,427	63,945	—302	63,643	1,03,04,970
TOTAL	7	4,25,837	81,806	64,611	—23,812	5,48,442	11,760	5,60,202	7,13,43,590

2. The principal outlay incurred during the year was on the Orissa Canals, on which it amounted to Rs. 3,57,043, of which Rs. 2,68,667 were on account of works. The works under execution comprised the Taldundah Extension Canal with its outfall lock at Paradeep, the construction of distributaries and raising the flood embankments on the Pattamoondy Canal, the Gobri River Range III.

On the Midnapore Canal, the sanctioned estimates for which have been closed, Rs. 14,385 were spent under the rules for "open canal" outlay.

On the Hidgellee Tidal Canal an expenditure of Rs. 49,170, of which Rs. 48,462 was on account of works, was incurred on the remodelling of the canal, the supplementary estimates for which were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1888-89.

On the Sone Canals the net outlay was Rs. 75,961, but the outlay on works was Rs. 1,28,570, the difference being caused by receipts on Capital Account being deducted from the expenditure on works. The principal works executed were a dock at Deegah, the Executive Engineer's office at Bankipore, an escape to the Rewa distributary, a rest-house on the Sukla distributary, a weir to discharge flood water from the Bihta Ahrah, a syphon under the Dumraon Branch Canal, and a post and telegraph office at Baroon.

3. The sanctioned estimates provide for 918 miles of main canal, of which 883 miles have been completed, and for 3,647 miles of distributaries, of which 2,228 miles have been completed.

Of the above totals, the Orissa System has 284½ miles of main and branch canal, of which 252 miles have been completed; it has also 2,147 miles of distributaries, but out of the latter only 764¾ miles had been completed up to the end of 1889-90. During the year under review the progress made with the distributaries of this system was disappointingly small, only 4¼ miles of new channel being constructed. The necessity for rapidly developing these distributaries, so as to increase the area irrigated by and the revenue derived from the Orissa System and thus reduce the annually recurring deficit thereon, has been repeatedly commented upon by the Government of India, and the Governor General in Council notices with satisfaction that special prominence is given to this important matter in para. 1 of the Resolution of the Bengal Government that prefaces the Revenue Report.

4. The actual financial results for the year of the works in operation are exhibited in the following statement :—

Canal.	Total Direct and Indirect Capital outlay to end of 1889-90.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue. *	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total. *		
1	2	5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Orissa Canal	2,44,25,846	1,99,745	1,04,379	3,04,124	4,31,597	25,313	4,56,910	—1,52,786	...
Midnapore Canal	84,64,106	1,16,243	1,61,180	2,77,423	2,00,494	8,312	2,08,806	68,617	0·81
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	18,89,466	...	41,952	41,952	25,715	1,007	26,722	15,230	0·81
Sone Canal	2,62,59,202	7,99,374	81,101	8,80,975	6,80,959	48,971	7,29,930	1,51,045	0·58
Total of Major Works, 1889-90	6,10,38,620	11,15,862	3,88,612	15,04,474	13,38,765	83,603	14,22,368	82,106	0·13
Total for 1888-89	6,05,42,061	9,88,820	3,92,359	13,81,179	14,04,900	82,395	14,87,295	—1,06,116	...
Minor Works and Navigation.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Sarun Canals	6,96,753	22,990	123	23,113	38,313	1,739	40,052	—16,939	...
Orissa Coast Canal	43,20,013	46	65,287	65,333	68,011	975	68,986	—3,653	...
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	53,88,204	...	4,95,543	4,95,543	2,66,968	13,165	2,79,133	2,16,410	4·09
Total of Minor Works and Navigation, 1889-90	1,03,04,970	23,036	5,60,953	5,83,989	3,73,292	14,879	3,88,171	1,95,818	1·90
Total for 1888-89	1,02,41,327	20,415	6,41,698	6,62,113	3,91,413	15,738	4,07,151	2,54,962	2·48
GRAND TOTAL, 1889-90	7,13,43,590	11,38,898	9,49,565	20,88,463	17,12,057	98,482	18,10,539	2,77,924	0·39
,, 1888-89	7,07,83,388	10,09,235	10,34,057	20,43,292	17,96,313	98,133	18,94,446	1,48,846	0 21
Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Nuddea Rivers, 1889-90	...	...	1,85,823	1,85,823	87,594	5,395	92,989	92,834	...
,, 1888-89	...	...	1,91,888	1,91,888	1,34,694	6,075	1,40,769	51,119	...

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.

5. The irrigation revenue receipts show a considerable improvement over the figures for the previous year, but as part of the revenue earned does not fall due, and as part, though due, is not legally recoverable till after the close of the year, the figures given in the above statement, which represent the actual collections, are not directly comparable with the figures giving the revenue assessed. The figures in the statement include some of the revenue earned during the previous year but not paid till the year under review, and they also include the recovery of accumulated arrears of revenue of previous years, some of which have been long outstanding. The following figures for the three Major Irrigation systems show the importance of these arrears as affecting the collections of the year:—

Canals.	Balance unrealized at beginning of year.	Demands of year.	Total.	Less collections and remissions	Balance unrealized at close of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	1,16,771	2,97,224	4,13,995	2,36,878	1,77,117
Midnapore	84,773	1,17,202	2,01,975	1,51,331	50,644
Sone	3,80,616	7,51,626	11,32,242	8,50,460	2,81,782

There is a large increase in the balance unrealized on the Orissa System, and it is to be hoped that the steps taken by the Bengal Government to reduce it will prove successful.

6. The net result of the actual operations of the year is, however, satisfactory when compared with the figures for 1888-89. In the case of the Major Works, owing to the increased receipts and a reduction in working expenses, there is an improvement of nearly two lakhs, a deficit of Rs. 1,06,116 in 1888-89 being converted into a surplus of Rs. 82,106. This is excluding the interest charges on capital outlay, the amount of which for the year was Rs. 23,65,030. The accumulated simple interest charges to the close of the year were Rs. 3,64,28,957.

7. The area irrigated by the Major systems during the year under review and the revenue assessed thereon were both less than during the previous year. The following statement compares the figures for the two years. The assessed revenue includes the rabi assessment for each year, which is mostly collected in the following year:—

Canal.	Area irrigated.		Assessed water-rates.		Rate per acre irrigated.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canal	186,627	159,292	2,82,737	2,42,808	1·51	1·52
Midnapore	68,810	69,777	1,03,404	1,31,433	1·50	1·88
Sone Canal	305,282	355,909	6,92,162	8,05,790	2·27	2·26
Total	560,719	584,978	10,78,303	11,80,031	1·92	2·02

The decrease in the irrigated area occurs under the Sone Canals, where canal water was not demanded for much of the rabi crop owing to the seasonable rainfall. The increase under the Orissa Canals is satisfactory, indicating that the demand for irrigation is steadily improving. The area under five-year leases on these canals increased from 152,282 acres in 1888-89 to 177,169 acres. Under the Sone Canals the figures are—

	1889-90. Acres.	1888-89. Acres.
Five-year leases	224,268	200,275
Annual leases	84,760	145,407

The area irrigated was 98·8 per cent. of the area leased on these canals.

8. The proportion of kharif to rabi irrigation was as follows:—

Canals.	Kharif. Acres.	Rabi. Acres.
Orissa	180,730	5,897
Midnapore	68,370	440
Sone	240,061	65,221
Total	489,161	71,558

9. The principal crops irrigated were—

	Acres.
Rice	467,090
Sugarcane	23,528
Wheat	21,155
Barley	11,121

The gross estimated value of all the crops irrigated was 164 lakhs.

10. The details of the working expenses are shown in the following statement:—

Canals.	1889-90. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	1888-89.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.						
Orissa Canal	2,31,068	1,80,807	19,722	25,313	4,56,910	4,05,019
Midnapore Canal	1,13,507	59,375	27,612	8,312	2,08,806	2,09,804
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	16,713	7,196	1,806	1,007	26,722	78,040
Sone Canal	2,97,704	3,48,795	83,460	48,971	7,29,930	7,94,482
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
Sarun Canals	24,900	12,422	991	1,739	40,052	36,332
Orissa Coast Canal	50,528	6,970	10,513	975	68,986	77,018
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	1,66,559	86,899	13,510	12,165	2,79,133	2,93,801
Nuddea Rivers	47,843	38,537	†1,214	5,395	92,989	1,40,769
Total	9,48,822	7,42,001	1,08,828	1,03,877	19,03,528	20,35,215
Per acre irrigated*	...	...	...	...	2·54	2·44

* Irrigation systems only.

† Less suspense.

11. On the Orissa Canals, the outlay on works from Revenue Account was Rs. 75,300 on the maintenance of the head works, Rs. 1,09,839 on the main canals, Rs. 23,988 on distributaries, and Rs. 15,508 on drainage and protective works. The cost of maintaining the main canals and distributaries was Rs. 460 and Rs. 36·41 per mile respectively.

On the Midnapore Canal, Rs. 10,541 were spent on the head works, Rs. 77,488 on the main canal and branches, and Rs. 19,769 on distributaries. The cost of maintaining the main canal was Rs. 1,953 per mile, much damage being caused to the banks by the wash of the steamers. The cost of maintaining the distributaries was Rs. 69 per mile.

On the Sone Canals, Rs. 32,163 were spent on the head works, Rs. 1,87,042 on the main and branch canals, and Rs. 60,767 on the distributaries. The average cost of maintenance per mile was Rs. 510 for the main and branch canals, and Rs. 51 for the distributaries.

12. The establishment charges in the statement in para. 10 were made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Direction	23,699
Executive	1,79,679
Revenue, including collection	4,33,604
Navigation	1,05,019
Total	7,42,001

The charge for revenue management is made up of Rs. 2,03,376 for direction and execution, the aggregate charge under these heads being equally divided between revenue management and maintenance, and of Rs. 2,30,228 for irrigation revenue officers specially employed in assessment and collection. The irrigation revenue collected was only Rs. 11,38,898, so that the cost was 20 per cent. of the amount collected. Attention was directed in para. 12 of the review of the report for the previous year to the magnitude of this proportion, and also to the high incidence of working expenses per acre irrigated compared with other provinces; and the matter is one which should continue to engage the attention of the Bengal Government.

13. The number of complaints—principally against assessments—that were received and disposed of during the year on the three Major systems were as follows :—

System.	Pending from previous year.	Filed during year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance left pending.
Orissa	1,241	5,473	6,714	3,544	3,170
Midnapore	239	1,415	1,654	1,506	148
Sone	1,915	6,865	8,780	8,034	746

Of the complaints on the Sone Canals, 8,258 related to assessments, and remission was allowed in 3,313 cases and refused in 4,240 cases, leaving 705 cases pending.

14. The following statement shows the receipts and outlay on account of navigation :—

Canals.	Length of Navigable Canal.		Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canal	177	177	88,632	77,908	52,998	46,606
Midnapore Canal	72	72	1,48,164	1,49,480	12,474	12,480
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	29	29	40,338	53,921	26,722	78,040
Sone Canal	218	218	57,759	57,829	35,286	40,373
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	*47	27	4,88,309	5,69,920	2,79,211	2,93,801
Orissa Coast Canal	97	97	63,724	65,047	69,001	77,018
Nuddea Rivers	477	477	1,85,983	1,91,791	93,209	1,40,769
Total	1,117	1,097	10,72,909	11,65,896	5,68,901	6,89,087

* Includes 20 miles of Kaorapookhur Khall.

The receipts were divided thus—

	Rs.
Tollage on private boats	10,11,486
„ Government boats	18,047
„ rafts	17,632
Transport service	17,163
Fines and sundries	8,581
Total	10,72,909

The aggregate ton-mileage was 48,523,905, the estimated value of cargoes 1,313 lakhs, and the number of passengers carried 525,000.

15. The receipts on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal were less than during the previous year, owing to the canal being closed for three months for the execution of work connected with the remodelling. The outlay on maintenance was less than in 1888-89.

On the Calcutta and Eastern Canals there was a decline in the tolls collected of Rs. 83,606, which is attributed to a falling off in the rice traffic and to the competition of the Calcutta-Khulna Railway.

The traffic receipts on the Orissa Coast Canal and on the Nuddea Rivers were about the same as in 1888-89.

16. In para. 17 of the review of the revenue report for 1888-89, the attention of the Government of Bengal was invited to the annually recurring and increasing deficit on the Sarun Canals. The working expenses including indirect charges during 1889-90 were Rs. 40,052, and the receipts were Rs. 23,113, showing a deficit of Rs. 16,939, which is the highest since 1881-82. The gross demand for the year was Rs. 47,729, of which Rs. 21,850 was on account of the annual guarantee, and Rs. 25,756 were for arrears of the same guarantee. The balance due at the end of the year was Rs. 23,366. The agreement on behalf of Government to supply water in return for a fixed payment expired at the end of 1889-90, and the Government of India observes that the guarantors have been informed that the contract can only be renewed on terms more favourable to Government, and that the alternative to a renewal on these terms must be the definite and final closing of the canals. The approximate area irrigated during the year by the Sarun Canals was 4,215 acres, of which 2,574 acres were under rice, and 1,327 acres consisted of rabi crop and opium. Great difficulty was experienced in connexion with a breach in the principal supply channel.

17. The duty of water per cubic foot per second entering the canals during the kharif season varied on the Orissa Canals from 103 acres to 43 acres. On the Sone Canals, the duty varied from 79 acres to 46 acres. Some experiments were made on the Sone Canals to determine the actual quantity of water used over a limited area of rice cultivation at a time when the demand for water was greatest. All the conditions were favourable. The outlet was in good order and had a nearly constant head, the distributary channel was in good condition, the block selected of about 80 acres was compact, and there was no rainfall during the time of observation. The rice required its second watering, and a constant supply of 1·26 cubic feet per second was maintained at the head for about 10 days and 9 hours. The areas irrigated in each complete day of 24 hours varied from about 5·9 to 11·5 acres, and the quantity of water passed through the outlet was equivalent to a depth of about four inches over the whole area. The duty obtained was $\frac{80}{1{\cdot}26} = 63$ acres per cubic foot per second. For a larger selected area under similar favourable conditions the duty might be higher, but as a matter of fact the average duty on the Sone Canals during a time of pressure is not more than 44 acres.

18. Some crop experiments were carried out on the Sone Canals, the result of which is to show that better rice crops are grown as a rule on light sandy soils than on the low-lying heavy soils. The highest result attained was a crop of 66 maunds of paddy per acre grown on sandy soil on land con-

tinuously irrigated from the canal for eleven years. This result is, however, much higher than the average, and 26 maunds of paddy per acre may be considered a good crop.

As regards wheat and barley, the average of 26 experiments with wheat crops irrigated from the canal was a return of nearly 17 maunds of grain and 26 maunds of straw per acre. Wheat crops irrigated from other sources gave an average of 11½ maunds of grain and 17 maunds of straw per acre. The corresponding figures for barley were 16 maunds of grain and 17 of straw from canal irrigation, and 18 maunds of grain and 24 of straw per acre when irrigated from other sources. These figures show that barley does not thrive under canal irrigation in Bengal, which is at variance with experience elsewhere.

19. The Irrigation Revenue Report was received by the Government of India on January 21st, which is considerably earlier than the date of receipt in 1890 of the previous year's report. The report has been drawn up in correct form and contains much interesting information.

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 Bengal 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 Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Review and the Resolution by the Local Government 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.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 971A., dated Calcutta, the 15th January 1891.

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

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1889-90, and Chief Engineer's note on the same.

Of the canal systems of Bengal, four are constructed from Imperial Funds and are classed as Major Works. Two of these, the Midnapore and the Sone Canals, have been completed in all their essential features, and are in full operation. The capital account of the first was closed at the end of 1887-88, and that of the second will be closed at the end of 1890-91. In his remarks on the Orissa Canals, the Chief Engineer points out that the outlay on new works in the year under report was again disappointingly small. The expediency of furnishing these canals with an adequate system of distributaries was recognized in the sanction accorded by the Secretary of State in 1883 to the estimates framed with this object; but it is admitted that the works have not been since pushed on with the vigour which their importance demanded. Out of 5 lakhs provided under the head of Capital, only about 3½ lakhs were spent; and only 4½ miles of new distributaries were constructed, commanding 1,947 acres. During the current year the completed plans and estimates of a large number of distributaries have been received and sanctioned, and the Lieutenant-Governor is resolved that the full development of the project by the completion of the distributaries shall be pushed on with vigour in the ensuing year 1891-92. The Hidgellee Tidal Canal was completed in 1874, but a design for remodelling it was submitted and sanctioned in 1889-90. The work was commenced during the year under report, but only about R50,000 were spent. Since the revised estimate was framed, the country crossed by the canal, much of which has been reclaimed and brought under the protection of agricultural embankments, has been severely devastated by floods, and attention has been drawn to the deteriorated condition of the drainage channels. Until the method ultimately to be adopted for the treatment of the drainage question is settled, it is unfortunately necessary to delay the prosecution of some of the more important works included in the remodelling scheme.

2. The whole amount of capital outlay (direct and indirect) during the year on Major Works was R4,96,559, of which R3,57,043 were spent on the extension of the Orissa system. Up to the end of the year, the gross capital outlay on Major Works was R6,10,38,620, and the loss since their construction on the working, including interest charges, was R3,78,15,850, or 61·95 per cent. of the actual cost of the works.

3. On Minor Works and Navigation R63,774 were spent during the year against the revised estimates of the Orissa Coast Canal—a work which is practically complete and in full operation. About R5,000 were also spent in extensions and improvements of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals. But by the adjustment of some items which are now credited to Capital, the capital expenditure on Minor Works is returned in the accounts of the year at only R62,443.

4. The rainfall of the year 1889-90 was generally well distributed; and though the demand for water was well sustained throughout the kharif season, it does not appear to have been at any time so acute as in 1887 or 1888—years in which by the early cessation of the monsoon rains at the end of September, the safety of the rice harvest over a large part of Bengal was placed in jeopardy. In 1889-90 the system of irrigation on each of the three large canals of the Province worked without friction, and with results which are, comparatively speaking, satisfactory. On the Orissa Canals, where after many years of depression, a demand for irrigation appears now to be gradually becoming established, 186,627 acres were watered against 159,292 acres in 1888-89. The increase, however, is in great part due to a resurvey of the areas already under lease. On the Sone Canals the demand for water during the rabi months was small, and the area irrigated fell from 355,909 acres to 305,282 acres. This decrease took place in the area under annual leases, and especially in that under rabi crops, where canal water was not required because of the seasonable rainfall; the area under five-year leases increased by nearly 25,000 acres. The area of all crops watered from the three major works was 560,719 acres as against 584,978 acres in 1888-89; and the total sum earned by the sale of water, that is the demand of the year as opposed to the collections of the year, was R10,78,303, as against R11,80,031.

5. Notwithstanding this decline in the water-rates earned on Major Works, the revenue actually realized from this source, which was R10,01,937 in 1888-89, advanced to R11,32,662 in 1889-90. As the Chief Engineer points out, a part of the water-rates earned in any year does not fall due and therefore cannot be collected till the year following, and there is, besides, a great accumulation of arrears. Thus, the revenue of any year largely consists of collections made against the earnings of the previous year as well as against the arrears of preceding years. The reduction of the arrear balances by nearly one lakh of rupees in the Shahabad district is a satisfactory sign. In Orissa, though collections are greater by R48,479 than in 1888-89, and though a larger amount than usual was remitted as irrecoverable, the arrear balances increased by more than R60,000; and steps are therefore being taken to strengthen the establishment employed on collections under the Deputy Revenue Superintendent.

6. The only Minor Works on which water-rates are earned are the Eden and Sarun Canals. During the year under report, 9,693 acres of rice were watered for about 12 annas an acre, and R6,762 were realized at a trifling cost for collection. The Sarun scheme was undertaken in the interests of the indigo industry; and under a contract made in April 1880, Government agreed to supply water in return for a revenue of R21,850 guaranteed by the owners of factories. This contract, which expired at the end of 1889-90, has caused a continuous loss to Government. This loss in 1889-90 was R16,939. Moreover, a serious diversion, which has taken place in the course of a natural spill-channel utilized in the scheme as a main feeder, and another diversion in the channel from which the supply in the head sluice is drawn, will, if the canals are kept up, probably entail heavy expenditure for some years to come. The guarantors have been informed that the contract cannot be renewed except on terms more favourable to Government, and that the alternative to a renewal on such terms must be the definite and final closure of the canals.

7. The most important item of the revenue which is derived from navigation is the amount realized on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals. On this route, 1887-88 and 1888-89 had been years of exceptional activity, and in the

toll-takings of 1889 90 there is a decrease of more than R80,000. Trade was also dull on the Nuddea Rivers; while on the Orissa Coast and Hidgellee Tidal Canals no great progress can be hoped for until facilities for through communication are perfected by the remodelling of the latter work. The districts, moreover, traversed by the Orissa Coast Canal are sadly deficient in roads, and the want of good means of access from the various marts to the canal bank no doubt operates injuriously on the expansion of canal traffic. The work which earns the greatest revenue in proportion to its length is the Midnapore Canal; and on this the receipts, though slightly smaller than in 1888-89, are greater than in any other preceding year. The revenue from navigation on the Sone Canals has, since their construction, shown great inelasticity. In Orissa there are signs of improvement and the prospects are more hopeful. The actual tollage collections for the last three years are as below :—

Year.	Orissa Canal.	Midnapore Canal.	Hidgellee Tidal Canal.	Orissa Coast Canal.	Sone Canals.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	Nuddea Rivers.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1887-88 . . .	66,628	1,26,574	40,406	52,828	50,984	5,71,872	1,98,318	11,07,610
1888-89 . . .	69,830	1,46,760	53,910	65,010	52,162	5,65,491	1,91,749	11,44,912
1889-90 . . .	78,039	1,45,356	40,338	63,724	51,189	4,82,537	1,85,982	10,47,165

8. The large increase in the number of passengers who travel on the canals, and are carried for the most part in barges towed by inland steamers, is noticed by the Chief Engineer. The expediency of providing some means of controlling and regulating this traffic beyond those permitted by the existing law was recognized by Sir Steuart Bayley, and the form which any remedial legislation should take is now being considered in the Legislative Department of the Bengal Government.

9. While, as compared with those of 1888-89, the receipts from all sources on the canals classed as Major Works have advanced by about R1,23,000, working expenses have been reduced by nearly R65,000. In the actual cost of repairs there is a saving in 1889-90, as compared with 1888-89, of about R68,000. In neither of these years was any large expenditure incurred on repairs of a special character, and the economies now effected in the ordinary charges for up-keep are noted with satisfaction. The cost of establishment employed in revenue management was greater by about R6,000; but this increase is less than half that unavoidably incurred on the Orissa Canals, where, in order to cope with the increased work, the temporary establishment under the Deputy Revenue Superintendent was strengthened. In the table below the financial results during the past three years of all canals in Bengal, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, can be compared—

	1889-90.		1888-89.		1887-88.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Major Irrigation Works.						
Orissa Canals	3,04,124	4,56,910	2,43,294	4,05,019	2,22,679	5,02,450
Midnapore Canal . . .	2,77,423	2,08,806	2,51,510	2,09,864	2,33,925	2,50,396
Hidgellee Tidal Canal . .	41,952	26,722	55,097	78,040	41,858	66,976
Sone Canals	8,80,975	7,29,930	8,31,278	7,94,432	5,88,618	7,52,348
Total .	15,04,474	14,22,368	13,81,179	14,87,295	10,87,080	15,72,170
Minor Works and Navigation.						
Irrigation and Navigation Works.						
Sarun Canals	23,113	40,052	20,814	36,332	20,665	29,397
Calcutta and Eastern Canals .	4,95,543	2,79,133	5,75,125	2,93,801	5,79,934	2,24,656
Orissa Coast Canal . . .	65,333	68,986	66,174	77,018	53,837	83,507
Total .	5,83,989	3,88,171	6,62,113	4,07,151	6,54,436	3,37,560
GRAND TOTAL .	20,88,463	18,10,539	20,43,292	18,94,446	17,41,516	19,09,730

10. The number of complaints made against the administration is somewhat less on the Midnapore and Sone Canals, but a large increase is noticed in Orissa,

where on an average one complaint has been made for 36½ acres irrigated. Of these, the proportion which proved on investigation to be groundless is not stated. On the Midnapore and Sone Canals, on both of which excellent progress was made in dealing with complaints, the percentages of those rejected were 93·2 and 57·6 respectively. As no fees are charged, there is no check on the submission of frivolous complaints. Including those pending from the previous year, the number of complaints on all the three large irrigation systems taken together was 16,727, on 12,783 of which orders were passed. The proportion of complaints to acres irrigated was 1 : 42 as against 1 : 47 in the previous year.

11. There is an increase, as compared with the previous year, in the number of certificates issued for the recovery of arrears. The following table shows that out of 42,523 cases, including those pending at the commencement of the year, 30,518 cases, or 71·7 per cent., were disposed of: a better rate of progress than that secured in 1888-89, when the percentage was only 60·5 :—

	Pending at close of 1888-89.	Instituted during 1889-90.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of 1889-90.
Midnapore	7,185	12,398	19,583	16,139	3,444
Orissa	5,846*	8,586	14,432	7,994	6,438
Sone	2,942	5,566	8,508	6,385	2,123
Total .	15,973	26,550	42,523	30,518	12,005
Total 1888-89 .	19,536	20,676	40,212	21,332	15,880

* Includes 93 cases not shown in the return for 1888-89.

12. The gross amount recovered by certificate was R85,032, or R5,828 less than in 1888-89. It was noticed last year that in the returns of the Midnapore Canal more than half of the cases were ultimately settled by the remission of the demand. In the year under report the number of cases settled in this way was only 27 per cent. of the number disposed of—a sign that greater caution is observed in resorting to the Act. But the greater number of certificates issued in connection with the administration of the Midnapore Canal, notwithstanding the much smaller area watered by this than by either the Sone or Orissa systems, continues to be a curious feature in the returns. The explanation is, perhaps, in part that in Midnapore very low special rates of process-fees have been hitherto charged for the recovery of canal dues. In drawing attention to these low rates, the Board of Revenue recently pointed out that the ryots were thereby encouraged to withhold payment until the Act was put in force, and it was recommended that the rates should be raised. Ultimately it was decided, under orders which issued from the Revenue Department of this Government in July 1890, to replace the special rates charged in Midnapore by a general rate of 12 annas, and at the same time to increase the efficiency of the collecting establishment. A reduction in the number of certificate cases may therefore be expected when these measures have begun to take effect.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the note and its accompaniments, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, for information; also that copies be forwarded to the Appointment, Revenue and Financial Departments of this Government; the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces; the Commissioners of the Presidency, Burdwan, Patna, and Orissa Divisions; the Collectors of the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Hooghly, Midnapore, Burdwan, Patna, Shahabad, Gya, Sarun, Cuttack, and Balasore; the Superintending Engineers of the Orissa, South-Western, and Sone Circles; and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. M. McNEILE, *Col., R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

[STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON PERENNIAL CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE KHARIF CROP OF 1890.]

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1890 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1 DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP.		RAINFALL IN KHARIF MONTHS.													
			Kharif, 1890.	Kharif 1889.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		TOTAL.	
							1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
Peshâwar	1,602,560	905,600	32,507	23,859	8,648	...	1·6	2·1	0·1	0·1	...	...	7·8	6·8	8·2	3·6	...	...	17·7	12·6
TOTAL SWÁT RIVER CANAL	1,602,560	905,600	32,507	23,859	8,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa	1,544,082	955,994	1,883	1,448	435	...	1·14	...	0·48	0·2	4·45	2·7	17·12	12·2	19·53	4·7	0·59	...	43·31	19·8
Karnál	1,658,232	816,659	38,275	32,569	5,700	...	0·25	...	0·50	1·1	7·13	1·2	11·25	12·4	16·50	4·7	0·92	1·0	36·55	20·4
Rohtak	1,153,755	932,874	46,030	38,042	7,988	...	0·25	...	0·40	...	1·30	0·5	10·95	3·7	6·21	5·0	0·20	...	19·31	9·2
Delhi	812,175	540,992	40,409	30,891	9,518	...	0·92	...	0·24	0·8	2·03	0·9	14·10	9·4	11·34	12·6	2·07	...	30·70	23·7
Hissar	3,278,501	2,469,465	40,184	48,283	...	8,099	...	0·4	1·29	0·9	2·50	0·9	3·70	3·1	1·02	9·5	0·58	...	9·09	14·8
Jínd State	851,794	743,117	31,051	(a)32,614	...	1,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bíkaner State	...	...	259	412	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia State	116,250	64,048	1,064	980	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	9,414,789	6,523,149	199,155	185,239	23,731	9,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	1,168,314	856,230	25,252	22,421	2,831	...	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·7	3·9	0·7	10·1	13·1	3·9	8·1	0·6	1·2	19·2	24·2
Amritsar	1,006,798	766,773	79,784	78,098	1,686	...	1·1	0·1	0·1	1·9	2·9	2·8	6·7	3·9	8·4	10·4	0·6	0·1	19·8	19·2
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	114,114	(a)107,955	6,159	...	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·5	2·1	0·2	10·4	5·6	6·1	4·0	...	0·1	19·0	10·6
TOTAL BÁRI DOÁB CANAL	4,509,664	2,787,924	(b)219,150	208,474	10,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána	886,300	759,400	15,818	11,564	4,254	...	0·40	...	0·10	0·55	3·72	0·7	8·61	10·4	5·55	6·7	0·24	1·1	18·62	19·45
Ferozepore	2,615,748	2,008,649	94,181	59,396	34,785	...	0·29	...	...	0·8	2·91	0·4	6·31	9·7	5·20	3·1	0·50	0·6	15·21	14·6
Hissar	Shown above.		2,037	1,052	985	...	...	0·4	1·29	0·9	2·50	0·9	3·70	3·1	1·02	9·5	0·58	...	9·09	14·8
Farídkot State	...	...	11,823	11,997	...	174	...	0·2	...	0·4	3·3	...	2·7	5·6	8·3	6·7	...	...	14·3	12·9
Nábha „	598,470	...	4,980	4,755	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patiála „	2,398,977	...	16,718	10,329	6,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jínd „	Shown above.		302	174	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia „	Ditto		662	762	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL SIRHIND CANAL, BRITISH BRANCHES	6,499,495	2,768,049	146,521	100,029	46,766	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujránwála	1,637,425	529,270	34,595	27,377	7,218	...	0·3	0·1	0·6	1·2	3·0	0·2	6·9	6·0	4·1	8·9	0·4	0·6	15·3	17·0
TOTAL CHENAB CANAL	1,637,425	529,270	34,595	27,377	7,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	23,663,933	13,513,992	631,928	544,978	97,039	10,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) This is the correct acreage and differs from that shown in the return for Kharif, 1889.
(b) Includes 6,150 acres as approximate irrigated area of Changa Mánga Plantation in the Lahore District.

Area irrigated in Kharif, 1890 . . 631,928 acres.
Ditto do. 1889 . . 544,978 „
Net increase . . 86,950 „

LAHORE;
The 20th February 1891.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Joint. Sy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
ex officio Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1890 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa.	Karnál.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jínd State, Western Jumna Canal.	Jínd State, Sirhind Canal.	Bikaner State.	Kálsia State.	Gurdáspur.	Amritsár.	Lahore.	Ludhiána.	Ferozepore.	Faridkot State.	Nábha State.	Patiála State.	Gujránwála.	Pesháwar.	TOTAL.
Sugarcane	223	8,148	20,026	23,392	87	1,620	...	...	95	7,452	4,935	1,877	859	142	38	9	26	1,550	1,017	71,496
Rice	1,608	14,299	2,881	7,693	10,460	6,595	...	...	951 5	13,609	25,612	15,257	11	4	2	...	...	18,462	2,313	119,761
Cotton	1	12,430	16,208	4,289	19,850	12,276	21	11	8 3	1,023	9,208	33,761	1,426	7,323	1,887	520	766	7,318	6,327	134,728
Indigo	19	1,894	5,050	830	3,940	9,291	...	...	...	...	5	267	...	63	...	...	...	...	3	21,362
Maize	...	17	3	49	8	10	45	...	39.7	1,662	21,596	24,745	6,679	14,929	2,985	2,059	3,673	1,059	16,582	96,498
Jowár & bájra	...	339	796	1,109	2,647	375	44	125	6	81	1	1,078	1,283	35,996	2,254	464	5,125	4,695	1,785	58,203
Others	32	1,148	1,066	3,047	5,229	884	192	123	190	1,425	18,427	37,129	5,560	35,724	4,657	1,928	7,128	1,511	4,480	129,880
TOTAL KHARIF, 1890.	1,883	38,275	46,030	40,409	42,221	31,051	302	259	1,726	25,252	79,784	114,114	15,818	94,181	11,823	4,980	16,718	34,595	32,507	631,928
TOTAL KHARIF, 1889.	1,448	32,569	38,042	30,891	49,335	32,614	174	412	1,742	22,421	78,098	107,955	11,564	50,396	11,997	4,755	10,329	27,377	23,859	544.978

LAHORE;
The 20th February 1891.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1890 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Swát River Canal Division.	WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.				BARI DOAB CANAL.				SIRHIND CANAL.			Chenab Canal Division.	TOTAL.
		Karnál Division.	Jínd Rajbahas.	Delhi Division.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Ludhiana Division.	Ferozepore Division.	Total		
Sugarcane	1,017	6,055	1,620	45,916	53,591	6,921	6,124	1,219	14,264	922	152	1,074	1,550	71,496
Rice	2,313	23,291	6,595	14,605	44,491	18,490	26,077	9,911	54,478	12	5	17	18,462	119,761
Cotton	6,327	32,377	12,276	20,407	65,060	7,391	7,657	28,944	43,992	3,036	8,995	12,031	7,318	134 728
Indigo	3	7,370	9,291	4,363	21,024	...	267	5	272	...	63	63	...	21,362
Maize	16,582	28	10	54	92	15,620	12,602	19,781	48,003	19,506	11,256	30,762	1,059	96,498
Jowár and bájra	1,785	2,416	375	2,068	4,859	190	15	955	1,160	6,141	39,563	45,704	4,695	58,203
Others	4,480	4,810	884	4,344	10,038	14,481	14,061	28,439	56,981	17,209	39,661	56,870	1,511	129,880
TOTAL KHARIF, 1890	32,507	76,347	31,051	91,757	199,155	63,093	66,803	89,254	219,150	46,826	99,695	146,521	34,595	631,928
TOTAL KHARIF, 1889	23,859	77,945	(a) 32,614	74,680	185,239	58,955	(a) 149,519		208,474	35,106	64,923	100,029	27,377	544,978

(a) This is the correct acreage and differs from that shown in the Statement for Kharif, 1889.

LAHORE;
The 20th February 1891.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

***Comparative Statement** of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eleven months of the official year 1890-91, and of the nineteen preceding years.*

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY.																						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	9,67	66,57	23,12	99,36	5,74	44,09	4,22	54,05	1,04	1,26	2,04	4,34	3,46	11,53	12,85	27,84	1,55	4,06	17,79	23,40	21,46	1,27,51	1,48,97	60,02	2,08,99	1871-72
1872-73	10,92	63,46	25,56	99,94	5,11	40,48	3,39	48,98	97	1,16	1,84	3,97	3,56	11,27	10,34	25,17	2,78	4,77	28,32	35,87	23,34	1,21,14	1,44,48	69,45	2,13,93	1872-73
1873-74	10,27	60,67	20,39	91,33	5,85	45,55	3,63	55,03	1,22	93	1,13	3,28	3,44	12,72	13,26	29,42	3,03	4,79	22,32	30,14	23,81	1,24,66	1,48,47	60,73	2,09,20	1873-74
1874-75	10,86	70,33	17,53	98,72	6,51	45,29	4,23	56,03	1,04	83	1,48	3,35	3,37	12,30	12,41	28,08	3,49	6,30	15,44	25,23	25,27	1,35,05	1,60,32	51,09	2,11,41	1874-75
1875-76	12,03	68,51	19,11	99,65	6,77	42,10	4,21	53,08	1,22	96	1,14	3,32	4,25	12,39	10,44	27,08	3,45	4,86	25,75	34,06	27,72	1,28,82	1,56,54	60,65	2,17,19	1875-76
1876-77	12,01	60,19	18,90	91,10	7,78	39,36	1,09	48,23	1,34	71	31	2,36	4,93	10,96	6,20	22,09	3,81	5,04	22,10	30,95	29,87	1,16,26	1,46,13	48,60	1,94,73	1876-77
1877-78	13,26	74,49	19,46	1,07,21	7,92	45,48	1,24	54,64	1,73	84	44	3,01	5,52	9,09	2,23	16,84	4,55	5,97	20,13	30,65	32,98	1,35,87	1,68,85	43,50	2,12,35	1877-78
1878-79	11,87	58,82	19,35	90,04	7,78	41,56	2,17	51,51	1,75	57	29	2,61	4,98	8,56	4,41	17,95	6,03	6,56	22,33	34,92	32,41	1,16,07	1,48,48	48,55	1,97,03	1878-79
1879-80	11,39	54,65	13,86	79,90	8,73	36,93	2,23	47,89	3,02	70	32	4,04	4,66	8,46	7,43	20,55	6,34	6,54	26,01	38,89	34,14	1,07,28	1,41,42	49,85	1,91,27	1879-80
1880-81	12,10	54,84	15,27	82,21	8,11	51,41	2,41	61,93	4,50	1,14	23	5,87	4,80	9,62	7,08	21,50	4,42	7,72	31,74	43,88	33,93	1,24,73	1,58,66	56,73	2,15,39	1880-81
1881-82	12,31	47,15	17,23	76,69	9,35	44,14	1,77	55,26	3,65	1,21	40	5,26	4,58	8,88	4,37	17,83	6,79	7,50	33,52	47,81	36,68	1,08,88	1,45,56	57,29	2,02,85	1881-82
1882-83	13,08	14	18,11	31,33	9,59	—1,01*	1,78	10,36	3,16	4	55	3,75	5,02	6	3,53	8,61	7,31	7	40,70	48,08	38,16	—70*	37,46	64,67	1,02,13	1882-83
1883-84	13,37	35	17,29	31,01	9,89	52	1,53	11,94	3,36	5	53	3,94	4,58	8	5,38	10,04	7,17	12	32,24	39,53	38,37	1,12	39,49	56,97	96,46	1883-84
1884-85	11,43	34	13,77	25,54	9,97	47	1,91	12,35	3,66	6	57	4,29	4,41	5	4,41	8,87	6,82	7	23,08	29,97	36,29	99	37,28	43,74	81,02	1884-85
1885-86	12,33	24	15,82	28,39	11,01	53	1,29	12,83	3,94	7	85	4,86	4,63	10	3,39	8,12	5,96	6	34,43	40,45	37,87	1,00	38,87	55,78	94,65	1885-86
1886-87	13,13	38	13,27	26,78	11,37	52	1,66	13,55	4,72	11	90	5,73	6,13	17	4,54	10,84	8,64	15	33,90	42,69	43,99	1,33	45,32	54,27	99,59	1886-87
1887-88	11,93	83	17,77	30,53	13,34	80	2,07	16,21	4,68	7	76	5,51	9,23	16	4,31	13,70	8,16	3	34,21	42,40	47,34	1,89	49,23	59,12	1,08,35	1887-88
1888-89	13,37	5,75	14,83	33,95	13,53	3,71	1,55	18,79	4,93	70	47	6,10	9,55	87	4,72	15,14	8,03	93	24,46	33,42	49,41	11,96	61,37	46,03	1,07,40	1888-89
1889-90	13,38	8,41	13,47	35,26	14,33	3,65	2,09	20,07	4,97	60	66	6,23	9,36	79	5,72	15,87	7,67	2,02	35,66	45,35	49,71	15,47	65,18	57,60	1,22,78	1889-90
1890-91	14,73	8,87	18,04	41,64	15,79	4,24	1,71	21,74	5,75	1,01	76	7,52	10,25	1,11	4,08	15,44	8,17	55	49,91	58,63	54,69	15,78	70,47	74,50	1,44,97	1890-91

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 16th March 1891.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1891.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	ST. LUCIA.			SURINAM.			NATAL.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	GRAND TOTAL.
Under 2 years	13	13	26	13	25	38	11	7	18	37	45	82
From 2 to 10 years	38	32	70	40	27	67	38	21	59	110	80	190
„ 10 to 20 „	45	17	62	26	18	44	19	9	28	90	44	134
„ 20 to 30 „	251	108	359	285	110	395	147	77	224	683	295	978
„ 30 to 40 „	26	12	38	51	19	70	25	9	34	102	40	142
„ 40 to 50 „	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	5
Above 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	374	182	556	416	200	616	241	124	365	1,031	506	1,537
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Proportion of women to men.		42·41 women per 100 men.	Proportion of women to men.		40·77 women per 100 men.	Proportion of women to men.		50 women per 100 men.			

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4
Central „	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	3	2	5
Eastern „	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	4	1	5	91	51	142	14	12	26	109	64	173
North-Western Provinces	233	140	373	177	95	272	137	85	222	547	320	867
Oudh	121	36	157	128	45	173	82	27	109	331	108	439
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	...	8
Nepaul and Native States	9	5	14	14	4	18	7	...	7	30	9	39
Mixed Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
GRAND TOTAL	374	182	556	416	200	616	241	124	365	1,031	506	1,537
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	52	18	70	...	53	24	77	...	13	5	18	...	118	47	165
Agriculturists	131	65	196	...	173	67	240	...	102	41	143	...	406	173	579
Artisans	32	10	42	...	21	8	29	...	22	12	34	...	75	30	105
Low castes	104	59	163	...	117	73	190	...	103	59	162	...	324	191	515
Musulmans	55	30	85	...	51	23	74	...	1	7	8	...	107	60	167
Christians	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
GRAND TOTAL	374	182	556	...	416	200	616	...	241	124	365	...	1,031	506	1,537
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MEMORANDUM.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	923	441	1,364
2. Musulmans	107	60	167
3. Christians	1	5	6
TOTAL	1,031	506	1,537

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVI 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 22nd February, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Week ending 21st February, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 22nd February, 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 21st February, 1891. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
			£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
28th Feb., 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	9,59,813	629	1,526	10,25,014	672	3,08,50,561	559	3,83,26,702	535	...	15,32,859
28th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,885	191	57	10,578	291	4,55,882	170	4,84,050	180	28,774	...
28th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	1,00,614	155	705	1,21,520	172	30,37,740	129	40,67,578	127	1,29,838	...
14th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	(*c*)...	...	(*d*)3,97,300	64	(*e*)3,74,470	60	...	22,887
28th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*f*)	501	60,602	121	840	94,077	113	17,87,155	110	20,17,400	105	11,30,251	...
28th ditto	Indian Midland (*g*)	752	84,036	112	752	1,00,918	134	30,20,040	91	31,27,800	89	1,07,154	...
28th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,89,553	233	1,672	4,87,000	291	1,74,00,441	223	1,50,60,064	200	...	17,49,377
28th ditto	Southern Maratha	979	77,687	79	1,044	89,260	86	30,83,070	86	40,09,350	83	3,25,680	...
28th ditto	Ditto, Mysore section	296	17,645	60	296	21,966	74	8,94,191	72	11,06,181	80	2,11,990	...
21st ditto	South Indian (*h*)	737	1,04,982	142	779	1,14,280	147	54,20,913	157	58,50,422	161	4,20,509	...
	TOTAL	7,169	18,05,817	252	7,071	20,71,213	279	7,68,75,505	235	7,59,24,638	216	...	9,50,927
	State Lines worked by the State.							(*i*)		(*j*)			
28th Feb., 1891	North-Western	2,370	(*i*)5,21,608	220	2,305	(*j*)5,50,658	230	2,56,95,007	231	2,40,17,995	215	...	16,77,102
28th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,61,775	234	692	1,68,271	243	69,98,080	215	64,10,329	197	...	5,88,271
21st ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,85,040	249	777	2,78,950	359	1,05,08,089	309	1,06,43,041	305	4,35,852	...
21st ditto	Bengal Central (*k*)	125	13,427	107	123	20,080	161	6,57,732	112	6,50,191	112	...	1,561
21st ditto	Nalhati	27	3,482	129	27	1,820	67	93,130	73	87,214	68	...	5,922
21st ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	247	35	8	423	53	10,812	31	10,828	45	6,016	...
21st ditto	Jorhát	30	969	32	28	907	30	54,003	50	50,280	46	1,683	...
21st ditto	Burma (*l*)	553	1,32,720	240	550	1,84,802	332	43,07,144	166	48,92,008	189	5,84,924	...
	TOTAL	4,551	10,20,168	224	4,608	12,06,061	262	4,83,25,233	228	4,70,80,852	220	...	12,44,381
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
28th Feb., 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*m*)	1,492	9,16,283	614	1,492	10,16,960	682	3,32,02,117	475	3,43,03,480	492	11,01,363	...
28th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,74,513	595	461	2,76,000	599	1,14,56,580	530	1,13,28,542	526	...	1,28,044
28th ditto	Madras	840	1,58,439	189	840	1,79,744	214	82,50,180	210	86,69,347	221	4,19,301	...
	TOTAL	2,793	13,49,235	483	2,793	14,72,704	527	5,29,08,089	401	5,43,01,369	410	13,92,680	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,513	41,75,220	288	15,072	47,49,978	315	17,81,10,487	260	7,73,07,850	255	...	8,02,028
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,25,11,008	138	9,11,15,378	131	...	13,95,630
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,55,99,479	128	8,61,92,481	124	5,93,002	...
	Assisted Companies.												
28th Feb., 1891	Tárakeshwar	22	10,519	478	22	6,046	275	2,51,989	241	2,54,456	243	2,467	...
14th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	(*e*)...	...	(*d*)3,07,469	104	(*e*) 2,95,443	100	...	12,026
14th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*e*)...	...	(*d*)4,10,979	110	(*e*) 4,42,983	123	26,004	...
	TOTAL	22	10,519	478	22	6,046	275	9,70,437	125	9,92,882	127	10,445	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
21st Feb., 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	61,617	174	354	61,385	173	21,62,163	130	22,66,235	137	1,04,072	...
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	4,148	70	72	3,930	55	1,25,698	45	1,78,728	55	53,030	...
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,030	38	68	3,200	47	46,423	36	52,939	38	6,516	...
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	800	62	...	...	(*n*)38,352	70	38,352	...
	TOTAL	440	66,795	152	507	69,315	137	23,34,284	113	25,36,254	116	2,01,970	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
28th Feb., 1891	Rájpura-Bhatinda	108	7,540	70	108	11,195	104	(*o*)1,44,885	71	4,61 083	91	3,16,798	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
28th Feb., 1891	Jodhpore	124	8,581	69	124	7,800	63	3,15,435	54	3,35,133	58	19,698	...
28th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	36,839	111	334	32,983	99	11,90,430	87	13,50,021	87	1,59,591	...
28th ditto	Morvi	94	4,717	50	94	5,699	61	1,72,104	51	2,78,249	03	1,06,085	...
	TOTAL	550	50,137	91	552	46,482	84	16,78,020	74	19,63,403	76	2,85,374	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur 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*) Return not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 15th February, 1890.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 14th February, 1891.
(*f*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State railways.
(*h*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State railway.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot State railway only.
(*j*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(*k*) Although for convenience classed among the State railway, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*l*) Includes the Toungboo-Mandalay railway.
(*m*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State railways.
(*n*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890.
(*o*) Total receipts from 13th October, 1889.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th March, 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 7th, 1891.

Very quiet weather has prevailed over India during the greater part of the week under review. Anti-cyclonic conditions of the normal cold weather type prevailed throughout most of the week. Gradients were slight and readings decreased slowly from a high pressure area over North-Western India, to a large area of low and uniform pressure lying over the Peninsula, the Bay, and Burma. During this period, which lasted from the first to the fourth, the winds were westerly and north-westerly down the Gangetic plain, northerly over the head of the Bay and between North and East over Central and Southern India. At times down the Gangetic plain the westerly winds blew strongly and suggested the commencement of the hot winds of the hot weather. The sky was generally clear or nearly so of cloud, but at times the weather became overcast and scattered showers occurred. On the 1st these showers were very scattered and fell at Silchar, Darjeeling, Rawalpindi, Jacobabad, and Colombo. On the 2nd rain was general in Assam and also fell at Murree and Rawalpindi, and on the 3rd it was again general in Assam, but was not reported from any other part of India. On the 4th the only rainfall was slight showers at Murree, Cuttack, and Gopalpore. The chart of this day gave the first definite indication of the approach of the unsettled conditions which subsequently extended to most parts of India. There was on this day no general change in the distribution of pressure, readings remaining highest in the North-West and lowest over the Peninsula, but within the low pressure area slight centres of low pressure began to appear, and easterly winds sprang up over Northern India, more particularly over the hills. On the 5th these conditions had intensified. A large shallow low pressure area extended over the central parts of India and of the Peninsula. There was a fairly well-marked cyclonic indraught towards the depression shown by the winds, and easterly breezes were more general in the north of India and over the Himalayas. Rain was falling generally around the head of the Bay, showers were reported from Hazaribagh and Ranikhet, and snow from Murree, while the weather was cloudy over a large part of Northern India. On the 6th the depression over the central parts of the country had moved somewhat to the northward and intensified. The centre lay over Sutna and Jubbulpore, where the barometer was about 0·1″ below its normal height. The winds over the region covered by the depression, as well as over the immediately surrounding regions, showed a well-marked indraught towards the centre near Sutna, and at several stations the force was strong. Rain continued in Lower Bengal and was also reported from Raipur, Chota Nagpur, Behar, the south-east of the Punjab, the north-west of the North-Western Provinces, and from Simla and Mussoorie. In the following night on the hills the rain, changed to snow. By the following day the depression had entirely filled up, and readings decreased steadily from a high pressure area lying along the foot of the hills to a large area of uniform and relatively low pressure lying over the Peninsula. Rain had fallen all over Bengal, Behar and the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, and slight snow had fallen on the hills. Easterly winds prevailed right across Northern India, and thunder-storms had been very general.

Temperature.—Variations have been generally small for the week, comprising an excess in Burma, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Guzerat and Central India, and a deficiency in the other provinces. The excess was greatest (1½°) in Bombay, the deficiency greatest (2°·8) in the Punjab. Temperature conditions have been much more steady during the present than during the past week. The waves of temperature which crossed India last week have not been continued during the present week, but readings have oscillated unsteadily and generally through a small amount about the normal average temperature of the different provinces.

Q

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature of each day of the week from the normal average in the chief provinces of India :—

Province.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Means.
Burma	−0·4	+0·5	+0·6	+1·2	+1·5	+2·7	+2·6	+1·2
Bengal	+0·1	+0·3	−0·2	−0·7	−0·9	−1·8	−6·5	−1·4
North-Western Provinces	+1·0	+1·1	−0·5	−1·4	−0·1	−1·1	−8·3	−1·3
Punjab	+0·4	−0·9	−1·4	−2·9	−4·3	−4·7	−5·6	−2·8
Bombay	+1·7	+2·5	+2·7	+2·2	+0·9	+0·6	−1·1	+1·4
Central Provinces	+2·3	+1·7	+2·2	+0·2	−0·3	+0·8	−2·1	+0·7
Guzerat and Central India	+4·3	+3·7	+1·8	−0·3	+0·6	+0·6	−4·9	+0·8
Sind and Rajputana	−0·4	−0·3	+0·4	+1·6	+1·5	−1·3	−3·1	−0·3
Madras	−1·4	−0·5	0	+1·0	+0·2	−0·2	+0·8	0
Means for India	+0·8	+0·9	+0·6	+0·1	−0·1	−0·5	−3·1	

The above figures show that in no province in India was the variation of temperature constant in one direction throughout the whole week ; the nearest approach was in Burma and Bombay with six days warmer and one day cooler, and in the Punjab with one day warmer and six days cooler than the normal. The mean temperature of the whole of India was slightly above the normal from the 1st to the 4th, but with the appearance of the disturbed weather noticed in a preceding section the temperature fell and on the 7th there was a mean average deficiency of 3°. On the 3rd of March, before the appearance of the unsettled weather, the sky was clear and humidity fell fast in North-Western India, and frost was experienced again at night at the hill stations. Subsequently when snow fell both the day and night temperatures decreased to much below the normal.

Rain.—The table at the close of the Summary shows that more or less rain has fallen over Northern India, the Central Provinces and the head of the Peninsula, but that in other parts of the Peninsula, in Burma and in Rajputana there has been no rain. Rain in greater or smaller amounts has fallen in 29 of the rainfall divisions, while in 22 there has been no rain whatever. Of the 29 divisions in which rain occurred, there are eight in which the average rainfall of the division was less than one-tenth of an inch. The heaviest rainfall was in parts of Bengal. Chota Nagpur had an average of 2½ inches, Central Bengal of 2 inches, and Assam (Bramhaputra), Deltaic Bengal and Behar (South) of one inch. Of the divisions which received rain, fourteen or about half had more than the average amount. The fall in Central Bengal was ten times the average amount, and in other parts of North-Eastern India the excess was very large.

With the present report a fresh rainfall period is commenced, so that the concluding columns give in the form of a percentage the same information as that shown in the first three columns. Also in the present report the information employed in determining the average in columns two and five is much more complete and accurate than that hitherto used.

The record of maximum falls shows some large amounts in Bengal. The following are the most important :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
Assam	Tezpur	Mangaldai	2·10
	Gowhati	Rougia	1·97
Bengal	24-Pergunnahs	?	6·09
	Nuddea	Sudder	2·02
	Bankoora	Khatra	3·35
	Burdwan	Ranigunj	3·41
	Beerbhoom	Colipore	3·07
	Bogra	Sherpur	4·85
	Darjeeling	?	2·63
Orissa	Balasore	Sudder	2·54
Chutia Nagpur	Manbhoom	Jhalda	8·56
Behar	Monghyr	Gogri	3·47
Punjab	Peshawar	Swabi	2·16

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending March 7th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from March 1st to March 7th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to March 7th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·05	−100
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Central do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·06	−100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·36	0·47	−0·11	0·36	0·47	− 23
	Assam (Surma)	0·73	1·24	−0·51	0·73	1·24	− 41
	Do. (Bramhaputra)	1·04	0·59	+0·45	1·04	0·59	+ 76
	Deltaic Bengal	1·35	0·45	+0·90	1·35	0·45	+200
	Central do.	2·11	0·20	+1·91	2·11	0·20	+955
	North do.	0·99	0·20	+0·79	0·99	0·20	+384
	Orissa	0·76	0·27	+0·49	0·76	0·27	+181
	Chota Nagpur	2·61	0·31	+2·30	2·61	0·31	+741
	Behar (South)	1·11	0·12	+0·99	1·11	0·12	+825
	Do. (North)	0·67	0·16	+0·51	0·67	0·16	+319
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·41	0·09	+0·32	0·41	0·09	+355
	Oudh (South)	0·29	0·12	+0·17	0·29	0·12	+142
	Do. (North)	0·35	0·17	+0·18	0·35	0·17	+106
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·13	0·13	0	0·13	0·13	0
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·07	0·14	−0·07	0·07	0·14	− 50
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·15	0·38	−0·23	0·15	0·38	− 61
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·16	−0·16	0	0·16	−100
	Do. (Central)	0·05	0·19	−0·14	0·05	0·19	− 74
	Do. (Sub-montane)	0	0·44	−0·44	0	0·44	−100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·11	0·87	−0·76	0·11	0·87	− 87
	Do. (North-West)	0·15	0·51	−0·36	0·15	0·51	− 71
	Do. (West)	0·05	0·16	−0·11	0·05	0·16	− 69
[illegible]	[illegible]	0·05	0·13	−0·08	0·05	0·13	− 62
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Madras (South Central)	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·07	−100
	Coorg	0·13	0·11	+0·02	0·13	0·11	+ 18
	Mysore	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·04	−100
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bombay—Deccan	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·01	−100
	Hyderabad (North)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Khandeish	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·02	−100
	Central Provinces (West)	0·07	0·02	+0·05	0·07	0·02	+250
	Do. (Central)	0·08	0·08	0	0·08	0·08	0
	Do. (East)	0·34	0·22	+0·12	0·34	0·22	+ 55
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kathiawar	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−100
	Sindh	0·04	0·14	−0·10	0·04	0·14	− 71
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·01	0·03	−0·02	0·01	0·03	− 67
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·02	0·05	− 60
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·01	−100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·12	0·15	−0·03	0·12	0·15	− 20
	Do. (North) A	0·10	0	0	0·10	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·08	−100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·09	−100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·06	−100
	Do. (South)	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·09	−100
	Madras (South)	0	0·16	−0·16	0	0·16	−100

Simla, 12th March 1891.

W. L. DALLAS,
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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 March.*—Rainfall good in Ganjam and Tinnevelly; fair in Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Madura and Salem; no rain in Bellary, Tanjore and South Canara; slight rain elsewhere. Prospects continue unfavourable in parts of Chingleput and North Arcot; but further improved in Tinnevelly, except in the Nanguneri taluk. Prices falling in 13 districts, slightly rising in Kurnool, South Arcot and Madura, stationary in others. Over 3,500 men employed on works on last day of week in four taluks of Chingleput, and about 2,200 in the Wandiwash taluk and Kalahasti zemindari, North Arcot.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th March.*—Rain in parts of ten districts, slightly damaging poppy in parts of Baroda. Harvesting of late crops progressing generally. Standing crops damaged by frost, hail, blight or insects in parts of three districts; otherwise good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th March.*—Rainfall during the week has been general and abnormally heavy, accompanied in several districts by hail storms. The heavy rain and hail have done considerable injury to the *rabi* and opium crops, and have necessitated the resowing of a large proportion of indigo sowings. Mango blossoms have also suffered. Prospects of *boro* or spring rice have, however, been improved by the rain, and the cultivation of *aus* or autumn rice and jute has been facilitated. Prices are generally steady, but there is a tendency to rise in some of the Behar districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th March.*—Very general rain with hail in many districts, injuring *rabi* and poppy considerably. Extent of damage being enquired into. Harvesting continues, and the new grain is coming into the market; but prices remain high.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th March.*—Heavy rain has fallen throughout the Province. Prices unsettled in Delhi, falling in Peshawar, stationary in Umballa, Ferozepore and Mooltan, rising elsewhere. Ploughings for *kharif* crops in progress. Crops are reported generally in fair condition. Rust is said to have been washed out by the recent rains. Crops of some villages in Lahore are slightly damaged by previous rains. Locusts have appeared in parts of Rawalpindi, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan. Damage to crops is reported from the two first named districts. Fodder scarce in Delhi and Jullundur, insufficient in Ferozepore; sufficient elsewhere.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 18th March.*—Weather continues unsettled and stormy. Hail has again fallen in Seoni, also in Saugor and Bilaspur, causing in the latter district considerable damage. The prevalence of stormy weather is prejudicial to the standing wheat crop which is in some tracts suffering from rust, but in the southern districts the wheat crop has been almost entirely harvested. No material change in prospects. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th March.*—Reaping and threshing completed in Lower Burma. Transplanting of dry-weather paddy continues in three districts. The price of paddy has risen in ten districts and fallen in Sagaing; elsewhere prices have remained unchanged.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th March.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for summer paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Potato being sown in the Khasia hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th March.*—Slight rain reported in parts. Crops and prospects good. Outturn of crops harvested generally favourable. Prices risen slightly in the Bangalore district.

Seasonable showers for the coffee blossom fell in a few places in Coorg during the week. Prospects generally good. Slight rise in prices.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th March.*—Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* crops in progress. Land under preparation for ensuing *kharif* crops. Prices almost stationary. Fodder insufficient in the Ellichpur and Darya taluks.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Weeding of *tabi* and reaping of *rabi* crops concluded. Prices—wheat 13¾, coarse rice 11½, white *juar* 16¾, yellow *juar* 19, and *tur* 16¾ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th March.*—Rain has fallen in four Agencies. Prices falling in Bundelkhand and high in Western Malwa. Opium crop damaged in Western Malwa. Crops in Neemuch damaged by rain and hail, and prices are rising.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th March.*—Good rain generally throughout Rajputana excepting Bickanir. Standing crops satisfactory generally, but damaged by frost and rain in five States. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States and at Ajmir and Deoli; sufficient elsewhere. Prices rising in some places; steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th March.*—Beneficial rain fell during the week. Weather cold and cloudy. Agricultural prospects good.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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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, March 14th, 1891.

The weather during the week under review has advanced steadily from a condition of general settledness to one of very general unsettledness—more particularly over Northern India. At first the barometer was highest in the extreme north-west of India. From this region readings decreased by easy gradients to the Peninsula, where pressure was uniform and relatively low. Light winds prevailed throughout the Indian region, blowing from the normal directions. The only rainfall reported on the 8th was slight showers at Quetta, Murree, Karrachi, Madura, and Raipur, moderate showers at Nagpur and Trevandrum, and a heavy shower in Ceylon. On the 9th the definite commencement of unsettled conditions set in. The barometer fell throughout the whole of the Indian region, the fall being rapid in the north-west, and the winds became variable. Rain was falling at Quetta and Karrachi, in South-Western Bengal, and in the south of the Peninsula. The amounts were small except in Orissa. On the following day the barometer was still falling everywhere—most in the North-West—and the wind had shifted to the eastward at several stations in the North-West. The rainfall area had increased and rain was reported from Montgomery, Dehra Ismail Khan, Quetta, and Rajkot in the North-West; from several central stations; from the south and east of the Peninsula; and from the head of the Bay. The heaviest amounts were reported from the east of the Peninsula. There was at this time no sign of a definite disturbance. On the 11th the barometer was still falling except in Burma, and a shallow but well-defined depression had appeared over the western desert, the centre lying between Jeysulmere and Bikanir. The abnormal depression of the barometer was

between 0·1″ and 0·15.″ There was a fairly general indraught of the winds towards the centre of depression, and rain was falling over by far the greater part of Northern India except Assam and Eastern Bengal. The amounts were, however, nowhere large and the winds were not strong. During the day the barometer continued to fall within the region covered by the depression, while it rose over North Eastern and Southern India. In consequence the chart of the next morning (the 12th) showed the depression much more distinctly marked than on the preceding day, with moderate surrounding gradients and a well-defined cyclonic circulation of the winds. The depression had travelled northward and the centre lay between Multan and Sirsa, where the abnormal depression of the barometer equalled 0·2″. Rain was falling over the whole of Northern India, and there were also showers in the south of the Peninsula. The heaviest rainfall was over and along the foot of the Himalayas. On the hills snow fell. The chart of the 13th showed that the depression was slowly filling up, but the rainfall was almost as widely distributed as, and was heavier than, on the previous day. The wind had been very strong, and thunder-storms had occurred over a wide stretch of country. The chart of the 14th showed that the depression had entirely filled up, and the weather had cleared considerably in the North-West. It was, however, still unsettled over Bengal, where a small local depression was shown. Rain was again reported from the Punjab and the Kumaun Districts, but the amounts were smaller than on the 13th. On the whole the week has been one of abnormally unsettled, rough, and boisterous weather over Northern India. In the south, though the conditions were by no means so unsettled, the weather has been showery, and though the average rainfall was comparatively small, the normal has been generally exceeded. The abnormal cold, which has accompanied the fall of snow and rain in the north, has extended over a considerable portion of Southern India.

Temperature.—The week has been a cold one throughout all the provinces of India except Madras and Burma. In the former province every day of the week had a temperature above the normal, and in the latter five out of the seven days were warmer than usual. In all the other provinces the whole week was cooler than usual throughout without exception. The daily charts of temperature variations do not show any indications of the passage of a wave across India, and the most interesting feature of the charts is the manner in which the low temperatures of Northern India were carried southward along the west coast of the Peninsula by the strong northerly winds which prevailed in that region, while on the opposite side of the Peninsula, where south-easterly winds were prevailing, the temperature was excessive. The following table gives the variation of the mean temperature from the normal of each day of the week in the chief provinces of India:—

Province.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	Means.
Burma	+1·5	+0·3	−0·6	+1·1	+0·5	−0·1	+1·9	+0·6
Bengal	−5·2	−5·8	−5·2	−5·0	−6·0	−4·2	−6·7	−5·4
North-Western Provinces	−7·6	−6·4	−4·7	−4·9	−5·8	−11·0	−11·7	−7·4
Punjab	−5·9	−2·4	−1·9	−1·6	−8·8	−11·0	−8·8	−5·8
Bombay	−1·4	−1·3	−2·0	−2·6	−2·9	−5·3	−5·8	−3·0
Central Provinces	−2·9	−3·8	−2·1	−5·4	−4·1	−7·4	−10·6	−5·2
Guzerat and Central India	−5·1	−2·4	−4·4	−4·5	−5·1	−11·1	−9·4	−6·0
Sind and Rajputana	−4·1	−1·3	−4·5	−3·4	−9·1	−11·3	−8·8	−6·1
Madras	+1·5	+1·9	+0·6	+1·1	+0·7	+0·3	+0·4	+0·9
Means for India	−3·2	−2·4	−2·8	−2·8	−4·5	−6·8	−6·6	

From this table it will be seen that the North-Western Provinces experienced the greatest relative cold. After those provinces come Sind, Rajputana, Central India, and Guzerat; then the Punjab, and then Bengal. The day of greatest abnormal depression was the 13th, when the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana all had an average depression of 11°. On this day the day temperatures all over Northern India were

from 15° to 20° below the normal, while during the night frost was experienced on the hills.

Rain.—As mentioned in the previous sections, the weather has been exceptionally wet all over Northern India, and has been relatively to the average wetter than usual in Southern India. The table at the close of the summary shows that rain has fallen during the week in all parts of the Indian region except Central and Lower Burma, the Bombay-Deccan, Khandeish, and Hyderabad (South). Thus in 45 of the rainfall divisions rain has fallen, and in only six has there been no rain. Of the above-mentioned 45 divisions, however, there are five in which the average rain of the division was less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch, and which cannot therefore be regarded as having received effective rainfall. Of the divisions which received rain, only one, *viz.*, Assam (Surma), had less than the normal amount of the week; in all the other cases the normal rainfall was exceeded—in the majority of cases very largely so. The greatest actual excess was in Orissa, where the normal fall of the week is only 0·17 inch and the actual fall is 2·66 inches. In no less than 14 other divisions the actual excess exceeded 1 inch, and in many cases was nearly 2 inches.

The final column of the table, which shows the relation of the actual to the normal rainfall for the period, March 1st to 14th, exhibits an excessive fall of rain in all divisions except a few in Burma and the central parts of the Peninsula and the hill districts of the Punjab.

As might be anticipated, the record of maximum falls shows a large number of heavy amounts. This is more particularly the case in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The following are the principal amounts:—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
Bengal (Deltaic)	Khoolna	Baghirhat	3·23
	Jessore	Jhenidah	4·74
	Nuddea	Kushtea	4·85
	Midnapur	Sudder	3·49
Bengal (Central)	Burdwan	Sudder	3·93
	Rajshahye	Nattore	4·05
Orissa	Puri	Pipli	3·44
	Cuttack	Sudder	4·90
	Balasore	Bhadrak	3·01
Behar	Patna	Dinapur	4·70
	Mozufferpore	Hajipur	3·26
Oudh	Fyzabad	Sudder	3·26
North-Western Provinces.	Farukhabad	Aligarh	3·50
	Pilibhit	Puranpur	3·40
	Bareilly	Aonla	3·41
	Moradabad	Bilari	3·80
	Kumaun	Champoot	5·65
Punjab	Ferozepore	Muktasar	3·28
	Karnal	Kaithal	4·10
Madras	Ganjam	Surada	4·32
	Vizagapatam	Parwatipore	3·00
	Madura	Periakulam	3·87
	Tinnevelly	Sankaranainarkoil	3·40

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending March 14th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from March 1st to March 14th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to March 14th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·15	−0·15	0	0·20	−100
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Central ditto	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·04	−100
	Upper ditto	0·02	?	?	0·02	?	?
	Arakan	0·36	0·07	+0·29	0·36	0·13	+177
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·35	0·60	+0·75	1·71	1·07	+ 60
	Assam (Surma)	1·42	2·00	−0·58	2·15	3·24	− 34
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·99	0·90	+0·09	2·03	1·49	+ 36
	Deltaic Bengal	2·08	0·38	+1·70	3·43	0·83	+313
	Central ditto	1·73	0·17	+1·56	3·83	0·38	+934
	North ditto	1·37	0·32	+1·05	2·36	0·52	+354
	Orissa	2·66	0·17	+2·49	3·43	0·45	+662
	Chota Nagpur	1·77	0·35	+1·42	4·38	0·66	+564
	Behar (South)	1·72	0·07	+1·65	2·83	0·19	+1389
	Ditto (North)	1·09	0·06	+1·03	1·65	0·22	+650
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·53	0·05	+0·48	1·04	0·13	+700
	Oudh (South)	1·65	0·06	+1·59	2·08	0·21	+890
	Ditto (North)	1·56	0·09	+1·47	1·90	0·26	+631
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	1·33	0·03	+1·30	1·46	0·16	+813
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·87	0·05	+0·82	0·93	0·20	+365
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	1·99	0·23	+1·76	2·14	0·61	+251
Punjab	Punjab (South)	1·70	0·13	+1·57	1·70	0·29	+486
	Ditto (Central)	1·63	0·13	+1·50	1·68	0·32	+425
	Ditto (Submontane)	1·78	0·21	+1·57	1·78	0·65	+174
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	1·06	0·79	+0·27	1·17	1·65	− 29
	Ditto (North-West)	1·08	0·28	+0·80	1·22	0·78	+ 56
	Ditto (West)	0·45	0·09	+0·36	0·50	0·25	+100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	Malabar	0·34	0·07	+0·27	0·39	0·20	+ 95
	Madras (South Central)	0·23	0·04	+0·19	0·23	0·11	+109
	Coorg	0·28	0·01	+0·27	0·41	0·12	+242
	Mysore	0·12	0	+0·12	0·12	0·04	+200
	Konkan	0·05	0	+0·05	0·05	0·01	+400
	Bombay-Deccan	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·03	−100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·05	−100
Central Provinces and Berar	Berar	0·03	0·03	0	0·03	0·05	− 40
	Central Provinces (West)	0·11	0·02	+0·09	0·18	0·04	+350
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·39	0·12	+0·27	0·48	0·20	+140
	Ditto ditto (East)	1·67	0·17	+1·50	2·01	0·39	+415
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·04	0	+0·04	0·04	0	+400
	Kattiawar	0·04	0·02	+0·02	0·04	0·05	− 20
	Sind	0·21	0·06	+0·15	0·25	0·19	+ 32
Rajputana and Central India	Central India (East)	0·14	0·02	+0·12	0·14	0·04	+250
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·75	0·05	+0·70	0·86	0·10	+760
	Rajputana (West)	0 15	0·01	+0·14	0·15	0 02	+650
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·66	0·07	+0·59	0·78	0·22	+250
	Ditto ditto (A)	0·65	?	?	0·85	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·27	−0·27	0 06	0·35	− 83
	Madras (Central)	0·12	0·09	+0·03	0·12	0·18	− 33
	East Coast (Central)	0·17	0·06	+0·11	0·17	0·12	+ 42
	Ditto (South)	0·15	0·09	+0·06	0·15	0·18	− 17
	Madras (South)	1·03	0·26	+0·77	1·03	0·42	+145

Simla, 19th March 1891.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 21st March.*—There has been a good fall of rain in the Nilgiries, in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Tinnevelly; a slight fall in Bellary, Coimbatore, South Canara, Malabar, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Salem. It has failed in parts of Godavari and Madura; none elsewhere. Prospects continue unfavourable in Chingleput and North Arcot, but have much improved in Tinnevelly. Prices falling or stationary except in Godavari and Kistna. Over 4,300 people employed on works in five taluks of Chingleput, 1,900 in Wandiwash taluk and the Kalahasti zemindari of North Arcot, and 350 in the Pollachi taluk of Coimbatore.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th March.*—Rain has fallen in parts of Sind, the Deccan, and in the Karnatak. Cotton and wheat have been damaged by it in Kijapur and Dharwar, and locusts or other causes have damaged the standing crops in parts of Karachi; otherwise their condition is good. Harvesting of late crops general.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th March.*—Rain fell at the close of the week except in Behar and North Bengal. *Boro* or spring rice is doing well. Cultivation for *aus* or autumn rice and jute is well forward. *Rabi* crops are being reaped, and the collection of opium is nearly over. In Behar and Hazareebagh *rabi* and opium crops have suffered from the recent heavy rain and hailstorms. The loss of the *rabi* crops in other places has been slight. Some injury has been done to tobacco and to mango and *mahwa* blossoms. Indigo is being re-sown where the first sowings were destroyed. Sugarcane is still being harvested, and the yield is generally fair. Price of common rice is reported to have risen in South Behar; in other places the price is stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th March*—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvest and opium collection in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th March*—Rain in all except three districts. Prices stationary at Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan; rising elsewhere. Ploughing for *kharif* crops in progress. Crops are generally reported in fair condition except in four districts where they are said to have been damaged by rain, hail, or locusts. Crops damaged in three districts by hail, and in two by locusts. Fodder sufficient except in two districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th March.*—Weather has continued extraordinarily unsettled with frequent thunderstorms in the southern and eastern districts, which are reported to have hindered harvesting operations in places. Hail has again fallen in parts of two districts, causing damage which is however local only. Generally prospects remain favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st March.*—Reaping and threshing of crops completed in Lower Burma. Transplanting of dry-weather paddy continues in five districts. The price of paddy has risen slightly in five districts, and fallen slightly in four; elsewhere unchanged.

Assam.—No report received.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th March.*—Rainfall slight throughout the State. Sowing operations in progress. Crops and prospects good. Outturn of crops harvested generally favourable. No material change in prices.

No rain in Coorg. Prospects generally good, but rain needed for coffee blossom. Health generally good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th March.*—Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* in progress. Land under preparation for ensuing *kharif* crops. Prices almost steady. Fodder sufficient except in Ellichpur and Darwa taluks. Water insufficient in latter taluk.

Slight rain in Hyderabad during the week. Reaping of *tabi* crops commenced; that of *rabi* concluded. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th March.*—No rain. Prices high in Bhopawar. No other changes of importance.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th March.*—Rain in Bikanir. Standing crops in good condition generally, but damaged in three States. Cattle in good condition except in two States. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States, and at Ajmere and Deoli; sufficient elsewhere. Prices fluctuating.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th March.*—Weather clear and seasonable. State and prospects of crops favourable.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MUSEUMS and EXHIBITIONS.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION TO BE HELD AT CHICAGO IN 1893.

No. $\frac{682}{16\text{-}2}$ M. & E.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Calcutta, the 20th March 1891.

READ the following letter:—

No. 42, dated Calcutta, the 6th March 1891.

From—SAMUEL MERRILL, Esq., *Consul General, United States, America,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

ENCLOSED herewith I have the honour to forward copy of a Proclamation issued by the President of the United States of America, regarding the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1893. With a view that the valuable arts, industries, and manufactures of India may be well represented in the said Exposition, I beg respectfully to suggest that the Government of India may be pleased to circulate the contents of the Proclamation to the various provinces and districts, so that exhibits may reach there in time.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that a sum not less than ten million dollars to be used and expended for the purposes of said Exposition has been provided in accordance with the conditions and requirements of Section ten of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for Celebrating the Four Hundreth Anniversary of the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Industries, Manufactures, and the Products of the Soil, Mine and Sea, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said Act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such International Exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year. And in the name of the Government, and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is pre-eminent in human history, and of lasting interest to mankind by appointing representatives thereto, and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries, and their progress in civilization.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.] DONE at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and publication in the Local Gazette; to the Publisher, *Gazette of India*, for publication; and to the Foreign Department.

Govt. of Madras.	Chief Commr., Central Provs.
„ Bombay.	„ Burma.
„ Bengal	„ Assam.
„ N.-W. P. and Oudh.	„ Coorg.
„ Punjab.	„ Ajmere.
	Resident, Hyderabad.

(True Extract.)

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND) FOR 1889-90.

No. 52 I., dated Calcutta, the 23rd March 1891.

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

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, No. 9 W. I.—132, dated the 23rd January 1891, forwarding the above Report, and the Resolution of the Local Government reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts were kept was 39 against 40 in the preceding year, the reduction being due to the removal of the First Section of the Gokak Canal from the list of Protective Works. The Capital outlay incurred during the year is shown in the following statement:—

	Number of works.	During the year 1889-90.								Total direct and indirect to end of 1889-90.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.	Deduct—Receipts on Capital account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.										
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35). In operation	2	2,23,912	64,785	19,990	3,08,687	529	3,08,158	9,070	3,17,228	67,83,054
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35). „ abeyance.	2	208	60	...	268	54	214	8	222	1,01,289
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49). In operation	7	32,402	9,232	502	42,136	...	42,136	4,595	46,731	1,04,88,666
MINOR WORKS.										
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 48)—										
Imperial . . In operation	26	35,894	12,123	50	48,067	...	48,067	1,924	50,591	59,79,829
Imperial . . „ abeyance.	1	1,095	−89	...	1,006	...	1,006	−12	994	1,87,600
Provincial . . In operation.	1	2,02,137	40,840	9,850	2,52,827	81	2,52,746	5,718	2,58,464	7,40,424
TOTAL .	39	4,95,648	1,26,951	30,992	6,53,591	664	6,52,927	21,303	6,74,230	2,42,81,461

2. The principal outlay from Imperial funds was incurred on the Nira Canal from the grant for Protective Works, and amounted to Rs. 3,12,717, of which Rs. 2,20,106 was for works. The Storage Works at Bhatghar were advanced, the whole of the masonry works were completed, and the earthwork, with the exception of a small portion in the 100th mile, was also finished. The main canal may be considered as practically complete up to the 101st mile, beyond which it is not proposed to carry it. Distributary No. 57 was nearly completed bringing a further area of 18,521 acres under command.

On the Gokak Canal, the Capital outlay from Provincial funds was Rs. 2,58,464, of which Rs. 2,02,137 was for works. No details of this outlay are given in the report beyond the remark that the progress made with the construction of the 25 feet storage weir at Gokak was satisfactory. As mentioned above the First Section of this Canal was removed from the category of

Protective Works during the year, and in combination with the Storage Works was provincialised. The Second Section of this Canal, work on which is in abeyance, is therefore the only portion for which provision has now to be made from Imperial resources.

3. The gross revenue collected and the working expenses for the year under review are shown in the following statement:—

Canal.	Total direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of year.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue. †	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Irrigation Works—									
Nira Canal	47,55,309	25,553	1,991	27,544	25,922	1,185	27,10 7	437	0·01
Mhasvad tank	20,28,345	16,487	1,681	18,168	11,686	599	12,285	5,883	0·29
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—									
Háthmati Canal	5,18,287	4,723	472	5,195	6,219	236	6,455	−1,260	...
Lower Pánjhra River Works	4,55,628	15,379	577	15,956	7,771	319	8,090	7,866	1·73
Kádva River Works	7,14,206	10,017	315	10,332	4,532	139	4,671	5,661	0·79
Pravara River Works—Lakh Canal	3,69,597	1,884	164	2,048	4,137	169	4,306	−2,258	...
Mutha canals	62,59,250	1,07,875	98,037	2,05,912	82,169	4,565	86,734	1,19,178	1·91
Ekrúk Tank	13,33,406	8,118	8,626	16,744	12,664	567	13,231	3.513	0·26
Krishna Canal	8,38,292	26,803	2,779	29,582	16,576	618	17,194	12,388	1·48
Total Major Works, 1889-90	1,72,72,320	2,16,839	1,14,642	3,31,481	1,71,676	8,397	1,80,073	1,51,408	0·88
Total for 1888-89	1,69,08,361	1,89,474	1,17,220	3,06,694	1,53,799	6,243	1,60,042	1,46,652	0·87
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept—									
IMPERIAL.									
Khári Cut	1,67,854	4,354	366	4,720	3,568	183	3,751	969	0·58
Hartála Tank	73,382	−1,524	830	−694	326	6	332	−1,026	...
Mhasva „	1,40,930	653	167	820	1,612	59	1.671	−851	...
Jámda Canals	10,28,339	7,137	419	7,556	9,224	487	9,711	−2,155	...
Parsul Tank	2,01,932	...	15	15	...	...	...	15	...
Pravara River Works—Ojhar Canal	3,25,714	7,896	184	8,080	5,707	270	5,977	2,103	0·65
Bhátoba Tank	3,79,053	2,186	333	2,519	2,646	130	2,776	−257	...
Mátoba „	2,00,725	8,213	135	8,348	2,288	108	2,396	5,952	2·96
Kásurdi „	45,590	312	125	437	345	18	363	74	0·16
Shirsuphal „	2,02,730	3,226	297	3,523	2,429	136	2,565	958	0·47
Bhádalvádi „	2,26,881	3,232	135	3,367	2,116	123	2,239	1,128	0·50
Khoregaon „	39,161	213	3	216	844	51	895	−679	...
Asti „	8,13,916	4,915	541	5,456	5,502	272	5,774	−318	...
Revari Canal	57,753	3,056	89	3,145	2,359	117	2,476	669	1·16
Upper Mán River Works	4,26,360	5,646	180	5,826	3,482	118	3,600	2,226	0·52
Yerla River Irrigation Works	6,50,753	7,644	626	8,270	5,721	192	5,913	2,357	0·36
Chikhli Canal	57,442	1,414	38	1,452	1,558	44	1,602	−150	...
Maini Tank	3,63,575	9,328	274	9,602	4,729	161	4,890	4,712	1·16
Muchkundi „	1,54,488	19	161	180	1.316	35	1,351	−1,171	...
Gadikeri „	9,279	1,955	...	1,955	213	...	213	1,742	18·77
Dámbal „	62,946	1,213	523	1,736	541	12	553	1,183	1·88
Medleri „	81,149	445	...	445	963	25	988	−543	...
Madag „	1,67,598	2,218	157	2,375	1,949	48	1,997	378	0·23
Asundi „	62,459	697	...	697	669	16	685	12	0·02
Mavinkop „	30,847	856	5	861	86	...	86	775	2·51
PROVINCIAL.									
Gokak Canal, First Section, and Storage Works	7,40,424	6,843	3,628	10,471	4,044	205	4,249	6,222	0·84
Total of Minor Works, 1889-90	67,11,280	82,147	9,231	91,378	64,237	2,816	67,053	24,325	0·36
Total for 1888-89	64,02,224	55,374	9,477	64,851	70,746	3,524	74,270	−9,419	...
Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1889-90	...	5,29,085	2,108	5,31,793	1,43,237	52,991	1,96,228	3,35,565	...
Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1888-89	...	5,25,162	395	5,25,557	1,05,118	52,529	1,57,647	3,67,910	...

* Provincialized from 1st April 1889.

† Refunds deducted from Revenue.

The Major Works show an improvement in gross revenue collected over the figures for 1888-89, but the working expenses have also increased, so that the net revenue for the two years is nearly the same. The Mutha Canals contributed nearly two-thirds of the gross and four-fifths of the net revenue. The interest charges on account of the Major Works and the Gokak Canal exhibit a deficit to the end of the year of Rs. 78,80,113.

The gross revenue derived from the Minor Works, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, was Rs. 26,527 more than in 1888-89, and the working expenses were Rs. 7,217 less, so that there was a net improvement of Rs. 33,744.

4. The irrigation revenue actually collected on the Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, as shown in the last statement, was made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Water rate, directly paid	2,90,502
Share of Land Revenue	11,565
	3,02,067
Less refunds	3,081
	2,98,986

5. The Miscellaneous Receipts from the same works comprised:—

	Rs.
Plantations	14,641
Water-power	7,050
Miscellaneous	1,02,182
	1,23,873

The receipts classed as Miscellaneous were mainly derived from the charge for the water-supply of Poona from the Mutha Canals, which amounted to Rs. 87,521.

The charge to the Poona Municipality is Rs. 10,000 per annum for a daily supply of 750,000 gallons, any excess consumption over this supply being charged for at the rate of 3 annas per 1,000 gallons. During the year under review the consumption amounted to 281,686,710 gallons or 7,936,710 gallons over the daily allowance, and the amount received was Rs. 11,488. The daily consumption for a population of 36,000, which was given in the Revenue Report for 1888-89 as the number of inhabitants of Poona according to the census of 1881, amounts to 21·4 gallons a head, which is a liberal allowance. The amount paid by the Municipality was Rs. 41,328 less than the value of the water at the reduced rate of 3 annas per 1,000 gallons which is charged to markets and charitable institutions, and is half the ordinary rate. Enquiry was invited to the sufficiency of the charge to the Poona Municipality in para. 13 of the review of the report for 1888-89, and the Governor General in Council observes with satisfaction that this question is under the consideration of the Government of Bombay. The decision arrived at should be reported in due course to the Government of India.

6. In para. 11 of the detailed report on the Mutha Canals it is stated that the Revenue Account of the Canals has to bear the charges for maintaining the Ghasiram, Civil and Grant Tanks which are merely receptacles for the surface drainage of parts of the Poona Cantonment. The amount of the charges for this and similar works in the year under review is given in para. 12 of the Resolution of the Bombay Government, No. 9 W. I. of the 23rd

January 1891, as Rs. 20,903. The Bombay Government is requested to submit a report as to how these charges became debitable to the Revenue Account of the Mutha Canals.

7. The statement in para. 3 gives the actual collections of revenue in the year under review. The following statement gives the revenue assessed for the year, and compares the assessment with the area irrigated individually by the Major Works, and collectively by the Minor Works:—

Irrigation Works.	Area irrigated.		Assessment, 1889-90.			Assessment, 1888-89.	Rate per acre irrigated.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	Occupier's rates.	Share of land revenue.	Total assessment, excluding miscellaneous.		1889-90.	1888-89.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major Works.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nira Canal	21,930	18,559	24,687	...	24,687	20,671	1·13	1·11
Mhasvad Tank	6,792	6,104	14,969	...	14,969	12,733	2·20	2·09
Háthmatí Canal	2,350	2,467	5,651	...	5,651	4,934	2·40	2·00
Lower Páujhra River Works	2,293	2,664	11,198	6,628	17,826	17,210	7·77	6·46
Kadva River Works	3,090	2,497	10,458	594	11,052	7,767	3·58	3·11
Pravara River Works—Lakh Canal	322	814	1,259	...	1,259	1,856	3·91	2·28
Mútha Canals	13,338	9,764	1,21,239	...	1,21,239	1,14,521	9·09	11·73
Ekrúk Tank	2,534	2,976	9,441	...	9,441	7,652	3·73	2·57
Krishna Canal	3,732	3,375	29,606	...	29,606	27,504	7·93	8·15
Minor Works.								
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	29,169	29,975	84,528	4,843	88,871	74,655	3·05	2·49
Total	85,550	79,195	3,13,036	11,565	3,24,601	2,89,503	3·79	3·66
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	145,203	143,683	5,26,535	2,60,593	7,87,128	7,81,722	5·42	5·44
Grand Total	230,753	222,878	8,39,571	2,72,158	11,11,729	10,71,225	4·82	4·81

The principal increase in the area irrigated by the Major Works occurred on the Mutha Canals, amounting to 3,574 acres. The area irrigated by these canals consisted of 7,653 acres of kharif and 5,685 acres of rabi crop. The increase in the kharif season was due to sugarcane cultivation being prohibited in the neighbourhood of Poona. Land outside the proscribed area was accordingly taken up for the purpose, while vegetable cultivation was substituted for sugarcane within that area.

The increase in the case of the Nira Canal was wholly in the kharif area.

The increase in the aggregate area irrigated may be considered satisfactory, as indicating an increasing tendency to take water regularly. The average rainfall was 25·75 inches against 19·68 inches in 1888-89, so that a smaller demand might have been looked for, but as pointed out in para. 5 of the Resolution of the Bombay Government, the average rainfall is not always a correct criterion, and much of course depends on whether the rain falls at the right time.

The unrealised demands amounted to Rs. 40,414 at the close against Rs. 34,806 at the beginning of the year.

8. The revised water-rates referred to in para. 10 of last year's review were in force during 1889-90 on all works except the Nira Canal, and the Mhasvad, Koregaon, Medleri and Asundi Tanks. Water was given free to 2,978 acres under the Nira Canal, and to 252 acres under the Mhasvad Tank. It is stated that the grant of free water has done very little towards inducing the people to irrigate.

The principal crops irrigated were—

	Acres.
Jowari	17,560
Bajri	13,325
Wheat	12,254
Ground-nut	9,480
Sugarcane	7,175

The decrease in the area of sugarcane as compared with the previous year was 1,615 acres. The total estimated value of the crops irrigated by the 39 Major and Minor Works was 39 lakhs of rupees.

9. The working expenses were distributed as shown in the following statement :—

Irrigation Works.	1889-90. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	1888-89. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Irrigation Works—						
Nira Canal	14,273	9,741	1,908	1,185	27,107	18,252
Mhasvad Tank	5,880	5,196	610	599	12,285	13,269
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
Háthmati Canal	3,760	1,925	534	236	6,455	8,399
Lower Pánjhra River Works	3,524	3,687	560	319	8,090	10,065
Kadva River Works	2,754	1,470	308	139	4,671	5,332
Pravara River Works—Lakh Canal	2,539	1,299	299	169	4,306	3,087
Mútha Canals	40,913	37,993	3,263	4,565	86,734	69,468
Ekrúk Tank	7,110	4,620	934	567	13,231	14,606
Krisna Canal	9,186	6,069	1,321	618	17,194	17,554
MINOR WORKS.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Imperial	33,340	22,866	3,987	2,611	62,804	69,476
Provincial	1,645	1,982	417	205	4,249	4,794
Total	1,24,924	96,848	14,141	11,213	2,47,126	2,34,312
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	2·89	2·96
Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	66,348	73,706	3,183	52,991	1,96,228	1,57,617
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	1·35	

The establishment charges on the Major and the principal Minor Works, amounting to Rs. 96,848, were divided as follows :—

	Revenue Management.	Maintenance.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	2,172	1,837	4,009
Executive	44,595	31,507	76,102
Civil Officers	16,737	...	16,737
Total	63,504	33,344	96,848

It is noted that a saving in the establishment charges is anticipated when the Nira Canal Works are more advanced, by placing the revenue management of the Nira and Mutha Canals under one officer.

10. Part II of the report records the area irrigated by the revenue derived from, and the expenditure incurred on, works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept. The aggregate figures for these works have been given in the preceding statements. The revenue derived from them consists of a share of the consolidated land revenue, Rs. 5,26,535 being the irrigation share, and Rs. 2,60,593 the land share. In future reports the number of this class of works in each Collectorate should be stated. The maintenance of the irrigation

channels from these works is left in the hands of the cultivators, and it is stated that many of the channels are in very bad order, and that some additional means of enforcing the duty of maintaining them are necessary. The question of the more systematic repair of these works, and of the liability for their maintenance of Government and the cultivators respectively is said to be undergoing enquiry. This class of works hardly receives the amount of notice in the report that its importance demands.

11. Reference was made in para. 12 of last year's review to the advisability of closing or of making over to the District authorities some of the Minor Works which cannot be profitably maintained. The Muchkundi Tank was instanced as a work of this description. In 1888-89 this tank irrigated only two acres and cost Rs. 373 to maintain. In 1889-90 the figures for this tank were still more unfavourable, only two acres being irrigated bringing in a revenue of Rs. 19. Miscellaneous receipts raised the gross revenue derived from it to Rs. 180, but it cost Rs. 1,351 to maintain. The Koregaon Tank is another instance. This cost Rs. 895 to maintain and brought in only Rs. 216 of revenue. The Government of Bombay in para. 26 of the general remarks prefacing the report under review observes that the question of closing such works has been carefully enquired into, and that there is a consensus of opinion in favour of maintaining the existing system. The expenditure, it is said, is principally on account of repairs, which would have to be executed in any case by the Irrigation Department; but it was not intended that the subsequent maintenance of such works should be undertaken by the Irrigation Department or at the cost of Imperial revenues. If the District authorities took over such works, they would also be responsible for their maintenance. This is a system which has been followed with considerable success in the case of the smaller tanks in the Madras Presidency, and the question is one that should continue to engage the attention of the Government of Bombay. As regards the Muchkundi Tank in particular it is observed that the leaks which have up to the present prevented it from retaining water are closing up, and that some irrigation under it may be anticipated. It is hoped that these anticipations may be realised, otherwise it would appear to be advisable to entirely close a tank that irrigates only two acres, and ~~costs a considerable sum to maintain~~.

12. Some observations regarding the duty of water are recorded, but they are few in number and do not call for any special notice.

13. The report was received by the Government of India on the 26th January 1891 which is six weeks later than the report for the previous year. It is, as usual, well illustrated by means of maps, and the statistical tables have been correctly prepared.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce and the Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance, and that copies of the Report and 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 Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Burma, and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Review, and the Resolution by the Local Government, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

C. VINCENT,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Deccan and Gujarat for 1889 90—Review of the.

No. 9 W. I.—132 OF 1891.

Public Works Department.

Bombay Castle,
23rd January 1891.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, No. 4438, dated 23rd August 1890.

Forwards, with his remarks, the Revenue Report on Irrigation Works in his Division for 1889-90.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, No. 2684, dated 26th September 1890.

Forwards, with remarks, the Revenue Report on Irrigation Works in the Southern Division for 1889-90, with maps and statements.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, No. 2685, dated 26th September 1890.

Forwards copies of reports from the Executive Engineers, Belgaum, Dharwar Irrigation, and Bijapur, for the Revenue Report, Part II.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Central Division, No. 5722, dated 14th October 1890.

Forwards, with general remarks, the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Central Division, Parts I and II, for 1889-90, with maps and statements.

Letter from the Chief Engineer, Northern Division, No. 5562, dated 24th October 1890.

Memorandum from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, No. 3208, dated 1st November 1890.

Letter from the Chief Engineer, Central Division, No. 6381, dated 10th November 1890.

Memorandum from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, No. 3317, dated 10th November 1890.

Memorandum from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, No. 3325, dated 10th November 1890.

Memorandum from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, No. B.-3—3117, dated 20th November 1890.

Memorandum from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, No. B.-3—3118, dated 20th November 1890.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer, Central Division, No. 6771, dated 29th November 1890.

Letter from the Chief Engineer, Central Division, No. 6794, dated 1st December 1890.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer, Southern Division, No. 3519, dated 2nd December 1890.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer, Central Division, No. 6884, dated 4th December 1890.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer, Southern Division, No. 3566, dated 5th December 1890.

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Nasik, No. 8070, dated 7th December 1890.

Memorandum from the Executive Engineer, Nira Canal, No. 2913, dated 7th December 1890.

Letter from the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandesh, No. 7095, dated 8th December 1890.

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Sholapur, No. 3779, dated 8th December 1890.

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Satara, No. D. 494, dated 10th December 1890.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer, Southern Division, No. 3591, dated 9th December 1890.

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar, No. 7329, dated 15th December 1890.

Letter from the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, No. 3993, dated 17th December 1890.

RESOLUTION.—Part I of this Report, which deals with entirely new works and restorations or extensive improvements to old works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, includes in all 39 projects, of which 3 are in abeyance and the remaining 36 are in operation, though not all entirely completed. No new works of this class were undertaken during the year, and the list corresponds with that dealt with in the report for the previous year, with the exception that the Gokak Canal, 1st Section, and the Gokak Storage Works, shown as separate works last year, the former in the class Protective Works in operation and the latter as a work in progress under Minor Works and Navigation, have now been combined and classed as one project under Minor Works and Navigation Works in operation, and that the Parsul Tank, classed last year as in progress, now appears in the list of works in operation.

2. The capital outlay during the year, which amounted to ₹6,74,320, was incurred principally on the Nira Canal and Gokak Storage Works. That on the Nira Canal was principally on the Storage Works at Bhatghar, which were advanced to a stage sufficient to store 2,000 millions of cubic feet in the rains of 1889, or rather more than one-third the whole capacity of the reservoir as designed. The main canal, 101 miles in length, was practically completed, and considerable progress was made with the distributaries. Satisfactory progress was made with the Gokak Storage Works, now classed as a Provincial Irrigation project.

3. The entire capital outlay at the end of the year stood at ₹2,42,81,461, of which ₹2,88,889 is on the three works at present held in abeyance.

4. The net irrigable area under command was increased from 512,301 to 533,313 acres, the increase being due to the completion, during the rabi season, of one of the main distributaries from the Nira Canal.

5. The area irrigated by all the works taken together was 86,599 acres: this includes areas aggregating 1,049 acres, on which the water assessment is consolidated with the land revenue, and which areas have not hitherto been shown in the reports. For comparison with previous years these areas must be omitted, and the comparison for the last three years stands as follows:—

	Area irrigated.
1887-88	46,187
1888-89	79,195
1889-90	85,550

The corresponding figures of average rainfall are:—

	Inches.
1887-88	26·35
1888-89	19·65
1889-90	25·75

These averages are determined from observations at stations at isolated places situated very widely apart, and too much reliance is not to be placed on deductions drawn from the comparison. Thus, at 4 of the stations the rainfall was less in 1889-90 than in 1888-89, and at one or two others it was nearly the same.

6. The total increase in irrigation as compared with the previous year was 6,355 acres, or 8 per cent.: the Nira Canal shows an increase of 3,371, and the Mutha Canals an increase of 3,574 acres, and in both these instances the rainfall in 1889-90 was considerably in excess of that gauged in the previous year. The area under command of the Nira Canal was larger than in the previous year as explained in para. 4, but the increase in area irrigated was chiefly in the tract which has been under command for some time. On the Krishna Canal in Satara, with a rainfall of 32·96 as compared with 18·08 in the previous year, the area irrigated increased from 3,375 to 3,732 acres, the increase being chiefly in ground-nut.

7. The principal decrease in area irrigated was 3,151 acres on the Jamda Canals in Khandesh: this, to the extent of 1,228 acres, is attributable to favorable rainfall which rendered the irrigation of the staple kharif crop (jowari) unnecessary, and to the extent of 1,491 acres to the decline in the area of wheat irrigated in the rabi season, partly owing to favourable local rain in that season and partly to deficient supply. The question of the resumption of work on the storage reservoir at Chankapur, designed to supplement the supply to these canals and the other works on the Girna river, is now before the Government of India. The decrease (970 acres) on the Ashti Tank is attributed to favorable rainfall.

8. The principal crops irrigated were jowari and bajri (30,885 acres), wheat (12,254 acres), sugarcane gardens and orchards (10,200 acres), ground-nut (9,480 acres), gram (6,333 acres), and rice (4,384 acres). As compared with the previous year there was a large increase in the area of bajri, ground-nut and gram, and a decrease in that of jowari, wheat and sugarcane. The decreases in the case of jowari and wheat are accounted for by the favourable rainfall on the principal works. In sugarcane there was a decrease in the aggregate of 1,645 acres or about 20 per cent, made up of small decreases on all the works except 4: this is perhaps attributable to the temporary effect of the increase in water-rates, but it was largest on the Mutha Canals (665 acres), where the order prohibiting the cultivation of this crop within certain limits of the Cantonment and Municipal boundaries operated to reduce the area. The loss to Government by this measure in the year under report would, in respect of this item, appear to have been ₹16,625, but this was to a great extent, if not wholly, compensated for by the prohibitive rate levied on the areas within the limits referred to which were irrigated.

9. The assessed revenue amounted to ₹4,49,838 as compared with ₹4,14,153 in the previous year: the increase, ₹33,913 or 8½ per cent., was almost wholly in water-rates for irrigation, in which the increase was nearly 12 per cent. The increase in area was, as shown in para. 6, only 8 per cent. The difference is due to the increase in water-rates: the average rate per acre was ₹3·53 as compared with ₹3·66 in the previous year, showing an increase of rather more than 3⅔rds per cent. The increase would have been larger but for the falling off in sugarcane and garden crops which pay high rates. There was an increase of ₹1,772 in the share of land revenue due to the revision of the assessment on certain of the lands irrigated by the Lower Panjhra River Works; this revision appears to have led to results calling for enquiry, and the matter is under separate consideration. The revenue under the other receipts was virtually stationary. The receipts from plantations show a large increase (₹5,177 as compared with ₹2,896) on the Ekruk Tank, due principally to sales of babhul wood, and a decrease on the Mutha Canals, which is not explained. Of the receipts from the water-supply of towns, ₹87,521 was from the Poona supply and ₹3,086 from Sholapur: these amounts correspond closely with the assessments of the previous year.

10. The total revenue for realization during the year was as follows:—

	Water-rates.	Other receipts.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹
Balance of demands of previous years	22,366	12,440	34,806
Demands of the year—			
Rabi, 1888-89	77,852		
Kharif, 1889-90	2,31,734	1,25,237	4,34,823
TOTAL	3,31,952	1,37,677	4,69,629

Of this amount, a total sum of ₹14,840 was remitted, ₹6,468 being on account of free grants for lands irrigated for the first time on the two Protective works, and ₹7,900 being on account of the failure of the supply to the Khari Cut. The net amount for collection was thus reduced to ₹4,54,789. Of this amount, ₹4,14,375 was actually realized, leaving ₹40,414, or nearly 9 per cent., outstanding, so that there is again an increase. The amount is comprised as follows:—

	₹
Water-rates	26,652
Other receipts	13,762
	40,414

More than half the whole amount is outstanding on the Mutha Canals, and is principally on account of unpaid bills for water-rate for the last month of the year. The Mhaswad Tank and Krishna Canal also show considerable outstandings, namely, ₹6,457 and ₹5,383, respectively. The attention of the officers concerned should be drawn to this matter.

11. From the realizations a deduction of ₹3,081 has to be made for refunds of revenue, which are accounted for, principally, by the orders of Government relaxing the conditions under which ryats holding land under the Hartala Tank were formerly assessed under the agreements they entered into at the time the work was restored. The net revenue actually realized and credited to the Public Works Department was thus ₹4,11,294 to which ₹11,565 has to be added on account of the irrigation share of consolidated revenue credited and accounted for under the head Land Revenue, which raises the total actual receipts of the year to ₹4,22,859 as compared with ₹3,71,545 in 1888-89. The increase is ₹51,314, or 13·8 per cent.

12. The Financial Statements take no account of the saving effected in the Imperial Military Works Estimates in outlay formerly incurred in the supply of the troops stationed in Poona. The whole of the formerly existing tanks and wells, &c., were taken over, and are now maintained at the expense of the irrigation project, and there has thus been a clear net saving in Military expenditure, equal to the difference between the former outlay and the charge now made for the water, which the irrigation project is clearly entitled to credit for. The amount in the year under report was ₹20,903. A further but more indirect credit is also claimed for the difference between the value at the sanctioned rates and the sum realized, for water supplied either gratuitously or at reduced rates to certain institutions in Poona, including the City Municipality. The credit under this head is shown as ₹47,161. The question of the charge made to the Poona Municipality is now under enquiry, the principal portion of the loss being in respect to that supply.

13. Excluding these items the gross earnings of the year were ₹4,49,838, and the gross actual receipts were ₹4,22,859.

14. The working expenses during the year amounted to ₹2,47,126 as compared with ₹2,34,312 in the previous year. There was a saving of ₹3,560 in the outlay on works and repairs, and excesses as follows on the other heads:—

	₹
Establishment	10,323
Tools and Plant	1,745
	12,068
Collection charges	2,860
Indirect charges	1,446
	16,374

The saving on works and repairs and excess on establishment are partly due to a transfer of charge from the former to the latter head. The increase on establishment is further explained by the debit to Revenue of a larger share of the charge for the establishment employed in the Mutha Canals and Nira Canal districts, the debits to Capital having been less than in the previous year. As soon as the Nira works reach a more advanced stage of progress, it is contemplated to combine the two districts and to place the revenue management of both works under one officer, whereby it is hoped considerable economy will be effected. The cost of the establishments on the two works, taken together, in 1888-89 was ₹1,12,317, of which ₹88,155 was debited to Capital and ₹24,162 to Revenue. In 1889-90 the total cost was ₹1,08,051, of which ₹66,981 was debited to Capital and ₹41,070 to Revenue. This adjustment in itself caused an excess in the Revenue charge, as compared with the previous year, of ₹16,908.

15. Deducting working expenses, the net revenue of the year on the basis of the assessments, excluding the indirect receipts referred to in para. 12, amounted to ₹2,02,702, and on the basis of the actual receipts to ₹1,75,733 as compared with ₹1,79,841 and ₹1,37,233, respectively, in the previous year.

16. The direct return on the capital expenditure, excluding that on works in abeyance, was—

On basis of assessments	0·85 per cent.
On basis of realizations	0·73 „

as compared with 0·78 and 0·59 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

17. The Nira Canal and Mhaswad Tank show a profit of ₹6,320 in the year against a loss in 1888-89 of ₹16,844.

8. The Productive Works show a profit of ₹1,45,088 as compared with ₹1,63,496 in the previous year, the decrease being principally on the Mutha Canals, which show a decline of ₹26,405 in actual net receipts, made up of ₹9,139 decrease in receipts and ₹17,266 increase in working expenses. The chief cause of the increase in working expenses has already been explained in para. 14, and the decrease in receipts is chiefly explained by the larger amount remaining for collection at the end of the year, which was ₹21,281 against ₹14,010 in 1888-89. Taking the assessments instead of realizations, there was an increase in earnings of ₹4,307, and on that basis, and including the indirect receipts referred to in para. 12, the net revenue was ₹2,01,749, or 3·20 per cent. on the gross outlay to the end of the year, which stood at ₹62,59,250, including ndirect charges.

19. The Ekruk Tank, which in the last year showed a loss of ₹475, in 1889-90 shows a profit of ₹3,513 on the basis of the actual receipts and of ₹5,301 on that of the assessments.

20. The Minor Works, taken all together, show a profit of ₹18,103 as compared with a loss in the previous year of ₹13,499, which in itself is satisfactory, but several of the works still show disappointing direct results.

21. The data recorded regarding the duty of the water for irrigation purposes calls for no special remark. The observations, including those on the loss of water by evaporation and leakage in both tanks and canals, should be continued, as opportunity offers, as affording valuable data of a practical character in determining the irrigating capabilities of existing or projected works.

22. Mention is made in the report of a heavy flood having occurred in the Mhaswad Tank catchment. This work is remarkable as dealing with a larger catchment area than any reservoir yet constructed in this presidency. The area is 509 square miles. The dam is of earth, and a waste weir, 3,000 feet long, with its crest 13 feet below the top of the dam, is provided. The work was commenced in 1877, and there is no record of any very heavy flood having occurred subsequently until the year under report, when it is stated that a flood, estimated at 76,262 cubic feet per second, was discharged over the waste weir with a depth of 5 feet on the crest. On the same occasion the Maini Tank works in the vicinity were damaged by a heavy flood, and it is presumed the Pingli Tank in the same catchment area was also exposed to a similar flood, but no mention is made of it.

23. The particulars given in Part II of the Report relating to works for which only revenue accounts are kept, are in the usual form, which might with advantage be improved upon so as to afford fuller particulars of the proceedings in reference to this important class of works and of the measures taken to preserve or improve them. The expenditure incurred on them amounted to nearly 37 per cent. of the irrigation revenue, and was larger under all heads than in the previous year, the principal increase being in the establishment charge in Nasik and Khandesh.

24. The following is a summary of the results of the year as compared with the previous year:—

	1889-90. Acres.	1888-89. Acres.	Increase. Acres.
Area irrigated	145,203	143,683	1,520

	₹	₹	₹
Receipts	5,31,793	5,25,557	6,236
Expenditure	1,96,228	1,57,647	38,581
Net Revenue	3,35,565	3,67,910	—32,345

The net revenue shows a decrease owing to the larger expenditure. A separate report should be furnished on the cause of the increase in the establishment charges.

The question of the more systematic repair of these works and of the respective liabilities of the rayats interested and the Government is still undergoing enquiry.

25. The information recorded as to the effect of the drainage and protective works in the Broach district is of interest. It is shown that for an outlay of ₹27,399 a considerable area of land, hitherto water-logged and unculturable, has been brought under cultivation, and that the assessment thereon realised ₹4,292, or 15 per cent. on the expenditure.

26. The report has been delayed owing to its being necessary to make numerous references to clear up discrepancies in the figures and statements. Copies, with copies of this Resolution, should be forwarded to the Government of India and Secretary of State.

H. D. OLIVER, *Major, R.E.*,
Under Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 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	...	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	9 11	9 11
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	12 4	27 5	27 5	...	...	157 0	157 0	16 0	16 0
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	12 1	11 2	13 8	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 12	16 12	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 7	13 11	12 14	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 3	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	11 9	9 9	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	16 2	16 2
Prome	13 13	13 13	...	...	12 14	12 14	15 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	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	...	...	14 0	11 11	17 4	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	50 2	...	...	...	245 0	392 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 14	12 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 14	22 13	22 13	8 4	8 4	65 0	65 0	15 3	15 3
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 6	28 12	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	11 3	11 9
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	17 14	18 4	19 8	19 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	†	...	...	340 0	340 0	16 8	16 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	13 4	12 4	...	...	12 0	12 4	14 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 4	10 0
Cachar	9 6⅔	9 6⅔	...	...	11 6⅔	12 4⅔	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10⅔	11 6⅔	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 11
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goalpára	13 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	13 8	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 0
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 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 6½	11 6½	13 5½	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	4 8	4 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 12*	12 5*	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 13½	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	11 7	10 7	...	...	11 7	11 7	17 12½	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	16 0	...	...	8 0	9 10½	...	...	10 0	9 11
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 0	10 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	10 12	12 0	13 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 12	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	15 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	11 4	10 12	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	11 10	12 6	17 10	16 12	9 14	9 15	14 8	14 9	17 1	17 10	12 11	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	16 6	16 9	18 14	18 4	14 2	13 14	95 0	90 0	10 12	10 11
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	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	14 0	15 4	21 5½	20 0	14 8	15 4	16 0	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	12 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	120 0	110 0	10 0	9 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	31 0	17 0	15 0	280 0	280 0	10 10	10 10
Burdwan	12 6	14 0	...	...	15 0	16 2	17 13	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	10 11
Beerbhoom	16 8	16 8	...	...	13 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 4	14 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	17 10	17 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 0	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	12 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	13 8	13 8	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	21 0	...	...	16 12	17 2	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	10 8	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Northern—																										
Rungpore	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 12	...	...	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	17 1	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	...	...	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	20 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhoom	12 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 14
Lohardugga	7 8 to 11 8	7 0 to 10 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	14 12	16 8 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	25 0	...	18 8	17 0 to 24 0	140 0	150 0	9 8	9 4
Hazáribágh	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	...	...	16 8	17 8	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

(a) Not stated.

* Khesari, husked.

† Annas 12 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 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.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	12 9	12 10	18 14	18 14	11 0	13 10	16 12	16 13	...	18 14	...	...	...	...	13 10	16 13	18 6	19 15	18 14	21 0	12 9	14 15	168 0	192 0	10 8	10 8
Gya	13 0	13 0	19 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 14 12	18 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 4	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	12 12	13 8	17 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	16 4	16 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	18 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	18 0	...	13 0	13 0	115 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	13 6½	13 14	20 3	20 3	15 2	12 0 to 15 14	17 11	15 2 to 18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	18 15	20 3	20 3	17 11	15 2	151 8	151 8	10 8	10 8
Durbhunga	10 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	13 3	10 0	17 9	17 0	...	...	...	...	24 3	24 0	...	...	16 8	15 0	18 11	18 0	16 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Saran	11 8	14 8	19 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	15 13	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	12 0	13 0	17 8	17 8	16 12	17 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	180 0	10 8	10 4
Chumparun	13 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Mirzapur	11 8	13 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	11 11	12 7	15 3	15 7	9 13½	10 3	15 7	15 7	16 4	17 5½	16 0	16 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 14½	16 4	17 14	17 14	16 0	17 1	120 0	120 0	10 2	10 2
Ghazipur	13 8	14 13	16 13	17 6	7 1	7 1	11 0	17 6	18 0	16 12	16 12	25 12	25 12	14 0	12 14	12 14	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 5	17 6	17 6	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	12 0	12 8	15 0	14 12	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	18 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	170 0	170 0	11 0	11 8
Allahabad	11 14	12 8	15 0	15 4	8 8	7 8	14 9	14 8	15 12	17 0	15 8	17 0	16 0	18 0	...	17 0	14 0	15 8	...	...	16 0	16 8	110 0	115 0	10 4	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	12 10	13 4	15 4	...	8 4	8 0	14 4	14 0	16 12	17 12	16 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 12	...	...	13 12	13 4	180 0	180 0	11 2	11 0
Futtehpur	13 0	13 4	15 0	15 4	11 4	11 4	14 0	14 0	16 8	17 8	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 8
Humirpur	13 4	13 12	44 0	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 8	15 8	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 10	10 15
Jalaun	14 0	13 12	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 4	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Cawnpore	14 8	14 4	17 8	17 8	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 4	16 8	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 0	13 12	16 0	15 6	6 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	16 0	17 0	15 12	15 9	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	15 8	16 4	16 12	16 12	17 4	17 12	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 8	6 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 4	18 0	16 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Mainpuri	13 8	13 4	16 0	16 4	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 4	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	15 8	16 0	17 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Etah	13 12	13 14	16 4	16 4	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	15 8	16 8	15 4	15 12	17 4	17 4	20 4	10 4	17 4	17 4	17 4	17 4	13 4	13 4	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	14 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 14	10 10
Jhánsi	15 8	15 8	18 4	18 4	7 12	7 12	13 4	13 0	21 11	21 3	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 3	15 14	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	13 0	14 0	17 4	17 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 0	17 4	17 8	16 8	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 8	17 8	17 c	18 0	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	13 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	12 0	17 8	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 c	18 0	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 0	14 4	17 0	17 8	5 8	5 8	9 0	9 8	17 8	17 8	16 0	16 8	...	...	15 8	16 0	16 8	17 0	17 4	17 8	17 4	18 8	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 8
Bulandshahr	14 10	14 12	17 0	17 4	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	18 4	18 4	16 8	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 4	17 4	16 8	16 8	17 4	18 8	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 8
Meerut	14 0	14 12	18 8	19 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	16 8	17 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 12	17 8	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	12 14	14 4	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 8	15 7	...	18 0	...	18 0	...	...	12 14	13 0	16 12	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 12	16 12	155 0	155 0	10 4	10 10
Azamgarh	11 13	12 3	15 2	14 12	8 14	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 11	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 4	16 4	11 13	11 13	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 0	13 8	14 13	13 4	9 7	9 7	14 6	14 13	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	12 8	14 13	14 6	16 3	15 4	15 4	16 3	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	12 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	38 all	38 all	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	13 12	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahanpur	14	14 8	17 8	17 4	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 8	17 4	16 12	18 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	15 8	16 8	19 0	19 0	16 8	16 8	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Bareilly	13	14 4	16 4	16 4	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 12	16 4	16 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 4	15 8	16 0	16 4	17 0	17 4	16 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	13 4	13 4	17 8	17 8	10 0	11 14	13 12	13 12	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 6	17 8	18 8	...	...	150 0	160 0	11 4	10 14
Shahjahanpur	13 0	13 2	16 4	15 15	8 2	8 2	12 8	12 8	16 14	16 14	15 10	15 15	...	...	12 8	13 2	15 10	15 15	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 14	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10
Kheri	12 0	13 4	17 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	17 12	17 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	13 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Sitapur	13 0	13 4	17 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	16 4	16 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Hardoi	13 0	13 4	17 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	16 4	16 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Lucknow	13 6	13 12	15 8	16 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 9½	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	16 0	16 0	13 8	14 0	14 8	15 2	16 8	17 0	17 4	17 8	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Unao	13 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	15 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	19 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	12 8	14 0	16 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	12 0	13 8	14 12	16 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Fyzabad	12 12	13 14	16 0	16 12	11 10	12 0	13 0	14 0	16 4	16 8	13 8	...	14 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	16 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 12	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 8
Barabanki	13 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 8	17 8	15 0	16 8	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	14 8	15 4	15 0	16 5	13 0	13 0	14 12	14 14	18 4	19 0	16 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	15 12	16 10	18 8	18 12	20 4	21 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	14 12	15 4	18 4	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	18 4	16 8	17 0	19 0	22 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	17 8	19 0	17 2	18 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	18 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	15 10	21 14	22 8	8 12	8 2	11 4	10 10	23 12	23 2	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	18 12	23 12	23 2	30 0	30 0	...	...	16 5	16 9
Bánswára	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	7 8	7 8	16 4	15 0	30 0	31 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	25 0	38 2	38 12	18 12	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 5
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	12 14½	17 15½	18 12	9 12½	9 6	10 8½	10 2½	21 1½	21 1½	15 10	15 10	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	12 14½	12 14½	24 0	20 5	10 8½	11 5½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	14 0	15 0	22 12	22 12	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	16 0	16 0	23 8	23 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	13 0	13 0	17 8	17 12	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	12 12	13 0	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 8	19 8	20 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	13 12	14 0	17 12	18 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	19 4	19 4	17 0	14 12	‡	‡	...	...	17 4	17 12	18 12	19 0	‡	...	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	22 0	23 0	28 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	32 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Kotah	18 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	31 0	31 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	14 4	15 9	23 14	23 14	8 14	8 14	12 11	27 10	26 12	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	26 9	26 9½	16 8	18 0	29 3½	30 6	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 12	10 3
Tonk	14 14	16 0	19 14	20 2	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	23 2	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	11 7	11 8
Jeypore	14 0	14 4	20 4	20 0	4 12	4 12	8 4	8 4	21 8	21 0	19 12	17 8	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	16-8 to 17 12	17-4 to 18 8	20 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	115 0	115 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	14 1	14 1	20 10	20 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	13 12	21 4	21 4	18 2	19 1	...	...	16 4	16 4	16 10	17 13	...	...	21 4	21 14	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	13 14	13 13	18 2	18 7	8 13	9 0	11 4	11 4	18 5	18 14	17 7	18 1	...	...	14 10	15 3	16 6	16 13	...	...	11 15	21 15	90 0	90 0	11 4	11 8
Bhurtpore	14 6	15 6	18 12	19 8	6 12	6 12	6 14	6 14	18 0	18 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 4	12 4	17 12	17 8	18 0	18 0	20 8	20 0	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	15 3	15 2	19 10	20 5	8 0	8 0	10 2	10 2	20 7	20 12	17 5	18 7	...	...	12 13	13 12	18 12	18 1	21 10	22 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 9	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	15 8	16 4	21 12	22 9	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	22 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 0	14 4½	19 0½	19 12½	7 4	7 2½	8 4	8 2½	19 1	20 10	16 8	16 5½	...	...	...	...	16 8½	18 1	20 0	20 2½	11 0	10 10½	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	22 8	24 0	...	...	¶	§	11 8	11 8
Bálseer	13 12	13 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	...	...	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	14 8	14 8
Asádra	14 4	14 8	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	22 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	14 12	15 4	21 0	23 4	8 8	9 0	11 0	12 0	21 0	21 8	19 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 12	14 1	18 12	18 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	14 6	15 0	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 7
Jeysulmere	10 12	11 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 9	12 10	19 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	12 10	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	12 0	12 12	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 8	7 8	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 13	...	...	8 12	8 12	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	13 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 8	8 9	9 0	9 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	15 8	29 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	14 2	14 8	23 0	22 12	7 0	7 0	9 8	25 0	24 13	18 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	16 8	26 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	11 12
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	15 0	15 0	18 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 8	...	...	19 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 8
Goona	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	25 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	27 0	25 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 7½	14 10	15 15	15 5½	7 7	7 7	9 9	9 13½	20 3	19 10½	17 8½	17 6	...	...	14 14	14 14	12 12	12 10	22 5	22 5	13 2½	13 0	170 0	149 0	11 15	11 15

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Eight pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked. ¶ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 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.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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—																										
Submontane—																										
Hissar	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	19 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 0
Ferozepore	17 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Montgomery	15 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	24 0	30 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	253 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	21 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	14 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Lahore	15 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	‡	†	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	17 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	*	*	17 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Jullundur	17 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	*	*	18 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	*	*	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	18 0	18 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	10 0	12 0	85 0	85 0	13 2	13 2
Gurdáspur	18 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 8
Amritsar	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	9 4	9 4
Kángra	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Shahpur	15 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	‡	‡	28 0	28 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	16 0	18 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	‡	‡	12 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	‡	‡	75 0	75 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	16 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	19 0	24 0	*	*	*	*	19 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	17 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	30 0	18 0	24 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	83 0	77 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	15 0	17 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	‡	‡	16 0	20 0	†	†	20 0	‡	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 0
Peshawar	13 0	16 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	27 0	29 0	17 0	19 0	†	†	23 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	94 0	100 0	41 0	41 0
Kohát	14 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	26 0	30 0	18 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	16 0	17 0	19 0	24 0	13 0	16 0	124 0	130 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	15 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	10 6	10 0	21 0	23 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	14 0	21 0	5 0	‡	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	12 0
Mooltan	14 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	24 0	†	†	22 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Bannu	19 0	21 0	39 0	38 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	40 0	38 0	28 0	38 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	34 0	35 0	15 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	17 0	19 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	35 0	37 0	25 0	27 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	‡	‡	112 0	112 0	42 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	23 0	23 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 8	15 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 8	12 8	18 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	14 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	13 0	14 0	16 0	18 4	7 12	7 12	8 10	9 3	19 8	22 10	29 8	29 8	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	...	...	8 4	9 0	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 4	11 8	14 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	64 0	59 0	8 0	8 0

Bombay—																										
Gujarát—																										
Surat	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	213 5½	213 5	12 0	11 8
Broach	12 13	12 8	...	...	10 11	11 6	13 7	14 2	18 3	18 3	15 15	17 2	21 2	21 2	...	...	15 6	16 1	...	...	13 10	13 10	135 0	150 0	12 5	12 5
Cambay (Jália)	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	11 3	11 3
Bombay	10 15	16 7	14 15	14 13	7 1	7 2	12 4	12 4	17 2	17 4	15 13	15 4	14 11	15 12	15 1	14 5	14 5	14 2	16 11	16 7	9 6	9 10	67 3	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna (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 (High)	18 2	18 0	...	...	10 7	10 0	11 10	11 0	25 6	25 0	23 1	21 0	31 0	27 0	...	...	14 4	14 0	...	...	28 2	20 0	80 0	80 0	10 5	9 0
Belgaum	18 0	17 0	19 4	20 10	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	21 8	21 8	22 0	25 0	24 0	27 0	26 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	83 0	80 0	14 4	14 4
Satara	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	9 9	9 9	11 7	11 7	18 10	18 10	18 2	18 2	18 11	18 11	19 6	19 6	16 14	16 14	20 6	20 6	13 6	12 6	108 0	108 0	13 2	13 2
Sholapur	19 11	19 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 4	11 4	29 9	29 2	25 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 11	...	...	18 2	17 4	75 0	75 0	11 4	11 4
Dhárwar	16 14	16 14	...	...	7 3	7 3	11 5	11 5	27 0	25 5	26 5	24 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Poona (City)	12 10	12 10	13 4	13 4	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	19 9	19 9	17 4	17 4	16 6	16 6	...	...	17 4	17 4	..	...	18 0	18 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Konkan—																										
Ahmednagar	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	17 4	18 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	21 9	21 9	26 2	26 2	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	17 4	17 4	128 0	128 0	13 13	13 8
Khándesh (Dhulia)	14 5	14 5	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	25 12	25 12	20 13	20 13	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	16 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	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	10 10	11 10	23 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	11 6	20 0	21 5	19 0	19 3	21 5	22 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 11	25 3	24 9	24 9	120 0	120 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 11½	9 11½	10 4½	10 13½	6 4½	6 4½	9 11½	10 4½	18 4½	18 4½	16 9	17 2	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	12 9	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	13 0	12 8	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	12 8	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhála (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	11 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	145 0	145 0	13 0	13 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	14 8	14 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	15 12	15 9	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	15 1	14 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 1	12 8	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	14 3	...	...	14 4	13 8	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 5	9 0	11 10	11 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 5	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Betúl	14 14	15 7	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	17 9	17 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 9	15 3	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	9 2
Nágpur	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	24 6	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	100 0	119 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	17 2	17 6	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	24 0	24 0	124 0	124 0	10 4	10 3
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 11	...	...	13 10	13 10	120 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 8	13 15	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 3	11 3	16 0	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 5	...	...	17 1	16 4	170 0	170 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	13 5	13 5	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	14 14	15 4	...	...	12 4	12 4	15 4	14 4	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 4	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Mandla	16 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	25 0	...	...	16 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	16 9	16 9	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	130 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	17 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	20 0	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	17 13	17 13	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	23 11	23 11	...	...	14 10	14 7	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	21 2	...	...	26 9	25 7	160 0	100 0	8 8	8 8
Raipur	19 11	19 11	...	...	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	19 4	19 0	...	...	14 14	15 12	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Berar—																										
Buldána	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	6 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	16 0	6 3	...	...	8 2	8 1	14 2	11 2	25 0	24 7	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 11	...	...	16 8	16 0	81 0	88 0	9 12	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	19 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	128 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Amráoti	15 8	15 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	25 13	28 0	18 6	16 8	...	...	...	...	13 13	14 0	...	...	15 13	16 4	93 0	93 0	10 0	9 0
Wún	16 0	16 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 6	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	36 0	32 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	13 8	13 3	...	...	7 2	6 15	11 8	11 4	20 1	20 11	...	23 0	...	24 14	...	...	15 8	15 15	...	...	22 3	21 7	130 0	130 0	9 4	9 4
Boláram	14 0	13 12	...	...	8 0	7 9	9 14	9 10	21 0	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 10	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	11 8	12 0	...	...	6 8	9 0	10 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1891—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	RICE, BEST SORT.	RICE, COMMON.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penisetum typhoideum*).	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).	KANGNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).	ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).	FIREWOOD.	SALT.
	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.
	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.
Madras—													
Maabar Coast—													
Malabar	9 0 / 9 10	... / ...	10 14 / 11 14	11 5 / 13 13	** / **	** / **	21 14 / 21 13	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	136 2 / 128 13	11 11 / 14 3
S. Canara	10 5 / 8 8	... / ...	10 13 / 8 13	11 5 / 9 10	19 2 / 13 14	** / **	24 10 / 16 6	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	133 11 / 274 3	12 11 / 10 2
South, central—													
Coimbatore	11 2 / 8 10	... / ...	9 3 / 10 5	12 3 / 12 5	21 6 / 21 13	24 10 / 20 8	24 13 / 27 6	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	186 10 / ...	13 2 / ...
Nilgiris	15 6 / 12 8	... / ...	11 3 / 11 3	11 3 / 11 3	28 3 / 26 13	25 6 / 21 10	38 2 / 30 2	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	97 3 / 97 3	11 14 / 11 5
Salem	12 8 / 13 10	... / ...	10 5 / 10 5	11 3 / 11 3	23 2 / 23 8	24 0 / 21 0	30 2 / 24 13	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	146 0 / 138 14	12 3 / 11 11
Central—													
Bellary	14 10 / ...	... / ...	11 6 / ...	12 3 / ...	28 2 / 23 13	24 6 / ...	35 8 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	114 3 / 97 3	10 11 / 11 11
Anantapur	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	116 10 / 146 0	11 11 / 12 0
Cuddapah	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	243 0 / ...	... / ...
Kurnool	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
East Coast, north—													
Ganjam	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	31 14 / 28 5	26 13 / 20 10	12 10 / 10 2	... / ...	... / ...	140 14 / 93 5	13 3 / 12 13
Vizagapatam	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	29 2 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Godavari	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	108 14 / 122 8	12 13 / 12 6
East Coast, central—													
Kistna	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	22 6 / 21 14	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	166 10 / 209 0	11 5 / 11 5
Nellore	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	23 14 / 21 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	145 13 / 143 6	12 14 / 12 3
East Coast, south—													
Madras	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	21 2 / 20 5	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Chingleput	... / ...	... / ...	9 13 / 10 8	10 11 / 12 2	18 11 / **	17 2 / **	** / **	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	58 5 / 121 8	15 3 / 13 10
N. Arcot	... / ...	... / ...	9 11 / 9 6	11 11 / 11 5	** / **	** / **	** / **	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
S. Arcot	... / ...	... / ...	10 6 / 10 14	10 14 / 13 6	** / **	21 10 / 20 5	** / **	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	102 0 / 84 0	10 0 / 9 8
Tanjore	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 11 10	13 6 / 10 8	18 3 / **	19 2 / **	** / **	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	120 0 / 340 0	9 0 / 9 0
Trichinopoly	... / ...	... / ...	9 6 / 9 11	9 13 / 10 8	** / **	** / **	** / **	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	72 0 / 240 0	9 0 / 9 0
Southern—													
Tinnevelly	9 3 / 9 13	... / ...	9 8 / 10 14	10 6 / 11 6	** / **	** / **	** / **	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	480 0 / 320 0	9 6 / 8 0
Madura	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Mysore—													
Mysore	12 0 / 11 8	10 0 / 10 8	9 0 / 8 0	9 12 / 9 8	24 8 / 20 8	** / **	25 0 / 25 0	12 0 / 12 8	10 8 / 11 12	... / ...	24 0 / 18 12	102 0 / 84 0	10 0 / 9 8
Bangalore	13 0 / 12 8	11 4 / 10 8	7 12 / 9 8	9 8 / 11 0	31 5 / 24 0	... / ...	27 0 / 26 0	11 0 / 12 0	11 0 / 11 8	... / ...	17 6 / 20 0	120 0 / 340 0	9 0 / 9 0
Kolar	12 8 / 12 0	11 0 / 11 0	9 8 / 9 8	11 0 / 10 0	28 0 / 25 0	... / ...	28 0 / 32 0	12 0 / 11 8	12 0 / 11 0	... / ...	14 0 / 17 0	72 0 / 240 0	9 0 / 9 0
Tumkúr	... / ...	12 0 / ...	9 4 / 11 0	12 0 / 13 0	... / ...	... / ...	33 0 / 30 0	12 10 / 13 0	12 0 / 12 10	... / ...	12 0 / ...	240 0 / 480 0	9 6 / 8 0
Hassan	12 0 / 13 10	12 0 / 15 0	11 0 / 12 0	12 0 / 12 10	25 4 / 32 0	24 0 / 26 0	30 7 / 46 0	13 0 / 15 0	22 8 / 21 8	... / ...	18 0 / 17 6	320 0 / ...	8 0 / ...
Kadur	14 11 / 15 0	12 0 / ...	10 8 / 10 8	12 10 / 12 0	25 0 / 32 0	24 0 / 26 0	29 8 / ...	44 0 / ...	9 4 / 9 4	... / ...	... / ...	110 0 / 65 5	11 0 / 32 0
Shimoga	13 0 / 14 0	15 0 / ...	10 8 / 11 0	12 0 / 12 0	32 0 / 32 0	24 0 / 26 0	30 7 / 46 0	44 0 / ...	9 4 / 9 4	... / ...	... / ...	65 5 / 65 5	10 8 / 32 0
Chitaldroog	14 0 / ...	... / ...	11 0 / ...	12 0 / 12 0	32 0 / 32 0	24 0 / 26 0	30 7 / 46 0	44 0 / ...	9 4 / 9 4	... / ...	... / ...	65 5 / 65 5	10 8 / 32 0
Coorg—													
Coorg	9 0 / 8 0	8 0 / ...	6 3 / 6 3	8 0 / 8 0	10 3 / 10 3	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	110 0 / 110 0	11 0 / 10 8
Aden	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	6 3 / 6 3	8 0 / 8 0	10 3 / 10 3	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	110 0 / 110 0	11 0 / 10 8

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVII 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 1st March, 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 28th February, 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 1st March, 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 28th February, 1891. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1890-91.	Total Decrease in 1890-91.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
7th Mar., 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	10,08,938	661	1,526	9,66,760	634	4,08,68,499	558	3,92,93,462	537	...	15,75,037
7th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,347	164	57	15,919	279	4,65,229	169	5,00,575	182	35,346	...
28th Feb., 1891	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	1,00,595	155	705	1,06,010	150	40,38,335	130	41,60,667	128	1,22,332	...
21st ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	(*c*)...	..	(*d*)4,09,456	65	(*e*)3,83,369	60	...	26,087
7th Mar., 1891	Bengal-Nágpur (*f*)	501	67,428	135	831	1,07,890	130	18,54,583	116	30,23,729	106	11,69,146	...
7th ditto	Indian Midland (*g*)	752	89,077	118	752	97,186	129	31,09,723	92	32,37,155	90	1,27,432	...
7th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	4,04,092	242	1,672	4,97,000	297	1,78,13,533	223	1,61,65,547	203	...	16,47,986
7th ditto	Southern Marátha	979	85,612	87	1,044	1,08,362	104	37,70,861	86	41,12,572	83	3,41,711	...
7th ditto	Ditto, Mysore section	296	18,603	63	296	21,504	73	9,12,586	72	11,25,139	79	2,12,553	...
28th Feb., 1891	South Indian (*h*)	737	1,16,103	158	779	1,15,015	148	55,46,016	157	59,67,299	161	4,21,283	...
	Total	7,169	18,99,795	265	7,662	20,35,646	266	7,87,88,821	235	7,79,69,514	217	...	8,19,307
	State Lines worked by the State.												
7th Mar., 1891	North-Western	2,374	(*i*)5,75,229	242	2,395	(*j*)5,12,349	214	2,62,70,326	231	(*j*) 2,45,84,469	215	...	16,85,857
7th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,51,042	218	692	1,57,334	227	71,49,642	215	65,50,430	197	...	5,99,192
28th Feb., 1891	Eastern Bengal	747	1,91,040	257	777	2,58,580	333	1,06,99,729	308	1,12,02,321	306	5,02,792	...
28th ditto	Bengal Central (*k*)	125	13,137	105	125	15,030	120	6,70,889	110	6,71,221	112	332	...
28th ditto	Nalhati	27	2,128	79	27	2,120	79	95,264	73	89,342	68	...	5,922
28th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	215	31	8	251	31	11,027	31	17,079	44	6,052	...
28th ditto	Jorhát	30	910	30	28	1,096	39	55,513	40	57,382	46	1,869	...
28th ditto	Burma (*l*)	553	1,54,117	279	556	1,81,878	327	44,61,261	169	50,76,453	192	6,15,192	...
	Total	4,555	10,88,418	239	4,608	11,28,638	245	4,94,13,651	228	4,82,48,917	220	...	11,64,734
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
28th Feb., 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*m*)	1,492	9,23,799	619	1,492	11,07,618	742	3,41,25,916	478	3,54,20,034	498	12,94,118	...
7th Mar., 1891	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,10,951	675	461	3,04,000	659	1,17,67,547	533	1,16,36,715	529	...	1,30,832
7th ditto	Madras	840	1,73,522	207	840	1,79,826	214	84,24,508	210	88,49,473	221	4,24,965	...
	Total	2,793	14,08,282	504	2,793	*15,91,444	570	5,43,17,971	406	5,59,06,222	420	15,88,251	...
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	14,517	43,96,495	303	15,063	47,55,728	316	18,25,20,443	266	8,21,24,653	256	...	3,95,790
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,47,21,656	138	9,34,27,439	131	...	12,94,217
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,77,98,787	128	8,86,97,214	125	8,98,427	...
	Assisted Companies.												
7th Mar., 1891	Tárakeshwar	22	6,614	301	22	5,995	273	2,58,603	242	2,60,451	244	1,848	...
21st Feb., 1891	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	(*c*)...	...	(*d*)3,11,639	103	(*e*) 3,00,152	100	...	11,487
21st ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*c*)...	...	(*d*)4,26,615	116	(*e*) 4,51,298	123	24,683	...
	Total	22	6,614	301	22	5,995	273	9,96,857	125	10,11,901	127	15,044	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
28th Feb., 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	60,210	170	354	62,566	177	22,22,373	131	23,28,801	138	1,06,428	...
7th Mar., 1891	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	4,111	70	72	4,240	59	1,29,808	46	1,82,879	56	53,071	...
7th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,008	37	68	3,500	52	47,432	37	56,926	39	9,494	...
7th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	910	70	...	...	(*n*)39,348	71	39,348	...
	Total	440	65,329	148	507	71,216	140	₹3,99,613	114	26,07,954	117	2,08,341	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by the State Railway Agency.												
7th Mar., 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	7,540	70	108	11,195	104	(*o*)1,52,425	71	4,72 878	92	3,20,453	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
7th Mar., 1891	Jodhpore	124	9,526	77	124	7,200	58	3,24,962	55	3,42,157	58	17,195	...
7th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	38,293	115	334	34,241	103	12,28,723	88	13,85,355	87	1,56,632	...
7th ditto	Morvi	94	5,701	61	94	5,105	54	1,77,925	51	2,83,765	63	1,05,840	...
	Total	550	53,580	97	552	45,546	84	17,31,610	74	20,11,277	77	2,79.667	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur 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*) Return not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1889, to 22nd February, 1890.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 21st February, 1891.
(*f*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State railways.
(*h*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State railway.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot State railway only.
(*j*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(*k*) Although for convenience classed among the State railway, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway Company.
(*l*) Includes the Tounghoo-Mandalay railway.
(*m*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State railways.
(*n*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890.
(*o*) Total receipts from 13th October, 1889.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th March, 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 14.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 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, March 21st, 1891.

During the week under review the weather, without exhibiting any strongly marked disturbed conditions, has throughout been in a feebly unsettled state. The principal centres of these unsettled conditions have been the Bay area and North-Western India, where feeble cyclonic conditions have been developed and rain has fallen. Throughout nearly the whole week pressure has been steadily highest in the extreme north-west and lowest over the Bay of Bengal, but gradients have been slight, and the winds generally of light or moderate force.

On the morning of the 16th a feeble cyclonic storm appeared over Lower Sind, and rain was falling at Karrachi, Quetta, Dera Ismail Khan, and Murree. This depression subsequently moved northward into the Punjab, where it grew rather deeper, the abnormal depression of the barometer within the storm being nearly 0·1″ on the 17th as compared with 0·025″ on the 16th. The wind increased in force at Murree, and showers of rain fell at all stations in the north-west of the Punjab. Later in the day rain extended as far east as Simla, and continuous and rather heavy rain occurred at Murree and Rawalpindi. By the morning of the 18th this depression had disappeared, and pressure was very uniform, though rather higher in the extreme north-west, and lower over the Peninsula and Burma, than elsewhere. On the 19th a small centre of depression was shown over Central Bengal and a large area of relatively low pressure over the Bay area. Scattered showers of rain were reported from different parts of the country, and both at Simla and Murree slight snow fell. On the 20th and 21st there was no important change to record. Pressure decreased

by easy gradients from an area of relatively high readings in the north-west to an area of relatively low readings over North-East India, and the weather was showery in several places. Owing to the distribution of pressure described above, there has been little or no interruption in the steady flow of northerly winds across North-West India and down the west of the Peninsula. In the central parts of the country the direction was generally north-easterly, while in Bengal west and south weret the prevailing directions, induced by the low pressures prevailing over Norh-East India. On the 17th the northerly winds in parts of North-West India were interrupted by the cyclonic circulation prevailing around the low pressure area then existing, but on the whole a strong steady northerly current from the hills has prevailed.

Temperature.—Owing to the causes above described, *viz.*, the northerly winds from the hills and the cloudy, showery weather, the temperature of the past week has been very low. This deficiency of temperature has been most marked in the day temperatures, though it has not been by any means confined to them. On the 18th the maximum temperatures at Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and Murree were between 18° and 23° below the normal average; on the 19th the deficiency at the same three stations was between 13° and 16°; on the 20th the maximum deficiency was between 13° and 16° but at Ludhiana and Lahore; on the 21st the maximum deficiency was 22° at Peshawar. Though the abnormal coolness of the weather was most marked in the Punjab, it was nevertheless very considerable all over Northern and Central India.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal for each day for the principal provinces of India:

Province.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	Mean for week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·8	—0·2	—1·2	—2·1	—0·1	+0·8	+ 0·8	—0·2
Bengal	—7·7	—7·0	—5·1	—3·7	—1·8	—1·3	— 2·4	—4·1
North-Western Provinces	—9·2	—6·7	—6·2	—2·3	—1·5	—3·2	— 4·9	—4·9
Punjab	—7·2	—6·1	—4·5	—6·7	—6·9	—8·3	—11·1	—7·3
Bombay	—5·7	—3·5	—1·4	—0·1	+0·6	—0·5	— 2·8	—1·9
Central Provinces	—8·0	—5·6	—3·0	—1·0	—0·2	—0·4	— 2·7	—3·0
Guzerat and Central India	—9·0	—6·3	—3·6	—1·6	—2·2	—3·6	— 6·0	—4·6
Sind and Rajputana	—6·6	—4·2	—2·3	—3·1	—3·9	—6·8	— 8·1	—5·0
Madras	+0·9	+1·5	+0·9	—0·3	—0·9	—0·4	— 0·8	+0·1
Whole of India	—5·7	—4·2	—2·9	—2·3	—1·9	—2·6	— 4·2	...

This table shows that in Burma and Madras there were three days and in Bombay one day in which the mean temperature exceeded the normal average, but that in all other Provinces the weather was abnormally cool throughout the whole week. The coolest day for the whole of India was the 15th, after which the amount of the abnormal depression gradually decreased until the 19th, after which it increased again. The coolest region was the Punjab, after which came Sind and Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces, Guzerat, and Central India, and then Bengal. The only Province showing an excess of temperature for the week was Madras, where there was a trifling excess of one-tenth of a degree.

Rain.—As mentioned above, the weather was showery over a large part of the country. The table at the conclusion of this summary shows that rain fell in the majority of the rainfall divisions, the exact figures being thirty-four divisions reporting rainfall, and seventeen, or exactly half, reporting no rain. In ten, however, of the divisions reporting rain, the average amount was less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch. The regions where there was either no rain or an average rainfall of less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch comprise Burma (except Arakan), North Bengal, Behar, and the whole of the North-Western Provinces, the Central Punjab, the north of the Bombay Presidency, and the Central Provinces (except the East), the whole of Rajputana and Central India, and a large part of the East Coast. Of the divisions which received rainfall, twenty-three had more and ten had less than the average normal amount of the week. The greatest excess was in Madras (South), followed by the North-West Punjab and the Circars. The concluding column of the table shows that, except on the East Coast and in South Burma, there has been a very general and considerable excess of rain since the commencement of the month.

The record of maximum amounts shows fewer heavy falls than was the case last week. The following are the amounts exceeding 2 inches:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Arakan	Akyab	Maungdaw	2·30
Eastern Bengal	Noakhally	Ferry	2·41
Assam	Cachar	Sudder	2·02
	Lakhimpur	Sadiya	2·30
Central Bengal	Bankura	Katalpur	2·09
North-West Punjab	Jhelum	Sudder	2·42
	Rawalpindi	Murree	11·10
	Hazara	Mansehra	5·21
Malabar	Calicut	Cochin	3·78
	Travancore	Quilon	2·50
Madras	Coimbatore	Mettupalagam	2·10
Mysore	Chitaldrug	Sudder	2·82
Konkan	North Kanara	Supa	2·85
Deccan	Bijapur	Hungand	2·10
East Coast	Ganjam	Rambha	4·20
	Vizagapatam	Sudder	2·40
	Palamcotta	Tinnevelly	3·40

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending March 21st, 1891. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from March 1st to March 21st, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to March 21st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·23	−0·23	0	0·43	− 100
	Lower Burma	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·01	− 100
	Central Burma	0·07	0	+0·07	0·07	0·04	+ 75
	Upper Burma	0	?	?	0·02	?	?
	Arakan	0·66	0·10	+0·56	1·02	0·23	+ 343
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·48	0·43	+0·05	2·19	1·50	+ 46
	Assam (Surma)	0·90	2·28	−1·38	3·06	5·52	− 45
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·46	0·73	−0·27	2·49	2·22	+ 12
	Deltaic Bengal	0·38	0·36	+0·02	3·81	1·22	+ 212
	Central Bengal	0·33	0·14	+0·19	4·17	0·51	+ 718
	North Bengal	0·02	0·34	−0·32	2·37	0·86	+ 176
	Orissa	0·20	0·23	−0·03	3·63	0·68	+ 434
	Chota Nagpur	0·25	0·11	+0·14	4·63	0·77	+ 501
	Behar (South)	0	0·05	−0·05	2·83	0·24	+1079
	Do. (North)	0·02	0·03	−0·03	2·08	0·26	+ 700
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·05	−0·05	1·04	0·17	+ 512
	Oudh (South)	0·04	0·03	−0·01	1·42	0·22	+ 545
	Do. (North)	0	0·06	−0·06	1·98	0·32	+ 519
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·06	−0·06	1·46	0·22	+ 564
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·09	−0·09	0·93	0·29	+ 221
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·13	−0·13	2·14	0·75	+ 185
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·28	0·10	+0·18	1·97	0·39	+ 405
	Do. (Central)	0·09	0·06	+0·03	1·77	0·38	+ 366
	Do. (Submontane)	0·24	0·12	+0·12	2·02	0·77	+ 162
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·51	0·35	+0·16	1·67	2·00	− 17
	Do. (North-West)	1·32	0·47	+0·85	2·54	1·25	+ 103
	Do. (West)	0·36	0·15	+0·21	0·85	0·40	+ 113
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·77	0·48	+0·29	1·16	0·67	+ 73
	Madras (South Central)	0·26	0·56	−0·30	0·48	0·67	− 28
	Coorg	0·58	0·56	+0·02	0·09	0·68	+ 46
	Mysore	0·52	0·30	+0·22	0·64	0·34	+ 88
	Konkan	0·23	0·02	+0·21	0·28	0·03	+ 833
	Bombay Deccan	0·49	0·08	+0·41	0·49	0·11	+ 346
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·02	0	+0·02	0·02	0·05	− 60
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·10	−0·10	0·03	0·15	− 80
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·12	−0·12	0·18	0·10	+ 13
	Ditto (Central)	0·06	0·16	−0·10	0·54	0·36	+ 50
	Ditto (East)	0·37	0·13	+0·24	2·38	0·51	+ 367
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·04	0	+ 400
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0·04	0·11	− 64
	Sind	0·08	0·01	+0·07	0·34	0·20	+ 70
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·14	0·09	+ 56
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·03	−0·03	0·97	0·12	+ 708
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·15	0·03	+ 400
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·87	0·15	+0·72	1·65	0·37	+ 346
	Do. (do.) (a)	0·80	?	?	1·05	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·53	0·12	+0·41	0·59	0·47	+ 26
	Madras (Central)	0·03	0·07	−0·04	0·15	0·25	− 40
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·09	−0·09	0·17	0·21	− 19
	Ditto (South)	0·01	0·25	−0·24	0·10	0·43	− 63
	Madras (South)	1·27	0·30	+0·97	2·30	0·72	+ 219

SIMLA, *26th March, 1891.*

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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, March 28th, 1891.

As was the case last week, the weather over India, though showing no strongly marked disturbance, has been feebly unsettled in different parts of the country. Throughout the whole week the highest pressure over India has been reported from the extreme north-west, while areas of relatively low pressures have been reported from the west and centre of the Peninsula, from Bengal, and from Burma, and on one occasion from the western desert and the Gangetic plain. The relative depression of the barometer over the Peninsula and Burma has probably been produced by the high temperatures which, compared with other parts of India, have prevailed there, while the depression over Sind and the Gangetic plain resulted from a feeble disturbance which advanced to those regions from the westward.

On the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th the distribution of pressure was of the ordinary anticyclonic type common to the cold weather. Readings were highest within a large area overlying the Punjab and Rajputana and low over Burma and the Peninsula. The winds agreed with this distribution, blowing from north-west and west down the Gangetic plain and from north-east over the central parts of the country and a large part of the Peninsula. Elsewhere the directions were more or less irregular. On the 25th both the distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds underwent a considerable change. A small shallow depression appeared over the western desert, and the winds became cyclonic over a large part of Northern and Central India. South-easterly and easterly winds at the same time sprang up over the east and south of the Peninsula. The disturbance from the western desert apparently advanced north-eastward into the Gangetic plain, and coalesced with a low pressure area which had previously prevailed there, resulting in the production of a large area of low readings over the central parts of Northern India. A brisk barometric recovery occurred in the north-west as this movement was carried out. By the morning of the 27th the depression had practically disappeared, and the barometer was rising, except over North-East India. The general distribution of pressure and the winds were on the whole similar to those which prevailed at the commencement of the week, and these conditions lasted during the 28th.

Temperature.—The general depression of temperature has been even more strongly marked in the present than in the last week, but the amount of the depression has been more uniform, the mean amount for the whole of India not rising much above 5° on any day or falling below 3½°. The regions of greatest cold have progressed slowly from west to east across Northern India. Thus, on the 22nd, the greatest abnormal depression of temperature was reported from Lahore (−17°), on the 23rd from Lahore (−15°) and Agra (−12°), on the 24th from Lahore (−13°) and from Nowgong (−12°), on the 25th from Burdwan (−15°). On the 26th the region of greatest cold returned to Lahore, where

there was a mean depression of 14°, but on the 27th the greatest cold was at Jacobabad, whence by the 28th it had advanced eastward to Ajmere and Agra.

The following table shows the amount of the temperature variations from the normal average for each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	Mean for week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·6	+2·5	+2·6	+1·6	+0·9	+1·8	+0·7	+1·7
Bengal	—2·2	—2·3	—4·8	—7·5	—5·3	—2·7	—0·6	—3·6
North-West Provinces	—6·3	—9·2	—10·1	—9·3	—6·1	—3·4	—6·9	—7·3
Punjab	—12·8	—12·3	—10·2	—9·2	—9·2	—8·4	—9·5	—10·2
Bombay	—2·3	—1·5	—2·3	—2·9	—2·2	—1·8	—1·6	—2·1
Central Provinces	—4·6	—3·6	—4·5	—6·3	—4·6	—4·9	—3·2	—4·5
Guzerat and Central India	—7·6	—6·8	—9·2	—5·2	—3·4	—3·2	—7·1	—6·1
Sind and Rajputana	—9·0	—8·2	—7·5	—6·0	—5·8	—5·5	—7·7	—7·1
Madras	—0·8	—0·6	—1·0	—0·4	—0·4	—1·5	—1·0	—0·8
Mean for whole India	—4·9	—4·7	—5·2	—5·0	—4·0	—3·3	—4·1	...

These figures show that in Burma each day of the week was warmer than usual, and the mean of the week was nearly 2° above the average. In all parts of India, on the contrary, the mean temperature on each day was lower than the normal, and the means of the week exhibit a deficiency which ranges from less than 1° in Madras to 7° in Sind, Rajputana, and the North-West Provinces, and to 10° in the Punjab. The mean temperature of the whole of India was about 5° below the normal from the 22nd to the 25th, after which the amount of the depression decreased, and was only 3·3° on the 27th. On the 28th it had risen again, and amounted to 4°. On the 22nd in the Punjab the maxima were between 13° and 23° below the normal, and on the 23rd they were nearly as low.

Rain has been very scattered during the week. Showers fell in North-West—mostly on or near the hills—and North-East India on the 22nd and 23rd; in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Malabar on the 24th; in Bengal, Assam, and the Central Provinces on the 25th; in North-West India and the Central Provinces on the 26th, and in North-West India on the 27th and 28th. Snow was reported from Murree on the 22nd, and soft hail fell in Murree and Simla on the 23rd and 24th.

The table at the conclusion of the summary shows that during the week rain fell in twenty-four divisions, but that in eleven of these divisions the average total rainfall of the week was less than one-tenth of an inch. The regions over which there was either no rain, or only a fall of less than one-tenth of an inch,

include the whole of Burma, East and North Bengal, Assam (Surma), Behar, the North-West Provinces, the South, Central, Submontane, and West Divisions of the Punjab, the whole of the Peninsula, except the extreme south, Rajputana, Guzerat, and Kattiawar. The regions where appreciable rain fell include the Assam Valley, Lower Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the hill and north-west districts of the Punjab, Malabar and Madras (South), Sind, and the Central Provinces. The heaviest rainfall was in the east of the Central Provinces, wherea mean fall of 1½ inch was recorded. Following this were nearly 1 inch in the hills of the Punjab, ¾ of an inch in Chota Nagpur, and about ½ inch in Orissa, Malabar, and Madras (South). The general rainfall of the week has been in defect, the only divisions reporting an excess being Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the North-West Provinces (East), the hill districts of the Punjab, Malabar, the Central Provinces, Kattiawar, Sind, and Madras (South). The largest actual excess was in the east of the Central Provinces.

The final column of the table shows very little alteration as compared with the same figures of last week.

The records of heavy falls are comparatively unimportant, the amounts being generally less than those reported during the past two weeks. The following are the amounts exceeding 2 inches:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Assam	Lakhimpur	Sadiya.	3·07
Punjab	Kangra	Palampur	2·50
Central Provinces	Bilaspur	Sheorinarain	2·00
	Sambalpur	Sudder	2·82
	Ditto	Bargarh	2·70
Madras	Tinnevelly	Ambasamudram	6·35

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending March 28th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Rainfall data from March 1st to March 28th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to March 28th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·06	0·30	— 0·24	0·06	0·73	— 92
	Lower Burma	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·07	— 100
	Central Burma.	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·07	0·07	0
	Upper Burma	0	?	?	0·02	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·06	— 0·06	1·02	0·28	+ 264
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·08	— 0·08	2·19	2·48	— 12
	Assam (Surma)	0·07	2·00	— 2·02	3·12	8·51	— 63
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·34	0·48	— 0·14	2·83	3·70	— 24
	Deltaic Bengal	0·22	0·50	— 0·28	4·02	1·73	+ 132
	Central Bengal	0·11	0·35	— 0·24	4·28	0·85	+ 404
	North Bengal	0	0·07	— 0·07	2·37	1·53	+ 55
	Orissa	0·52	0·28	+ 0·24	4·15	0·96	+ 332
	Chota Nagpur	0·74	0·18	+ 0·56	5·92	0·96	+ 517
	Behar (South)	0	0·06	— 0·06	2·83	0·30	+ 843
	Do. (North)	0	0·08	— 0·08	2·08	0·35	+ 494
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·07	0·04	+ 0·03	1·11	0·21	+ 429
	Oudh (South)	0·01	0·08	— 0·07	1·44	0·30	+ 380
	Do. (North)	0	0·12	— 0·12	1·08	0·43	+ 360
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·07	— 0·07	1·46	0·29	+ 403
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·93	0·35	+ 166
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·01	0·15	— 0·14	2·15	0·89	+ 142
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·98	0·44	+ 350
	Do. (Central)	0·00	0·00	0	1·84	0·44	+ 318
	Do. (Submontane)	0·07	0·17	— 0·10	2·08	0·94	+ 121
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·94	0·51	+ 0·43	2·61	2·50	+ 4
	Do. (North-West)	0·21	0·49	— 0·28	2·75	1·74	+ 58
	Do. (West)	0·08	0·16	— 0·08	0·99	0·56	+ 77
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·50	0·10	+ 0·40	1·75	0·80	+ 103
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·30	— 0·30	0·48	1·04	— 54
	Coorg	0	0·15	— 0·15	0·99	0·83	+ 19
	Mysore	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·64	0·39	+ 64
	Konkan	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·28	0·04	+ 600
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·49	0·17	+ 188
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0	0	0·02	0·05	— 60
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·05	0·18	— 0·13	0·08	0·33	— 76
	Central Provinces (West)	0·14	0·10	+ 0·04	0·32	0·26	+ 22
	Ditto (Central)	0·21	0·11	+ 0·10	0·74	0·46	+ 61
	Ditto (East)	1·48	0·09	+ 1·39	3·86	0·60	+ 543
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·04	0	+ 400
	Kattiawar	0·02	0	+ 0·02	0·06	0·11	— 45
	Sind	0·15	0	+ 0·15	0·40	0·20	+ 145
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·16	0·12	+ 17
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·97	0·15	+ 547
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·15	0·04	+ 275
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·11	— 0·11	1·77	0·40	+ 261
	Ditto (*a*)	0	?	?	1·05	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·59	0·50	+ 18
	Madras (Central)	0·01	0·04	— 0·03	0·16	0·29	— 45
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·17	0·25	— 32
	Ditto (South)	0	0·16	— 0·16	0·16	0·59	— 73
	Madras (South)	0·43	0·28	+ 0·15	2·73	0·99	+ 174

SIMLA, *2nd April, 1891.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVIII 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 8th March 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 7th March 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1889 to 8th March 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1890 to 7th March 1891. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1890-91.	Total decrease in 1890-91.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
14th March 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	9,14,093	599	1,526	10,15,819	666	4,17,82,592	559	4,02,54,999	539	...	15,27,593
14th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	11,829	208	57	13,414	235	4,77,058	170	5,24,247	187	47,189	...
14th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	85,793	132	705	1,00,830	143	41,24,128	130	42,61,497	128	1,37,369	...
28th February 1891	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 4,16,350	64	(*e*) 3,93,066	61	...	23,284
21st March 1891	Bengal-Nágpur (*f*)	501	53,894	108	831	1,06,871	129	19,08,477	110	31,33,961	107	12,25,484	...
14th ditto	Indian Midland (*g*)	752	74,831	100	752	96,857	129	31,84,554	92	33,40,188	91	1,55,634	...
14th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,05,987	219	1,672	5,44,000	325	1,81,79,521	223	1,67,21,390	205	...	14,58,131
14th ditto	Southern Maratha	979	85,839	88	1,044	1,12,319	108	38,59,415	80	42,43,082	84	3,83,667	...
14th ditto	Do. Mysore section	296	18,211	62	296	20,279	69	9,32,707	72	11,43,080	79	2,10,373	...
14th ditto	South Indian (*h*)	737	1,10,839	150	779	1,24,200	159	50,56,855	157	60,90,822	161	4,33,967	...
	TOTAL	7,169	17,21,316	240	7,662	21,34,595	279	8,05,21,657	235	8,01,06,332	218	...	4,15,325
	State Lines worked by the State.							(*i*)		(*j*)			
14th March 1891	North Western	2,374	(*i*) 5,27,305	222	2,395	(*j*) 5,84,613	244	2,67,97,631	231	2,51,69,082	216	...	16,28,549
14th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,62,020	234	692	1,62,075	234	73,11,662	216	67,40,531	199	...	5,71,131
14th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	2,10,825	282	777	2,31,250	298	1,09,10,554	337	1,14,33,771	306	5,23,217	...
14th ditto	Bengal Central (*k*)	125	14,442	116	125	14,390	115	6,85,331	112	6,85,611	112	280	...
14th ditto	Nalhati	27	2,012	75	27	2,240	83	97,276	73	91,582	69	...	5,694
14th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	319	46	8	297	37	11,346	31	17,376	44	6,030	...
14th ditto	Jorhát	30	996	33	28	1,340	48	56,509	40	58,722	40	2,213	...
14th ditto	Burma (*l*)	553	1,55,074	280	556	1,54,876	279	46,16,335	171	52,34,827	194	6,18,492	...
	TOTAL	4,555	10,72,993	236	4,608	11,51,081	250	5,04,86,644	228	4,94,31,502	221	...	10,55,142
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
14th March 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*m*)	1,492	7,94,985	533	1,492	11,40,068	764	3,49,20,991	479	3,65,83,410	503	16,62,509	...
14th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,01,377	654	461	3,43,000	744	1,20,68,924	536	1,19,92,754	534	...	76,170
21st ditto	Madras	840	1,65,031	196	840	1,77,941	212	85,89,539	209	90,14,141	220	4,24,602	...
	TOTAL	2,793	12,61,393	452	2,793	16,61,009	595	5,55,79,364	407	5,75,90,305	423	20,10,941	...
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		14,517	40,55,702	279	15,063	49,46,685	328	18,65,87,665	266	18,71,28,139	257	5,40,474	...
Gross Estimated Expenses		...	...	...	...	...	...	9,66,47,892	138	9,52,42,203	131	...	14,05,689
Net Receipts		...	...	...	...	...	...	8,99,39,773	128	9,18,85,936	126	19,46,163	...
	Assisted Companies.												
14th March 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	12,260	76	...	...	(*n*) 12,260	76	12,260	...
14th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	7,335	333	22	7,071	321	2,65,938	244	2,68,625	246	2,687	...
28th February 1891	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 3,17,806	103	(*e*) 3,06,041	99	...	11,765
7th March 1891	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,947	102	78	9,080	116	4,44,923	116	4,70,159	123	25,236	...
	TOTAL	100	15,282	153	262	28,411	108	10,28,667	126	10,57,085	128	28,418	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
14th March 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	48,046	136	354	59,104	167	22,70,419	131	23,87,905	138	1,17,486	...
14th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	4,007	68	72	4,340	60	1,33,815	46	1,86,993	56	53,178	...
14th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	836	31	68	3,300	49	48,267	37	60,599	40	12,332	...
14th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	..	...	...	13	1,010	78	...	...	(*o*) 40,509	71	40,509	...
	TOTAL	140	52,889	120	507	67,754	134	24,52,501	114	26,76,006	118	2,23,505	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
14th March 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	10,629	98	108	11,195	104	(*p*) 1,63,054	72	4,84,073	92	3,21,019	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
14th March 1891	Jodhpore	24	8,204	66	124	8,500	69	3,33,165	53	3,51,135	58	17,970	...
14th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	31,024	93	334	45,440	136	12,59,747	88	14,38,111	89	1,78,364	...
14th ditto	Morvi	94	3,457	37	94	6,098	65	1,81,382	51	2,88,709	63	1,07,327	...
	TOTAL	450	42,685	78	552	60,038	109	17,74,294	74	20,77,955	77	3,03,661	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur 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*) Return not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1889 to 1st March 1890.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1890 to 28th February 1891.
(*f*) Includes the Ásansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian railway.
(*g*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State railways.
(*h*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State railway.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot State railway only.
(*j*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(*k*) Although for convenience classed among the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*l*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay railway.
(*m*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State railways.
(*n*) Total receipts from 1st to 7th March 1891.
(*o*) Total receipts from 5th May 1890.
(*p*) Total receipts from 13th October 1889.

H. P. BURT,
Asst. Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 2nd April, 1891.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIX 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 15th March 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Week ending 14th March 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1889 to 15th March 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1890 to 14th March 1891. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1890-91.	Total decrease in 1890-91.
	State Lines classified by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th March 1891	East Indian (a)	1,520	8,15,542	587	1,520	8,83,282	645	4,26,78,134	560	4,12,38,981	541	...	14,39,153
14th ditto	Patna-Gaya	57	1,751	207	57	10,554	185	4,88,839	171	5,34,801	187	45,962	...
14th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (b)	949	1,33,151	139	705	85,830	122	42,07,289	131	43,17,327	128	1,20,068	...
28th February 1891	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	(d) 4,36,330	04	(e) 3,03,073	01	...	23,284
21st March 1891	Bengal-Nagpur (f)	501	55,065	110	831	98,061	118	19,03,512	116	32,28,893	107	12,65,321	...
14th ditto	Indian Midland (g)	752	74,304	99	752	85,814	114	32,58,918	92	34,36,474	92	1,77,556	...
21st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,06,027	219	1,672	3,07,000	303	1,85,45,548	223	1,72,18,019	207	...	13,26,929
21st ditto	Southern Maratha	971	85,803	88	1,044	1,18,060	113	39,43,873	80	43,58,383	85	4,14,510	...
21st ditto	Do. Mysore section	299	22,577	76	299	22,082	75	9,55,147	72	11,02,045	79	2,06,898	...
14th ditto	South Indian (h)	737	1,11,382	151	779	1,22,300	157	57,08,237	157	62,15,302	160	4,47,065	...
	TOTAL	7,109	17,35,072	241	7,662	2,33,763	205	8,22,45,847	235	8,21,33,861	219	...	1,11,986
	State Lines worked by the State.							(i)		(j)			
21st March 1891	North Western	2,374	(k) 5,04,163	250	2,395	(j) 5,12,851	214	2,73,91,794	231	2,56,81,933	216	...	17,09,861
14th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,06,383	245	692	1,00,849	245	71,81,945	216	68,06,022	190	...	5,84,423
14th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,88,203	252	777	2,18,800	278	1,10,96,817	300	1,16,05,090	306	5,60,873	...
14th ditto	Bengal Central (l)	125	12,913	103	125	14,010	112	6,98,244	112	6,99,252	112	1,008	...
14th ditto	Nalhati	27	2,204	84	27	1,970	62	99,540	73	93,933	69	...	5,607
14th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	87	41	8	395	49	11,033	31	17,771	44	6,138	...
14th ditto	Jorhat	30	1,132	38	28	1,237	44	57,041	40	59,959	46	2,318	...
14th ditto	Burma (i)	553	1,38,310	250	556	1,41,398	254	47,54,651	172	53,84,115	195	6,29,464	...
	TOTAL	4,555	11,06,721	243	4,608	10,57,210	229	5,15,93,305	228	5,04,99,275	221	...	10,94,090
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
14th March 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (m)	1,492	7,57,461	508	1,492	1,84,530	794	3,56,78,362	694	3,77,77,962	509	20,99,600	...
21st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	761	2,03,550	935	491	53,909	701	1,73,01,474	538	1,23,22,522	538	...	38,952
21st ditto	Madras	589	1,73,450	207	849	38,021	220	87,02,998	209	91,90,695	220	4,27,697	...
	TOTAL	2,763	12,34,470	438	2,793	1,92,454	666	5,08,02,834	408	5,92,91,179	427	24,88,345	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,827	40,55,863	279	15,903	4,83,427	318	19,66,42,040	267	19,19,24,315	259	12,82,269	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,85,08,047	138	9,69,81,776	131	...	15,86,271
	NET RECEIPTS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,20,73,999	129	9,49,42,539	128	28,68,540	...
	Assisted Companies.												
14th March 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	102	13,555	84	...	...	(n) 25,815	80	25,815	...
14th ditto	Tarakeshwar	22	6,069	270	22	7,170	326	2,72,007	244	2,75,795	248	3,788	...
28th February 1891	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	(d) 3,17,800	103	(o) 3,00,041	99	...	11,765
7th March 1891	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	(d) 4,44,923	116	(p) 4,79,159	123	29,236	...
	TOTAL	22	6,069	276	184	20,725	113	10,34,736	124	10,77,810	125	43,074	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
14th March 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	32,100	147	354	48,380	137	23,22,519	131	24,36,285	138	1,13,766	...
21st ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	3,038	52	72	4,550	63	1,36,853	47	1,91,390	56	54,537	...
21st ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana	27	1,027	38	68	4,600	68	49,295	37	65,261	41	15,966	...
21st ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlad	...	...	...	13	1,010	78	...	...	(q) 41,576	71	41,576	...
	TOTAL	440	36,165	128	507	58,540	115	25,08,667	114	27,34,512	118	2,25,845	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
21st March 1891	Rajpura-Bhatinda	108	6,629	98	108	23,130	214	(r) 1,73,683	74	5,07,203	94	3,33,520	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
21st March 1891	Jodhpore	124	8,393	68	124	8,700	70	3,41,558	53	3,61,446	59	19,888	...
21st ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	332	36,286	109	334	40,768	122	12,96,033	89	14,79,244	89	1,83,211	...
14th ditto	Morvi	94	4,264	45	94	5,151	55	1,85,646	50	2,95,165	63	1,09,519	...
	TOTAL	550	48,943	89	552	54,619	99	18,23,237	74	21,35,855	78	3,12,618	...

(a) Includes the Dildarnagar-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) Return not received.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April 1889 to 1st March 1890.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April 1890 to 28th February 1891.
(f) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nagpur railway worked by the East Indian railway.
(g) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State railways.
(h) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State railway.
(i) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot State railway only.
(j) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(k) Although for convenience classed among the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(l) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay railway.
(m) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Wardha Coal, Khamgaon and Amraoti State railways.
(n) Total receipts from 1st to 14th March 1891.
(o) Total receipts from 1st April 1889 to 8th March 1890.
(p) Total receipts from 1st April 1890 to 7th March 1891.
(q) Total receipts from 5th May 1890.
(r) Total receipts from 13th October 1889.

SIMLA, *the 3rd April, 1891.*

H. P. BURT,
Asst. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF REGISTRATION, MADRAS. R. No. 11 APR. 91

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CENSUS.

The following letter from the Census Commissioner, and its enclosures, are published for general information.

No. 86, dated Simla, 2nd April 1891.

From—J. A. BAINES, Esq., Census Commissioner for India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I have the honour to submit herewith to the Government of India three tables showing the results of the preliminary abstraction of the returns of the census taken on the 26th—27th of February last. The first table relates to British territory, and is complete, with the exception of the small Trans-Himalayan sub-division of the Punjab, and of British Baluchistán which is not brought under the general scheme of enumeration, but will be returned by households at a more favourable opportunity. The second table includes most of the Feudatory States in India, the exceptions being most of the petty States under Chota-Nagpur, a small State in Rajputána (Banswára), parts of Káshmir which are cut off from head-quarters by the recent heavy snowfall on the higher ranges, and, lastly, Manipur. The returns for the Shán States will be prepared like those for British Baluchistán during the present season's tour, and no attempt at synchronous enumeration has been made there. The last table shows a selection of the more important towns in the country, with the corresponding return at last census.

2. Before offering any comments on the results set forth in the above statements, I should perhaps explain the system on which they were prepared, which is laid down in my Circular L of the 18th of July last. As soon as the enumerators had completed the round of their respective blocks on the night of the 26th February, and collected the householders' schedules, when there were any, on the following morning, they repaired to the head-quarters of the supervisor of their circle, and in his presence added up the population of their blocks by sexes, making at the same time a total of the occupied houses they had enumerated. The results of this addition were communicated to the supervisor alone, and he passed the book and forms to a second enumerator, who, without having any clue to the previous results, re-added the whole, and gave in his total. If the two agreed, the supervisor noted them in detail in the fly-leaf form provided as part of the enumeration-book. If they differed, the book was given to a third enumerator, and so on, till the totals were ascertained to be correct and duly certified. The aggregate of block totals was then compiled by the supervisor, and sent, with the original books, to the Charge-superintendent, who, after further compilation for his charge, handed them on to the chief officer of the tahsil, thana, or township according to the Province. Finally, the collected totals reached the Collector or Deputy Commissioner, by whom a district total was compiled after due test and the incorporation of casual returns, such as those for camps of touring officials, of boats, &c. The results thus found were telegraphed to both the Provincial Superintendent of Census and myself, so that simultaneous compilation began three days after the final enumeration.

3. The above is the system of communication prescribed, but whether it was in all cases duly observed I am, of course, unable to say. On the whole, however, judging from the general promptitude with which the returns were sent in, and the various additions and corrections which reached me later, I believe that not only the subordinate officials connected with the enumeration, but the district officers in person must have interested themselves

D

in this heavy addition to their already burdensome current duties. I may go further and say that had it not been for the participation of the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners—not to speak of [illegible] Officers—in this task, it could have been impracticable to have published the results within five weeks of the census. As it is, the statement for British territory was delayed in issue nearly ten days owing to the exceptional failure of a single district officer in the Central Provinces to make a punctual return; otherwise the present tables would have been in the hands of Government within a month from the final enumeration. Neither the Provincial Superintendents nor I myself have as yet had an opportunity of testing these summaries, but I have no reason to think that their accuracy is impaired by the speed with which they were compiled. It may be remembered, in connection with this point, that taking British and Feudatory territory together, the number of persons engaged on the 26th as enumerators was between 940,000 and a million, and that in Bengal alone the staff exceeded 309,000, so that each man had an average of only 300 entries to add together. The following statement shows the respective dates on which the first and the last district summary of each Province was received from the district head-quarters:

Province.	Earliest.		Latest.	
	District.	Date of receipt.	District.	Date of receipt.
Madras	Nilgiris	4th March.	Coimbatore	17th March.
Bombay	Broach	2nd ,,	Hyderabad (Sind)	9th ,,
Bengal	Manbhoom (corrected)	2nd ,,	Singbhoom (corrected)	21st ,,
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	Sultanpur	1st ,,	Garhwal (British)	10th ,,
Punjab	Peshawar	7th ,,	Dera Ghazi Khan	26th ,,
Ajmir	Ajmir	11th ,,		
Central Provinces	Wardah	3rd ,,	Chanda (corrected)	31st ,,
Berar	Buldana	3rd ,,	Ellichpur	10th ,,
Coorg	Coorg	11th ,,		
Assam	Lakhimpur	6th ,,	Darrang (corrected)	31st ,,
Upper Burma	Bhamo	4th ,,	Shwebo (corrected)	20th ,,
Lower Burma	Sandoway	4th ,,	North Arakan	20th ,,

4. As regards the results of the census, I do not propose to anticipate comments that hereafter will have to be made upon the returns when finally abstracted, so I will offer no more than general remarks and explanations. The population dealt with will amount, when the full returns for the Feudatory States are in, to just under 286 millions, of which 220½ live in British territory and 65½ under feudatory rule. During the decade that has passed since the last enumeration, the gross increase has been 29 millions, the population of Italy or Prussia at their last census. Deducting 3 millions of population not brought under the census of 1881, the balance of 26 millions exceeds the whole population of cis-Leithian Austria added in ten years to the soil of India. Taking only British territory and excluding Upper Burma as a new acquisition, it appears that the population has risen from 198,655,160 to 217,487,370, which is about 1·6 per cent. above what I estimated in 1889 would be the probable number for whom schedules and enumerators would have to be provided. This indicates an annual rate of increase very nearly 14 per ten thousand higher than I thought would be the case. The actual growth is just under 9½ per cent., and the slight relatively greater increase amongst females is no doubt attributable to greater confidence in the intentions of the Government in taking a census rather than to an irregular advance of the

sexes. We may account, I think, for the comparatively more rapid increase in Feudatory territory in the same way; and in certain instances, as, for example, in the case of the Central Province Feudatories, there seems no doubt that the abnormal increase is mainly due to the fact that many of these small States happen to be just now more directly under British control or administration than they were ten years ago, as the difference between the rates of increase in the two sexes seems to indicate that immigration is not to be credited with the variation. On the other hand, there are instances where the female rate falls below that of males, and this is apparently more markedly a characteristic of the tracts most severely afflicted by the great famine of 1876-78 than of places which have enjoyed normal circumstances since 1881. The point is one that will receive due attention when dealing with the full returns, as without the age-tables it is futile to attempt explanation.

1. Bengal.

5. Looking at the several Provinces individually, the first calling for notice is Bengal, which now returns a population nine millions in excess of that of the United States of America at last year's census, spread over an area less than $\frac{1}{2\frac{1}{3}}$ of that of the latter country. The general increase of 6½ per cent. is spread over most of the Province, but special causes have been in operation in certain tracts, which have been cursorily noted by the Provincial Superintendent of the Census. For instance, in Rajshahye and Nuddea, there has been a gradually increasing tendency to malarial fever owing to local causes, which has driven the people to a more salubrious neighbourhood; and luckily there happens to be good cultivable land available within a reasonable distance from these tracts. Elsewhere the increase seems to have been proportionately higher in Eastern Bengal than in either Behar or Orissa. On the whole, however, the ten years have thrown twenty-nine more persons on every square mile of land, and now on that area there are on an average for the Province no less than 474 individuals.

2. North-West Provinces and Oudh.

Here we have the population of the German Empire on less than one-half its area. The increase is within 0·87 per cent. of my forecast, and is most apparent in Oudh, the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, and in the Hill Tracts. Here, again, the people have begun to press on the land at the rate of 22 per square mile during the ten years, and now number 442 against 416 on that area. As in Bengal, three or four districts show a decrease, due, it is said, to the agricultural deterioration of a portion of the Doab, whilst under the hill ranges of the north, where the population is nearly stationary, the same complaint is made as in Bengal, namely, the greater prevalence of malarial fever of late years; and the returns seem to show that it is not without foundation.

3. Madras.

In Madras, the population of which now about equals that of Italy with Belgium, the pressure of population over the whole Presidency is considerably less than in the two Provinces above reviewed, still there is very considerable congestion in the highly cultivated tracts to the south-east. My forecast of increase has been proved wrong by some 3 per cent., owing, no doubt, in some degree to the return of emigrants or to actual immigration into the famine tracts which showed such a depletion in 1881. The areas of a good many of the districts, however, have been considerably changed since that year, but the general results seem to show a very large increase in the centre and east, and less along the west and in the northern part of the Coromandel Coast. The populous district of Tanjore contrasts strangely with its neighbours in an increase of only 4½ per cent., as compared with 13 in Madura, 19 in South Arcot, and nearly 23 in Salem. The areality of the Presidency has risen from 221 to 248 per square mile in the decade.

4. Punjab.

The Punjab, which with its Feudatories has a population exceeding that of Spain and Portugal, has increased by nearly two million souls in British territory alone, and now supports 187 per square mile, or the same as Continental France, against 170 in 1881 (calculated on the revised area return). In some degree the increase is no doubt only apparent, being due to more correct returns of women and children;

but the extension of irrigation and cultivation and of settlements on the waste lands of the Province is sufficient to account for a considerable growth of population.

Taking the Presidency proper as distinct from Sind, Bombay occupies, as regards population, a place between Hungary and Spain on considerably less than the area of the former. As in the case of Madras, the re-population of the districts affected by the famine of 1876-78 has shown my forecast to be considerably below the actuals. There has been also a very large rise in the two districts in which good cultivable land is available to the largest extent, namely, Khandesh and the Panch Mahals. In Sind the increase has been very large, 18¾ per cent., compared with 14½ in the rest of the Presidency; and the return seems to indicate that this is a real, and not, in spite of the race and character of the population, only an apparent, variation. The areality of the whole Presidency is now 150 as compared with 131 at last census. Omitting from consideration Sind, with its large area of desert and barren mountain, the calculation results in an average of 207, against 192 in 1881, for the rest of the Province.

5. Bombay.

Next in population come the Central Provinces, with a population of 10,761,000, rather above that of Holland and Belgium combined, and with 3½ times the area of those countries. The population per square mile is now only 127, against 117, in 1881. With an average increase of just over 9½ per cent., the districts known as the Chattisgarh show a relatively more rapid growth; but in the hilly tracts also the increase has been notable, and may partly be attributable to better counting.

6. Central Provinces.

This Province corresponds very accurately both in area and population with the returns for Roumania. It has increased in areality of 117 as compared with 105 per square mile last census. There has been for some time past an endemic outbreak of a kind of fever known as the 'Black disease,' which has proved very destructive in the Kamrup district, and even appears to have spread to some extent across the Brahmaputra. The large increase shown against the hill tracts in this Province is probably attributable to extension of census operations as much as to the supposed proficiency of forest tribes.

7. Assam.

Passing by the smaller provinces, Berar, Ajmir, and Coorg,—the latter of which, by the way, shows a remarkable diminution in its male population, of which I have as yet had no explanation,—I come to Burma, where the census included very successfully a large tract never before enumerated. The people are far more widely educated than in India proper, and seemed to be able to appreciate and help in the work of the census, though in the matter of house-numbering I heard instances in which their interest was a little too zealously exhibited in supplement of the official registration. Lower Burma, now equal in population to Portugal, shows an extraordinary increase, partly due to the extension of trade along the coast and railways, partly to actual increase of cultivation, as on the reclaimed tracts of the Thongwa district, where an increase of 55 per cent. is shown: and in Pegu, Hanthawaddy, and Tharrawaddy, in all of which the increase is above the provincial average. In Upper Burma the official estimate, based on rough returns of taxation, has generally been largely exceeded. Though affecting but a small population, it is satisfactory to hear that the preliminary record of Wuntho, where there has recently been some disturbance, was secured by the Deputy Commissioner of Katha before the Chief broke into hostilities.

8. Burma.

6. In conclusion, I should explain that I can at present do no more than submit without comment the returns for the selected cities and towns of India. The variations in population in such communities require, in order to be reviewed thoroughly, the details of age, sex, and birthplace, all of which will be available by the time I next place the figures before Government.

Census of India, 1891.

PRELIMINARY TOTALS.—(Part A.—British Territory.)

Province.	Area in square miles.	Occupied Houses.		Population. Total.		Males.		Females.		Variation per cent. since last Census.		
		1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1. Madras	143,345	6,697,114	5,641,914	35,588,850	30,812,745	17,601,990	15,250,617	17,986,860	15,562,128	+ 15·50	+ 15·42	+ 15·58
2. Bombay and Sind	125,393	3,391,338	2,825,469	18,825,080	16,469,199	9,741,860	8,505,632	9,083,220	7,963,567	+ 14·30	+ 14·53	+ 14·05
3. Bengal	149,725	12,900,629	10,531,228	70,909,260	66,589,553	35,339,940	33,122,832	35,569,320	33,466,721	+ 6·49	+ 6·69	+ 6·28
4. North-West Provinces & Oudh	106,111	8,104,583	6,866,503	46,922,690	44,107,869	24,300,290	22,912,556	22,622,400	21,195,313	+ 6·38	+ 6·05	+ 6·74
5. Punjab	111,016	3,218,305	2,707,091	20,803,000	18,843,186	11,226,100	10,202,607	9,576,900	8,640,579	+ 10·41	+ 10·04	+ 10·85
6. Ajmir-Merwara	2,711	102,572	64,118	541,890	460,722	287,940	248,844	253,950	211,878	+ 17·62	+ 15·71	+ 19·86
7. Central Provinces ...	84,445	2,163,686	2,336,976	10,761,630	9,838,791	5,383,860	4,959,435	5,377,770	4,879,356	+ 9·38	+ 8·56	+ 10·21
8. Berar	17,711	594,102	466,027	2,896,670	2,672,673	1,491,060	1,380,492	1,405,610	1,292,181	+ 8·38	+ 8·01	+ 8·78
9. Coorg	1,583	26,724	22,357	*172,630*	178,302	*95,660*	100,439	*76,970*	77,863	— *3·19*	— *4·76*	— *1·15*
10. Assam	46,307	1,107,323	859,388	5,416,510	4,881,426	2,787,210	2,503,703	2,629,300	2,377,723	+ 10·96	+ 11·32	+ 10·58
11. Lower Burma	87,130	855,190	677,362	4,569,170	3,736,771	2,415,200	1,991,005	2,153,970	1,745,766	+ 22·28	+ 21·31	+ 23·38
12. *Upper Burma*	69,012	551,556	...	2,984,730	...	1,430,170	...	1,554,560	...	...	...	...
Total, Continental ...	*944,489*	39,713,122	*32,998,433*	220,392,110	*198,591,237*	112,101,280	*101,178,162*	108,290,830	*97,413,075*	+ 9·47	+ 9·38	+ 9·57
13. Aden and Perim	13 ?	6,908	5,254	41,910	34,866	28,900	22,735	13,010	12,125	+ 20·22	+ 27·12	+ 7·30
14. Baluchistán Cantonments, &c.	10 ?	4,543	...	26,880	...	23,540	...	3,340	...	...	...	...
15. Andaman Islands (Port Blair)	12 ?	2,997	2,938	15,670	14,628	13,430	12,640	2,240	1,988	+ 7·12	+ 6·35	+ 12·68
16. Laccadive Islands ...	80 ?	2,899	2,443	14,410	14,473	6,510	6,835	7,900	7,638	— *0·44*	— *4·76*	+ 3·43
Total, Dependencies ...	*115*	17,347	*10,635*	98,870	*63,961*	72,380	*42,210*	26,490	*21,751*	...	...	...
Total, British Territory ...	*944,604*	39,730,469	*32,809,068*	220,490,980	*198,655,198*	112,173,660	*101,220,372*	108,317,320	*97,434,826*	+ 10·99	+ *10·81*	+ *11·17*
GRAND TOTAL, INDIA*	1,583,276	*51,886,580*	43,404,675	*284,614,210*	255,689,178	*145,177,200*	129,995,641	*139,115,470*	123,992,222	+ *12·34*	+ 12·07	+ 12·59

* Omitting in 1891 about 1,500,000 persons in Feudatory territory and 9,500 in Trans-Himalayan British territory, for whom the returns are not yet available, but the figures for whom have been included above in the 1881 entries. In the total population, the excess of 321,540 for 1891 and 1,701,315 for 1881 is due to the inclusion of Rajputána Bhils not enumerated by sex, and also (in 1881) the inclusion of the gross figures for Kashmir (1,534,972). In the last line allowance has been made for the returns not yet to hand by excluding the corresponding figures from those of last census in making the comparison, whilst the persons not enumerated by sex are left out of consideration in both cases. In the comparison of the Continental total, Upper Burma is omitted, but not in that showing the expansion of the whole country.

Census of India, 1891.

PRELIMINARY TOTALS.—(Part B.—Feudatory Territory.)

State or Agency, &c.	Area in square miles.	Occupied Houses.		Population. Total.		Males.		Females.		Variation per cent. since last Census.		
		1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	Total	Males.	Females.
1. Hyderabad*	81,807	2,028,213	1,859,600	10,458,930	9,845,594	5,281,490	5,002,137	5,096,840	4,843,457	...	...	...
2. Baroda*	8,570	534,858	479,643	2,414,200	2,185,005	1,253,180	1,139,512	1,161,020	1,045,493	+16·09	+ 9·97	+ 11·05
3. Mysore*	24,723	886,620	733,200	4,859,760	4,186,188	2,442,550	2,085,842	2,417,210	2,100,346	+10·16	+ 17·10	+ 15·09
4. Kashmir‡	*80,900*§	480,300§	...	2,507,240	1,534,972‡	1,277,630	...	1,123,100	...	...	...	...
5. Rajputána†	129,750	2,171,909	2,101,451	12,089,330	10,268,392†	6,307,510	5,461,493	5,647,390	4,640,556	+17·73	+ 15·49	+ 21·70
6. Central India*	75,079	1,921,686	1,680,394	10,139,570	9,261,907	5,296,960	4,882,823	4,842,610	4,379,084	+ 9·47	+ 8·48	+ 10·58
7. Bombay Feudatories* ...	69,045	1,604,478	1,348,599	8,059,760	6,926,464	4,119,070	3,564,441	3,940,690	3,362,023	+16·36	+ 15·56	+ 17·21
8. Madras Feudatories* ...	9,475	747,382	685,447	3,673,370	3,344,849	1,832,160	1,662,540	1,841,210	1,682,309	+ 9·82	+ 10·20	+ 9·44
9. Bengal Feudatories ‖ ...	37,515	518,900	505,546	2,709,750	2,947,308	1,372,020	1,502,759	1,337,730	1,444,549	...	...	...
10. Central Province Feudatories	28,834	392,115	375,283	2,155,490	1,709,720	1,086,590	867,687	1,068,900	842,033	+26·07	+ 25·23	+ 26·94
11. North-West Province Feudatories.	5,125	147,322	125,907	799,160	741,750	412,170	384,699	386,990	357,051	+ 7·74	+ 7·14	+ 8·38
12. Punjab Feudatories ...	38,299	722,328	655,215	4,256,670	3,860,761	2,322,210	2,111,779	1,934,460	1,748,982	+10·25	+ 9·96	+ 10·60
13. Manipur ‖	*8,000*§	...	45,322	...	221,070	...	109,557	...	111,513	...	...	...
14. *Sikkim*	*1,550*§	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. *Baluchistán*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. *Shán States*	40,000§	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Feudatory Territory ...	*638,672*	12,156,111	*10,595,607*	64,123,230	*57,033,980*	33,003,540	*28,775,269*	30,798,150	*26,557,396*	+14·31	*+16·53*	*+17·93*

* Including the insulated British cantonments and stations. In Hyderabad the chief jágirs have not yet furnished returns, nor has Secunderabad shown the sexes separately.
† Including Bhils not enumerated by sex, and excluding Banswára not yet returned.
‡ The last Kashmir census was taken in 1873, and excludes, like the present one, the females of the dominant Hindu caste. The return from Gilgit, too, has been stopped by snow on the passes.
§ Italicised figures are estimates only. The enumeration of the three last States is not to be taken till May, and will consist of a rough census by households only.
‖ No return yet received for most of the Chota Nágpur Feudatories or from Manipur.

N.B.—The total population in 1891 and 1881 includes 321,540 and 1,701,315 persons respectively who were not enumerated by sex. The percentage of variation in the total excludes the population of 1881, for which the returns in 1891 have not been yet received. Omitting those not shown at each enumeration, the increase in the total is 17·20 per cent.

Census of India—1891.

PRELIMINARY TOTALS.—(Part C.—Cities and Towns.)

City or Town.	Population. 1891.	Population. 1881.	Variation per cent.	Remarks.
1. Calcutta and Suburbs .	840,130	741,600	+ 13·29	Area not identical.
2. Howrah and Bally . .	**120,800**	**105,570**	**+22·95**	
3. Gáya	73,920	76,410	+ 4·59	
4. Monghyr	56,970	55,370	+ 2·89	
5. Dacca	83,700	79,080	+ 5·92	
6. Bhagalpur . . .	68,780	68,240	+ 0·71	
7. Darbhanga . . .	73,320	65,950	+ 11·17	
8. Chupra	56,980	51,670	+10·27	Patna and Behar returns not yet received.
9. Bombay and Island .	804,470	773,200	+ 4·04	
10. Karachi	101,250	78,560	+41·72	
11. Poona	160,460	129,750	+34·77	
12. Ahmedabad . . .	145,990	127,620	+14·39	
13. Surat	*108,000*	109,940	— *1·68*	
14. Sholapur	**61,312**	**61,280**	**+ 0·05**	
15. Hyderabad (Sind) .	57,790	48,150	+20·02	
16. Hubli	50,780	37,680	+34·77	
17. Madras	449,950	405,850	+10·87	
18. Trichinopoly . . .	90,730	84,450	+ 7·44	
19. Madura	87,430	78,810	+18·45	
20. Tanjore	*54,060*	54,750	— *1·26*	
21. Combaconam . . .	*54,000*	60,000	— *9·00*	
22. Negapatam . . .	58,850	53,360	+ 9·27	
23. Calicut	65,710	57,090	+15·10	
24. Salem	**67,750**	**50,670**	**+33·71**	
26. Nagpur	117,910	98,300	+ 19·95	25. Bellary returns not yet received.
27. Jubbulpur . . .	84,570	75,710	+11·70	
28. Lahore	176,720	149,370	+18·31	
29. Delhi	193,580	173,390	+11·64	
30. Amritsar	136,500	151,900	—*10·14*	Decrease in the City itself, whilst suburbs and cantonment have increased.
31. Peshawar	88,930	79,980	+ 4·94	
32. Multán	**74,510**	**68,670**	**+ 8·49**	

City or Town.	Population. 1891.	Population. 1881.	Variation per cent.	Remarks.
33. Umballa	79,270	67,460	+17·51	
34. Rawal Pindi . . .	73,460	52,980	+38·66	
35. Siálkot	54,930	45,760	+20·04	
36. Allahabad . . .	176,770	148,550	+19·00	
37. Lucknow	272,590	261,300	+ 4·32	
38. Agra	165,340	160,200	+ 3·21	
39. Benares	222,420	199,700	+11·38	
40. Cawnpore	182,310	151,440	+20·38	
41. Meerut	116,300	99,570	+16·80	
42. Baréli	121,680	113,420	+ 7·28	
43. Shajehánpur . . .	77,690	74,830	+ 3·82	
44. Moradabad . . .	73,410	67,390	+ 8·98	
45. Farakhabad . . .	78,180	748,070	+25·21	
46. Aligarh	60,370	61,730	+ 2·21	
47. Saháranpur . . .	63,300	59,190	+ 6·94	
48. Gorakhpur . . .	66,300	57,920	+14·47	
49. Mirzapur	82,660	56,380	+46·61	
50. Faizabád and Ajodhiá .	79,200	55,570	+43·66	
51. Muttra	60,020	47,480	+26·41	
52. Rangoon	181,210	134,180	+35·05	
53. Mandalay	187,910	...	...	
54. Maulmain	57,920	53,110	+ 9·05	
55. Hydrabad (Deccan) . .	392,730	354,960	+10·64	
56. Bangalore	179,670	155,860	+15·28	
57. Baroda	116,460	101,820	+14·38	
58. Rámpúr	*73,530*	74,250	*— 0·97*	
59. Bhartpúr	67,560	66,160	+ 2·12	
60. Patiála	55,960	53,630	+ 4·34	
61. Alwar	90,880	89,870	+ 1·12	
62. Ajmir	67,877	48,740	+39·26	Jeypore and Bhaunagar returns not yet received.
63. Srinagar	120,340	...	...	

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 15.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 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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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the Gazette of India *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* Calcutta Gazette, *will be included in the* Supplement. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* Gazette *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 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 karun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	7 5	9 11
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	15 1	27 5	27 5	...	...	157 0	157 0	20 0	16 0
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	12 1	12 1	16 10	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 7	15 13	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	9 3	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
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	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	13 13	13 13	...	...	12 4	12 14	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	10 6	...	...	9 6	9 6	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	11 3	...	...	...	11 11	14 0	15 5	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	50 2	...	...	245 0	245 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	12 0	10 14	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	26 10	22 13	8 4	8 4	70 0	65 0	16 0	15 3
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	22 11	24 0	27 0	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 12	11 3
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 14	19 1	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	16 8	16 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	170 0	9 0	8 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	13 4	13 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	168 0	168 0	10 4	10 4
Cachar	9 8	9 6½	...	...	11 0	11 6½	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 10½	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 12	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 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
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	6 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 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 6½	11 6½	13 5½	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	4 8	4 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 4	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 5*	12 12*	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 13½	16 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	11 10	11 7	...	...	11 7	11 7	17 0½	17 12½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 2	8 0	...	...	10 0	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	0 12	9 12
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 4	11 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	10 0	10 12	16 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 8	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	11 6	11 10	18 0	17 10	9 13	9 14	14 10	14 8	16 9	17 1	11 4	12 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	16 3	16 6	19 13	18 14	14 0	14 2	95 0	95 0	10 12	10 12
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	12 13	14 0	...	21 5½	13 5	14 8	15 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	16 13	17 12	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	12 0	12 8	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	12 8	12 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	18 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 8	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	28 0	30 0	19 0	17 0	280 0	280 0	10 8	10 10
Burdwan	11 8	12 6	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	10 11
Beerbhoom	16 0	16 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	10 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 4	13 4	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	18 0	17 10	...	...	7 6	7 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 12	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	15 0	12 0	26 4	24 0	13 8	13 8	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	...	...	18 0	16 12	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	11 0	10 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	120 0	9 8	9 0
Northern—																										
Rungpore	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	12 0	12 0	13 8	16 0	15 8	15 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	15 6	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	12 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 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	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	17 1	...	...	19 11	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	16 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0
Manbhoom	10 8	12 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	10 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 14
Lohardugga	12 8	7 8 to 11 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	17 0 to 19 0	16 8 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	...	...	15 8	15 0	24 0	25 0	18 0 to 22 8	18 8	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	17 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 8	19 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

(a) Not stated.

* Khesari, husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 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.
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	11 9	12 9	21 0	18 14	10 8	11 0	15 12	16 12	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	13 10	16 13	18 6	18 14	18 14	13 10	12 9	127 0	168 0	10 8	10 8
Gya	12 8	13 0	17 0	19 0	10 8	10 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 0 to 14 4	13 0 to 15 0	20 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	12 0	12 12	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 4	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	14 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	115 0	115 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	13 4	13 6½	21 7	20 3	15 2	15 2	17 11	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	20 3	20 3	13 14	17 11	151 8	151 8	10 6	10 8
Durbhunga	13 0	10 8	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 3	17 0	17 9	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 3	...	...	15 0	16 8	18 8	18 11	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	12 0	13 0	25 0	20 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 8	16 0	17 8	18 0	17 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sarun	12 4	11 8	19 8	19 0	8 8	8 8	15 2	15 13	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	12 0	12 0	16 4	17 8	16 0	16 12	16 4	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8
Chumparun	15 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	...	...	15 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	10 0	11 8	15 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	11 11	11 11	15 11½	15 3	9 8	9 13½	15 7	15 7	16 8	16 4	15 11½	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 13	14 14½	17 9	17 14	14 14½	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 2	10 2
Ghazipur	12 14	13 8	16 12	16 13	7 1	7 1	11 0	11 0	15 3	17 6	16 12	16 12	25 12	25 12	12 14	12 14	16 12	18 0	16 12	18 0	17 6	17 0	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	170 0	170 0	11 0	11 0
Allahabad	10 12	11 14	15 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	15 12	15 12	15 8	15 8	...	16 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	13 8	10 0	100 0	110 0	10 8	10 4
Central—																										
Bánda	12 10	12 10	15 12	15 4	8 8	8 4	14 8	14 4	16 12	16 12	16 4	16 12	...	...	...	...	18 12	15 4	...	...	13 12	13 12	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 2
Fatehpur	13 4	13 0	14 4	15 0	11 4	11 4	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 8	15 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	...	...	18 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamírpur	12 8	13 4	16 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 13	15 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 10	10 10
Jalaun	12 8	14 0	15 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	17 4	15 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 8
Cawnpore	13 12	14 8	16 8	17 8	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 4	16 8	19 0	16 8	18 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	13 12	14 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	12 8	15 4	16 0	14 12	15 12	14 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 12	17 0	17 4	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	11 12	12 0	13 12	15 0	5 12	6 0	7 8	8 0	13 8	14 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 4	16 0	16 8	14 8	15 4	130 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Mainpuri	13 0	13 8	15 8	16 0	5 0	4 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 8	14 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 8	15 0	15 8	17 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Etah	12 4	13 12	15 4	16 4	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	14 4	15 8	13 4	15 4	16 4	17 4	10 4	10 4	16 4	17 4	10 4	17 4	13 4	13 4	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	18 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	14 8	14 8	22 0	22 0	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 14
Jhánsi	14 1	15 8	18 4	18 4	7 12	7 12	13 4	13 4	18 7½	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 3	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	12 8	13 0	16 8	17 4	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	15 12	17 4	15 8	16 8	...	...	16 0	17 0	15 8	17 8	17 0	18 8	14 0	14 12	110 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	16 8	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	13 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 0	15 12	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	15 8	16 0	16 8	17 8	17 4	18 0	17 4	160 0	140 0	11 12	11 4
Bulandshahr	14 5	14 10	17 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	18 4	18 4	16 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 13	17 4	16 8	16 8	12 8	13 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	13 12	14 0	18 0	18 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 12	16 12	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	10 12	12 14	16 4	...	9 0	10 4	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	16 4	16 12	...	18 0	16 4	16 12	150 0	155 0	10 0	10 4
Azamgarh	11 13	11 13	13 12	15 2	8 14	8 14	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 11	16 4	11 13	11 13	177 8	177 8	10 8	9 13
Gorakhpur	11 3	12 0	13 8	14 13	9 7	9 7	13 15	14 6	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 15	14 13	16 3	16 3	13 8	15 4	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	11 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	28 0‖	28 0‖	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	13 8	14 4	15 4	17 8	8 8	8 8	12 8	14 0	15 8	17 0	15 8	17 4	16 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 8	17 0	19 0	15 0	16 8	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Budaun	12 4	13 12	15 4	16 4	6 8	7 0	12 4	12 8	14 4	16 4	14 0	15 0	...	...	14 8	15 4	14 8	16 0	16 4	17 0	15 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	13 2	13 4	17 8	17 8	10 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	17 8	17 8	...	...	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Bareilly	11 4	13 2	15 5	16 4	8 2	8 2	12 3	12 8	14 6	16 14	14 6	15 10	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 5	15 10	15 10	16 14	15 10	16 14	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	13 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	12 3	12 4	16 0	17 12	16 0	17 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	16 4	16 4	15 0	15 8	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Tarái	12 8	13 12	17 8	21 4	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 14	15 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 12	16 0	15 0	16 4	15 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	13 8	13 12	17 2	16 14	11 0	11 0	11 13	12 2	15 12	16 14	15 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	135 0	135 0	11 2	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	13 8	15 6	14 0	15 15	6 0	6 0	6 9	9 8	17 8	19 3	15 0	16 8	10 0	11 0	6 0	6 9	15 0	16 8	17 8	19 3	10 0	11 0	120 0	132 0	10 0	11 0
Saháranpur	14 3	13 15	17 2	17 3	8 8	8 8	8 9½	12 13	11 13	18 7	18 5	17 3	17 3	17 3	...	...	17 3	17 11	...	...	18 5	12 12	129 0	129 0	10 12	10 12
Dehra Dún	13 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	6 8	8 12	9 12	9 12	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kumaun	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0†	8 0†	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwál	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	13 8	13 13	17 0	17 0	8 0	9 5	14 8	14 0	17 0	17 5	17 0	16 0	...	19 0	...	...	15 0	14 14	...	...	13 0	13 13	150 0	187 0	10 0	9 13
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	17 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	14 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	14 12	15 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	12 4	13 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 12	15 0	17 0	16 0	13 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	12 8	13 6	14 6	15 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 8	14 2	15 8	13 13	15 4	...	...	13 0	13 8	12 12	14 8	15 10	16 8	15 4	17 4	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Hardoi	13 8	14 8	16 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	16 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	17 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	12 12	12 12	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 10	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 4	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 4	16 8	16 8	15 12	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 6	9 12
Barabanki	12 8	13 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	17 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	14 4	14 8	15 12	15 0	13 0	13 0	14 10	14 12	18 2	18 4	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	15 12	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 4	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	14 0	15 0	10 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	14 2	14 12	25 0	18 4	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	19 0	19 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	17 8	15 12	17 2	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	14 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 8	...	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 11	15 0	22 8	21 14	8 2	8 12	10 2	11 4	23 2	23 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 6	21 4	23 2	23 12	30 0	30 0	...	...	15 15	16 5
Bánswára	20 10	21 4	21 4	21 4	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 4	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	26 4	38 12	38 2	20 0	18 12	...	...	10 5	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	12 8	17 3	17 15½	10 15	9 12½	11 11½	10 8¾	19 8½	21 1½	14 13½	15 10	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 4½	14 1	12 1¾	12 14½	19 8½	24 0	10 15	10 8¾	160 0	160 0	19 12¼	9 12¼
Sirohee	14 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 12	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	15 1	16 0	23 5	23 8	...	...	8 6	8 4	20 0	20 0	18 6	20 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	17 3	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 0
Ajmere	13 8	13 0	18 0	17 8	5 0	4 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	19 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	17 8	19 0	...	...	90 0	80 0	13 0	12 0
Abu	12 2	12 12	18 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	19 8	19 8	10 0	10 0	*	*	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	13 12	13 12	18 0	17 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	19 4	18 4	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	17 4	19 0	18 12	‡	‡	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	21 8	22 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	31 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	18 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	31 0	31 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	13 11½	14 4	23 14	23 14	8 14	8 14	11 12½	12 11	27 8	27 10	18 0	18 0	...	...	26 9	26 9	17 2	16 8	29 3½	29 3½	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	14 4	14 14	19 8	19 14	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	23 4	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	165 0	105 0	11 7	11 7
Jeypore	13 12	14 0	19 8	20 4	4 12	4 12	8 4	8 4	21 0	21 8	17 8	19 12	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	16-8 to 17 0	16-8 to 17 12	19 0	20 8	22 0	22 0	115 0	115 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	13 8	14 1	20 0	20 10	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	21 4	21 4	18 12	18 2	...	...	17 8	16 4	17 8	16 10	...	...	20 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	10 15	11 4
Dholpur	12 10	13 14	17 9	18 2	8 8	8 13	10 12	11 4	16 7	18 5	16 2	17 7	...	...	13 8	14 10	15 13	16 6	...	...	21 8	11 15	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 4
Bhurtpore	14 2	14 6	18 0	18 12	6 12	6 12	6 14	6 14	17 0	18 0	16 10	17 8	...	...	12 4	12 4	17 4	17 12	17 8	18 0	1 8	20 8	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	14 9	15 3	19 4	19 10	8 0	8 0	10 2	10 2	19 10	20 7	17 11	17 5	...	...	13 0	12 13	18 9	18 12	20 0	21 10	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 9
Deoli Cantonment	15 12	15 8	20 12	21 12	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	20 12	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 13½	18 10	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 0	14 0	18 7½	19 0½	7 6½	7 4	8 6½	8 4	19 0	19 1	17 6½	16 8	...	...	...	...	19 6½	16 8½	19 6½	20 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	§	§	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	13 12	13 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	...	...	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	14 6	14 8
Anádra	13 10	14 4	19 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	21 8	22 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	14 12	14 12	20 12	21 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	11 0	20 8	21 0	18 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 2	13 12	18 12	18 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	16 14	16 14	17 3	16 14	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 6	17 8	16 14	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jeysulmere	11 0	10 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 6	10 9	18 12	19 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	12 0	12 0	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 8	7 8	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	13 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	8 9	8 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 8	16 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	13 7	14 2	22 12	23 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	23 6	25 0	18 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 15	24 12	26 0	25 0	25 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 4	...	...	17 12	19 8	200 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Goona	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 8¾	14 7½	15 15	15 15	7 7	7 7	9 13	9 9	18 9½	20 3	17 6	17 8½	...	...	14 14	14 14	12 12	12 12	21 13	22 5	12 14	13 2¼	170 0	170 0	11 15	11 15

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Six pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 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.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	16 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	21 8	11 8
Ferozepore	15 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	†	†	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Montgomery	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	0 0	9 0	253 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	15 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	17 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	14 0	15 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	‡	‡	20 0	24 0	19 0	21 0	10 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	15 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	90 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Jullundur	16 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	*	*	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 8
Hoshiárpur	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	9 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	13 2	13 2
Gurdáspur	15 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	15 0	21 0	24 0	16 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 4
Amritsar	15 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	19 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	19 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	9 4	9 4
Kángra	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	25 0	0 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	14 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	25 0	28 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	14 0	16 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	16 0	†	†	20 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	75 0	75 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	16 0	18 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 0	26 0	20 0	23 0	†	†	12 6	12 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	†	†	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jheium	15 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	†	†	*	*	18 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	*	*	120 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	14 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	16 0	80 0	83 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	10 8	11 8
Peshawar	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	27 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	20 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	41 0	41 0
Kohát	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	125 0	124 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	14 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	14 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	11 0
Mooltan	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	†	†	22 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	18 0	19 0	31 0	30 0	..	...	13 0	13 0	28 0	40 0	21 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	34 0	11 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	15 0	17 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	35 0	20 0	25 0	6 0	0 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	25 0	‡	‡	‡	112 0	112 0	42 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	23 0	23 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 8	13 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	13 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	14 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 13	13 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 12	8 6	8 10	18 4	19 8	29 8	29 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 11	...	...	9 8	8 4	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Upper Sind Frontier	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	10 12	11 4	13 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 8	...	...	40 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	12 0	12 10½	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	213 5½	213 5½	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	11 13	11 13	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	20 0	21 2	...	...	14 11	15 6	...	...	13 10	13 10	150 0	135 0	12 5	12 5
Colába (Alibág)	8 2	8 2	...	...	11 6	10 11	13 7	13 7	18 3	18 3	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	11 3	11 3
Bombay	10 9	10 15	15 8	14 15	7 1	7 1	12 4	12 4	16 13	17 2	15 13	15 13	14 4	14 11	15 1	15 1	14 15	14 5	17 6	16 11	10 3	9 6	67 3	67 3	11 3	11 3
Tanna (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	28 0	27 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	28 2	28 2	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 4	10 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	21 8	22 0	21 8	21 8	24 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	83 0	83 0	14 8	14 4
Satara	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	8 14	9 9	10 0	11 7	18 10	18 10	18 2	18 2	18 11	18 11	19 6	19 6	18 3	16 14	20 6	20 6	15 2	13 6	120 0	108 0	13 2	13 2
Sholapur	19 4	19 11	...	...	10 12	10 11	11 5	11 4	28 3	29 9	25 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 8	...	...	18 3	18 2	75 0	75 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	16 14	16 14	...	...	7 3	7 3	11 5	11 5	27 0	27 0	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	100 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Poona (City)	12 10	12 10	13 4	13 4	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	21 12	19 9	17 4	17 4	16 6	16 6	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmednagar	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	17 4	17 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	21 9	21 9	26 2	26 2	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	17 4	17 4	128 0	128 0	13 13	13 13
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 7	14 5	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	26 7	25 12	21 12	20 13	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 10	...	...	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 0
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 6	13 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 12	11 6	20 0	20 0	17 12	19 0	20 S	21 5	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	12 5	10 10	...	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 11½	9 11½	17 1½	18 4½	16 9	16 9	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 11	24 8	24 0	128 0	120 0	13 4	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 11½	10 4½	10 4½	6 4½	6 4½	9 11½	9 11½	17 1½	18 4½	16 9	16 9	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	12 9	12 9	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	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	24 7	14 7	23 5	23 5	14 6	14 6	23 5	23 5	10 5	10 5	160 0	160 0	12 2	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	11 0	11 0	...	...	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 10	14 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 12	...	...	8 4	8 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	15 1	15 1	...	...	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	10 5	12 0	11 10	24 0	24 0	26 7	24 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 7	14 0	15 0	14 5	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	12 8	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 8	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 8
Betúl	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 13	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	17 9	17 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	17 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	120 0	160 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	16 0	17 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	24 0	24 0	124 0	124 0	10 3	10 4
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	15 3	13 8	...	...	10 15	9 3	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	13 10	13 10	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 1	12 8	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 3	11 3	14 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	14 9	...	...	17 1	17 1	170 0	170 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	14 2	16 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	13 5	13 5	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	200 0	200 0	9 13	9 2
Jubbulpore	12 8	14 14	...	...	12 8	12 4	15 4	15 4	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 8
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	23 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 8
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	14 15	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	16 9	16 9	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	17 1	21 0	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	22 13	...	...	20 0	20 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	17 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	16 4	17 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	17 3	17 10	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 13	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 14	...	...	17 13	17 13	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	18 15	23 11	...	...	14 10	14 10	21 5	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	20 2	...	...	25 7	26 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8
Raipur	18 9	19 11	...	...	13 11	13 11	22 13	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	...	...	23 7	25 8	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	17 4	19 4	...	...	14 12	14 14	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Berar—																										
Buldána	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	29 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 5	8 2	11 8	14 2	26 5	25 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 10	16 14	...	...	16 5	16 8	81 0	81 0	9 11	9 12
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	26 0	28 0	16 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 0
Amráoti	15 7	15 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	27 11	25 13	19 0	18 6	...	...	...	...	14 3	15 13	...	...	17 11	16 13	93 0	93 0	10 0	10 0
Wun	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	32 0	36 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	13 3	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 2	11 11	11 8	19 7	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	15 8	...	...	21 7	22 3	125 0	130 0	0 4	9 4
Bolárum	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 14	9 14	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	116 14	110 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	12 0	11 8	...	...	7 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 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 cumic (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer aritinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	19 2	19 2	**	**	21 14	21 14	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	10 3	9 10	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 13	13 13	15 6	13 14	21 10	23 8	19 5	21 14	...	13 0	12 0	12 8	...	12 0	17 8	17 0	128 13	128 13	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	19 5	10 5	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 5	11 5	19 2	19 2	**	**	20 11	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	15 6	15 6	15 6	16 10	10 10	10 10	...	44 0	11 0	12 0	...	11 0	20 0	20 0	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 0	9 3	11 5	10 5	20 8	21 6	21 5	20 8	23 14	24 13	44 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	13 10	20 0	20 0	186 10	186 10	14 3	14 3
Central—																										
Bellary	14 14	15 6	...	...	11 0	11 3	12 3	12 3	27 13	28 3	**	**	24 14	25 6	31 14	29 2	15 0	15 0	...	13 0	23 0	23 0	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	26 13	26 13	21 10	21 10	26 5	30 2	26 5	30 2	11 3	11 3	...	11 0	17 0	17 0	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	12 13	12 8	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 3	11 3	23 8	23 8	20 5	20 5	24 13	24 13*	31 14	31 14	14 14	14 6	...	12 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 10	14 10	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 3	12 3	28 2	28 2	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6	26 5	29 2	16 0	16 0	...	12 0	17 0	17 0	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	29 3	31 5	33 11	34 11	25 6	26 5	31 14	26 5	15 0	15 0	...	13 3	21 0	21 0	114 3	114 3	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	23 0	25 0	28 3	28 3	21 10	24 13	26 5	29 2	12 0	11 3	...	11 3	17 0	17 0	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	10 13	10 13	...	...	14 14	14 6	16 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	23 3	25 3	20 5	24 6	29 2	29 2	14 14	14 6	...	12 0	20 0	20 0	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 3	13 3	18 6	18 6	20 0	21 10	26 13	26 13	26 13	26 13	12 10	12 10	...	12 0	17 0	17 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 2	10 14	11 11	11 6	19 2	19 2	17 14	17 14	20 10	20 10	20 10	20 10	10 14	10 14	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 5	11 5	...	...	10 2	9 13	10 11	10 11	18 11	18 11	17 3	17 2	22 5	22 5	22 0	21 0	9 13	9 13	...	10 11	18 0	18 0	108 14	108 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	**	**	**	**	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	9 11	9 11	...	11 5	17 0	17 0	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	11 2	11 2	...	...	10 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	10 6	10 6	...	10 14	17 0	17 0	166 10	166 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	10 14	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 2	19 2	20 10	20 10	11 10	11 10	...	10 14	17 0	17 0	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 11
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	11 10	11 10	11 11	10 14	18 6	18 6	20 0	20 0	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	10 6	10 6	...	10 14	12 0	12 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 3	9 6	11 10	9 13	17 8	18 3	19 2	19 2	21 0	20	20 10	20 14	10 14	10 14	...	11 3	20 0	20 0	143 0	143 0	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	10 5	9 8	11 3	10 6	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	11 3	11 3	...	10 6	18 0	18 0	58 5	58 5	15 3	15 3
Madura	10 2	9 13	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	**	**	16 3	14 11	20 14	20 14	20 14	20 14	11 6	11 6	...	11 6	20 0	20 0	121 8	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	25 0	24 8	19 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	...	9 12	25 0	25 0	102 0	102 0	10 4	10 4
Bangalore	12 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	19 0	19 12	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	...	9 8	17 0	17 0	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	...	10 8	17 0	17 0	132 0	120 0	9 8	9 0
Tumkúr	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	...	11 0	17 0	17 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	17 0	17 0	72 0	72 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	9 0
Chitaldroog	12 0	13 10	...	...	10 8	11 9	12 10	11 9	29 6	25 3	...	...	31 8	30	31 8	30	11 9	12 10	...	12 0	18 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 8	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	11 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	...	8 0	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

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

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 4th, 1891.

The principal feature in the weather of the past week has been the brisk rise of temperature which has occurred throughout a large part of Northern India. The pressure and wind changes of the present week call for little notice. The barometer, though steadily higher in the north-west and lower over the Peninsula and Burma than elsewhere, has been very uniform in its readings throughout the whole of the Indian region; but accompanying this uniformity there has been an irregularity in the distribution of pressure which has resulted in the production of slight local disturbances in different parts of the country, which have given dust or thunder storms to the places affected. The low pressure areas which have been shown over Burma and the Peninsula have probably been the result of the high temperatures which have prevailed in those regions compared with the temperatures reported from Northern India. The wind has been very steadily northerly over a large part of the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Guzerat, and the West Coast, but elsewhere the directions have been fairly normal. The strong westerly winds which are characteristic of the hot season have commenced down the Gangetic plain, while in Madras a fairly steady wind has blown from the comparatively cool surface of the Bay into the hot strip of land lying along the eastern side of the Peninsula. In Burma the wind directions have exhibited a well-marked cyclonic circulation around the low pressure overlying that country.

Temperature has undergone a steady rise during the week. The rise has been greater in the north-west than elsewhere and comparatively slight in Southern India, while in Burma the change has been actually reversed, and the thermometer at the close of the week relatively to the average read lower than it did at the commencement. Although, as compared with last week, there has been a decided increase of heat, the mean temperature has not yet reached its average height of the season over the greater part of the country. In Burma there were five days on which the mean temperature was higher than the average, and in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, and Madras there was one day, but in all the other Provinces the week was colder than usual throughout.

The following table shows the amount of the temperature variations from the normal average for each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	March			April				Variation for week.
	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·5	+2·1	+1·0	+0·6	+0·3	—0·5	—0·3	+0·4
Bengal	—2·5	—4·1	—4·8	—5·1	—4·4	—2·8	—0·8	—3·7
North-West Provinces	—9·3	—8·9	—7·5	—6·9	—3·9	—2·2	—1·5	—5·7
Punjab	—9·3	—6·9	—4·5	—1·3	+1·0	—2·3	—1·3	—3·5
Bombay	—1·0	—0·7	—0·7	—0·8	—0·2	—1·1	—0·8	—0·8
Berar and Central Provinces	—4·1	—2·2	—4·4	—5·8	—4·0	—1·1	—1·8	—3·3
Guzerat and Central India	—6·3	—8·9	—8·2	—3·8	—2·3	—0·9	—1·3	—4·5
Sind and Rajputana	—8·0	—5·6	—4·4	—0·9	—0·9	—0·8	+0·3	—2·9
Madras	—1·2	—0·1	—0·9	—0·8	—0·5	—0·3	+0·2	—0·5
Mean variation for whole India	—4·4	—3·9	—3·8	—2·8	—1·7	—1·3	—0·8	...

A

This table shows, first, that, with the exception of Burma, every Province had a mean temperature for the week lower than usual, the amount of the deficiency ranging from $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in the North-West Provinces to $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in Madras; second, that the mean temperature of the whole Indian region was below the normal for each day of the week, but that the amount of the deficiency steadily decreased from $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on the 29th to only about $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on the 4th.

As mentioned above, the greatest rise of temperature has occurred over North-West India. The figures given in the table show that, as compared with the normal average, there was a rise of 8° between the beginning and end of the week over the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana. This rise does not, however, fully represent the actual rise of temperature which has taken place, because at this season the average temperature increases decidedly in the space of a week. The following figures show the actual increase at a few representative stations:

	Mean temperature, 29th.	Mean temperature, 4th.	Difference.
	°	°	°
Simla	44·8	57·7	+ 12·9
Rawalpindi	60·8	67·8	+ 7·0
Lahore	64·4	72·4	+ 8·0
Agra	73·1	82·3	+ 9·2
Lucknow	72·2	82·9	+ 10·7
Jeypore	71·4	82·3	+ 10·9
Jacobabad	71·8	80·7	+ 8·9

The greatest rise has been at the hill stations, and the maximum temperature at Simla on the 4th April was 16° higher than the maximum reported on the 29th.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week has been exceedingly slight, and has mainly fallen in showers connected with thunderstorms. These showers have been very scattered, and, except in the Central Provinces, the average fall for the week for the districts where rain has occurred has been less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch. The concluding table of the Summary shows that rain has been experienced in 16 of the rainfall divisions, and no rain whatever in 35 of the divisions. In four of the divisions where rain fell the average amount of each division exceeded one-tenth of an inch, while in the other twelve it was less. The only divisions which received any excess of rain were the central and eastern divisions of the Central Provinces.

This comparatively dry week has exercised an appreciable effect on the figures given in the final column of the concluding table which shows the total rainfall since the 1st of March. Though there is still a very large excess for this period over the greater part of the country, the amount is appreciably less than it was last week. In Burma, Assam, Khandeish, Berar, Kattiawar, and the Carnatic the season has been less wet than usual.

As might be anticipated from the statement of the general rainfall, the returns of maximum falls show very few amounts of any importance. The following are the falls exceeding one inch:

Central Provinces—Chanda—Sudder	... ...	1·16
" " Seoni — Sudder	... ...	1·27

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 4th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Rainfall data from March 1st to April 4th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to April 4th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·47	— 0·47	0·06	1·20	— 95
	Lower Burma	0	0·44	— 0·44	0	0·50	— 100
	Central Burma	0	0·20	— 0·20	0·07	0·26	— 73
	Upper Burma	0·01	?	?	0·03	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	— 0·07	1·02	0·35	+ 191
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·01	0·45	— 0·44	2·20	2·93	— 25
	Assam (Surma)	0	2·93	— 2·93	3·12	11·44	— 73
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·04	1·35	— 1·31	2·87	5·05	— 43
	Deltaic Bengal	0·03	0·40	— 0·37	4·05	2·13	+ 90
	Central Bengal	0	0·19	— 0·19	4·28	1·05	+ 308
	North Bengal	0	0·49	— 0·49	2·37	2·01	+ 18
	Orissa	0	0·17	— 0·17	4·15	1·13	+ 267
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·09	— 0·09	5·27	0·99	+ 432
	Behar (South)	0	0·07	— 0·07	2·83	0·37	+ 665
	Do. (North)	0	0·08	— 0·08	2·08	0·42	+ 395
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·91	0·28	+ 225
	Oudh (South)	0	0·04	— 0·04	1·44	0·35	+ 311
	Do. (North)	0	0·04	— 0·04	1·98	0·47	+ 321
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·03	— 0·03	1·46	0·31	+ 371
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·93	0·40	+ 132
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·09	— 0·09	2·15	0·98	+ 119
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·98	0·49	+ 304
	Do. (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·84	0·50	+ 268
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·11	— 0·11	2·08	1·04	+ 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·44	— 0·44	2·61	2·94	— 11
	Do. (North-West)	0·07	0·35	— 0·28	2·81	2·09	+ 34
	Do. (West)	0·05	0·13	— 0·08	1·04	0·69	+ 51
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·06	0·42	— 0·36	1·81	1·28	+ 41
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·40	— 0·40	0·48	1·44	— 67
	Coorg	0	0·37	— 0·37	0·99	1·20	— 18
	Mysore	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·64	0·52	+ 23
	Konkan	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·28	0·07	+ 300
	Bombay Deccan	0·01	0·13	— 0·12	0·50	0·30	+ 67
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·02	0·06	— 66
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·13	0·05	+ 0·08	0·21	0·38	— 45
	Central Provinces (West)	0·17	0·05	+ 0·12	0·49	0·32	+ 53
	Ditto (Central)	0·34	0·09	+ 0·25	1·09	0·56	+ 95
	Ditto (East)	0·20	0·14	+ 0·06	4·06	0·74	+ 449
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·04	0	+ 400
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0·06	0·11	— 45
	Sind	0·05	0·04	+ 0·01	0·54	0·24	+ 125
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·14	0·13	+ 8
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·97	0·15	+ 547
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·15	0·06	+ 150
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	2·30	0·51	+ 351
	Ditto (a)	0·05	?	?	2·15	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0·59	0·70	— 16
	Madras (Central)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·16	0·35	— 54
	East Coast (Central)	0	0	0	0·17	0·25	— 32
	Ditto (South)	0	0·20	— 0·20	0·16	0·79	— 78
	Madras (South)	0·03	0·26	— 0·23	2·76	1·25	+ 121

SIMLA, *9th April, 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.

[Note.—No weekly report was published in the "Gazette of India" of the 4th April owing to delay in the transmission of the Provincial telegraphic reports.]

Madras.—*For week ending 28th March.*—Rainfall fair in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Tinnevelly; slight in Bellary, Madura, and Malabar; no rain elsewhere. Distress increasing in Chingleput and North Arcot. Prices falling in Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Salem, and nearly stationary elsewhere. About 5,600 people employed on works in five taluks of Chingleput, 106 in Wandiwash taluk and 2,167 in Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot, 1,010 in the Tinnevelly district, and 600 in the Pollachi taluk of Coimbatore.

For week ending 4th April.—Rainfall fair in Agency tracts and Vizagapatam; slight in Ganjam and Tinnevelly; no rain elsewhere. Prospects continue unfavourable in Chingleput and North Arcot; improving elsewhere. Prices falling in Ganjam and Kistna, rising in Vizagapatam, but generally steady in all other districts. About 4,400 coolies employed on works in five taluks of Chingleput, 2,200 in Wandiwash taluk and Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot, 1,450 in Tinnevelly district, and 880 in Pollachi taluk of Coimbatore. The number fed at kitchens—118 in Kalahasti zemindari and 325 in Wandiwash (total 443), of whom 272 were children and 123 women.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Rain in parts of Karachi and Sholapur. Standing crops damaged by blight, frost, or insects in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops general. Preparations for the ensuing season progressing in eight districts.

For week ending 8th April.—Rain in parts of Karachi, Satara, and Belgaum. Standing crops damaged by locusts or other causes in parts of Karachi and Shikarpur; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops and preparation for the ensuing season progressing in several districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 31st March.*—Slight rain early in the week in South Bengal. The weather has now become hot. Ploughing going on; sowing of early rice, jute, and other autumn crops begun. Prospects of *boro* rice and other spring crops are favourable. *Rabi* harvest is proceeding; outturn expected to be below the average in Behar and Hazaribagh owing to rain and hail. The outturn of opium will also be reduced; weighments will shortly commence. Mango has suffered much and also *mahua* in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur divisions. Tobacco is being harvested, and a fair crop may be expected. Price of rice generally steady.

For week ending 7th April.—No rain. Weather fine and hot. Lands being ploughed, and sowing of early rice and jute begun in Behar. Indigo resowings nearly completed, and *mung* being sown. Prospects of *boro* rice and other standing crops promising. *Rabi* harvest proceeding with fair outturn. Opium weighments have begun. *Mahua* blossoms dropping with a rather short outturn. Sugar manufacture over, and the results are satisfactory, except in a few districts. A fair crop of tobacco is being cut. Price of rice remains almost stationary, and that of wheat has fallen with the appearance of the new crop in some of the Behar districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Weather seasonable. Harvest progressing. Markets well supplied. Prices generally easier, but have risen in Kumaun and Moradabad.

For week ending 8th April.—Weather warm and seasonable, with occasional clouds. Harvest progressing. Sowing of extra crops begun. Supplies ample, and prices falling generally.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Rain has fallen in seven districts. Prices unsettled in Delhi; falling in Umballa and Shahpur; stationary in Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan; rising elsewhere. Ploughings for *kharif* crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally reported good; the yield is expected to be below average in Delhi. Crops are slightly damaged in some villages of Lahore by late cloudy weather, in parts of Rawalpindi and Shahpur by locusts, and in Bhera, District Shahpur, by hailstorms. Fodder sufficient in all but three districts.

For week ending 8th April.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of three districts. Prices unsettled in Delhi; falling in Ferozepore and Sialkot; stationary in Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan; rising elsewhere. Ploughings and sowings for *kharif* crops commenced. Condition of standing crops is reported good; the yield is expected to be below average in Delhi. Locusts appeared in Lahore. They are also spreading in all tahsils of Rawalpindi, except Murree. Steps have been taken to destroy them in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder sufficient in all but three districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Weather continues stormy and unsettled, with showers of rain in places. A severe hailstorm in part of the Bilaspur district is reported to have killed hundreds of cattle. Wheat has been damaged by rust in places, but prospects generally are favourable.

For week ending 8th April.—Weather still stormy and showery. Threshing of wheat nearly completed, land being prepared for autumn sowing. Wheat has been damaged by rain and hail in places, but not to any great extent. Prices rising in the eastern districts; steady elsewhere.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th March.*—Dry weather crops generally progressing favourably. The price of paddy has risen in ten districts; slightly in three; elsewhere stationary.

For week ending 4th April.—Dry weather crops are progressing favourably in Upper Burma, except in part of Kyauksi, where crops are suffering from want of water and from blight. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has risen considerably in three districts and slightly in several other districts. In Upper Burma the price has risen considerably in one district and fallen slightly in others.

Assam.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Weather getting warm. Ploughing for early rice progressing. Crushing of sugarcane continues.

For week ending 8th April—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for summer paddy and crushing of sugarcane continue.

Mysore and Coorg—*For week ending 1st April.*—Standing crops in good condition. Paddy sown in parts. Outturn of harvest and prospects generally favourable. Prices slightly risen in the Kolar district and fallen in parts of the Mysore district.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Prospects generally good, but rain is wanted for the coffee blossom. Slight rise in prices.

For week ending 8th April.—Crops and prospects good. Sowing operations continue in parts. Outturn of crops harvested favourable. Prices fallen in the Bangalore district.

Rain much needed in Coorg for the coffee blossom. Slight rise in prices.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Average rainfall slight in Berar. Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* crops continues; land under

preparation for next *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in two taluks. Prices almost stationary.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Weeding of *tabi* and harvesting of *rabi* crops continue. Prices: wheat 12¼, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 20, yellow *juar* 20¾, and *tur* 18½ seers per current rupee.

For week ending 8th April.—Average rainfall moderate in Berar during the week. Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* crops in progress, land being prepared for next *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in two taluks. Water scarce in the Darwa taluk.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Weeding of *tabi* and harvesting of *rabi* crops continue. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 1st April.*—No rain during the week. Wheat crop injured by insects in some parts of Bhopal and crops damaged by hail in Baghelkhand. Prices rising in Neemuch.

For week ending 8th April.—Probable outturn of crops below average in Nimar and Bhopawar. Prices rising in Bhopawar. No other changes of importance.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Some rain in Bikanir during the week. Standing crops generally satisfactory. Harvests fair at some places and below average in others. Cattle in fair condition generally. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States and at Ajmere and Deoli; sufficient elsewhere. Prices fluctuating.

For week ending 8th April.—Standing crops generally satisfactory. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States and at Ajmere and Deoli; sufficient elsewhere. Prices fluctuating.

Nepal.—*For week ending 26th March.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of the wheat, potato, garlic, and onion crops are favourable. Land is being prepared for autumn rice and Indian-corn.

For week ending 2nd April.—Weather cold in the mornings and evenings; hot during midday. Prospects of the crops good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of January 1891.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported. Madras.	Bombay.	Sindh.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton, raw—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	3,299	65,777	3,326	491	52	947	5,205	...	...	79,097
Bombay Town	580	4,06,339	...	...	1,43,105	22,301	30,647	3,05,045	...	1,74,273	691	...	10,83,041
Karachi	...	...	26,064	...	...	7,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,765
Total	580	4,06,339	26,064	3,299	2,08,882	33,388	31,138	3,05,097	947	1,79,478	691	...	11,95,903
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	47,265	86,714	38,573	918	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,470
Bombay Town	...	1,43,964	...	...	687	9,824	5,56,328	19,013	...	38,950	...	...	7,68,766
Karachi	...	...	2,58,047	...	...	4,61,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,19,638
Total	...	1,43,964	2,58,047	47,265	89,401	5,09,988	5,57,246	19,013	...	38,950	...	...	16,63,874
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	2,37,931	4,81,123	...	1,115	...	779	8,934	...	...	7,28,982
Bombay Town	...	74,425	...	...	5,192	...	78,027	59,232	...	11,572	41,170	...	2,69,018
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	74,425	...	2,37,931	4,86,315	...	79,142	59,232	779	20,506	41,170	...	9,98,600
Indigo—*													
Calcutta	...	...	...	233	967	1,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,251
Total	...	...	...	233	967	1,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,251
GRAND TOTAL	580	6,24,728	2,84,111	2,87,828	7,85,565	5,44,427	6,67,526	3,83,342	1,726	2,38,934	41,861	...	38,60,628

* The imports of indigo into Bombay Town and Karachi are not returned.

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

DEPT. OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE,
Simla, the 7th April, 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. I. 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 22nd March 1890.			Week ending 21st March 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April 1889 to 22nd March 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1890 to 21st March 1891.		Total increase in 1890-91.	Total decrease in 1890-91.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
28th March 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	10,19,593	668	1,526	10,17,405	667	4,30,07,727	362	4,24,64,765	346	...	12,42,962
21st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	14,790	259	57	12,631	222	5,03,029	173	5,47,831	188	44,202	...
14th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	1,12,040	173	705	97,320	138	43,39,209	131	44,46,005	128	1,07,366	...
21st ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 4,34,450	04	(*e*) 4,09,854	01	...	24,602
28th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*f*)	501	64,526	129	831	1,04,364	126	20,28,068	116	33,33,281	107	13,05,213	...
28th ditto	Indian Midland (*g*)	752	81,878	109	752	1,03,040	137	33,19,796	93	35,47,058	93	2,06,262	...
21st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,072	3,81,967	228	1,072	4,59,000	275	1,80,27,514	223	1,76,87,293	209	...	12,40,221
21st ditto	Southern Maratha	970	80,416	82	1,044	1,16,026	105	40,24,288	86	44,73,833	85	4,49,545	...
21st ditto	Do. Mysore section	290	19,355	65	296	24,580	83	9,74,502	71	11,80,776	79	2,15,274	...
	South Indian (*h*)	737	1,08,556	147	831	1,32,539	159	58,70,593	157	63,48,707	160	4,71,914	...
	TOTAL	7,109	18,83,121	263	7,714	20,00,992	267	8,41,47,072	230	8,44,19,603	221	3,01,991	...
	State Lines worked by the State.							(*i*)		(*j*)			
28th March 1891	North Western	2,393	(*i*) 6,27,203	261	2,395	(*j*) 5,73,510	230	2,80,19,057	230	2,02,55,443	216	...	17,63,614
21st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,82,080	264	692	1,81,748	263	76,03,725	217	70,78,370	201	...	5,25,355
21st ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,77,774	238	777	2,19,160	282	1,12,70,501	304	1,18,84,850	305	6,08,259	...
21st ditto	Bengal Central (*k*)	125	13,491	108	125	14,060	113	7,11,738	112	7,13,312	112	1,004	...
21st ditto	Nalhátis	27	2,540	94	27	1,700	63	1,02,689	73	95,033	69	...	6,656
21st ditto	Cherra-Companygani	7	271	39	8	312	40	11,004	31	18,103	44	6,259	...
21st ditto	Jorhát	30	1,072	36	28	1,021	36	58,713	40	60,980	46	2,207	...
	Burma (*l*)	553	1,31,527	238	556	1,35,261	243	48,86,178	174	55,24,251	196	6,38,073	...
	TOTAL	4,580	11,36,63	248	4,608	11,26,882	245	5,27,29,905	228	5,10,31,092	222	...	10,99,888
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
21st March 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*m*)	1,492	8,76,071	587	1,492	11,45,81	770	3,05,15,008	482	3,01,42,508	517	25,87,800	...
28th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	401	3,10,101	773	401	3,30,000	710	1,30,71,573	540	1,36,40,449	541	...	31,07,124
21st ditto	Madras	840	1,65,105	197	840	1,87,353	223	89,28,103	209	93,88,249	220	4,60,146	...
	TOTAL	2,793	13,50,877	484	2,793	16,66,165	597	5,81,54,746	403	6,11,71,916	432	30,16,870	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,542	43,70,628	301	15,115	48,54,039	321	19,50,31,813	267	19,72,51,711	260	22,19,898	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,06,47,041	138	9,89,14,023	131	...	17,33,018
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,43,84,772	129	9,83,37,688	129	30,52,916	...
	Assisted Companies.												
28th March 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	19,926	123	...	...	(*n*) 45,741	94	45,741	...
28th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	6,741	306	22	5,758	262	2,78,748	246	2,81,570	248	2,822	...
14th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 3,41,084	106	(*c*) 3,17,627	99	...	23,457
14th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 4,55,403	117	( )4,77,571	122	22,168	...
	TOTAL	22	6,741	306	184	25,684	140	10,75,235	127	11,22,509	125	47,274	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
21st March 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	48,754	138	354	46,609	132	23,71,273	132	24,82,984	138	1,11,711	...
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	3,055	52	72	5,140	71	1,39,908	47	1,96,068	56	56,160	...
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,007	37	68	3,600	53	50,301	37	60,065	42	18,764	...
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	1,010	78	...	...	(*o*) 42,393	71	42,393	...
	TOTAL	440	52,816	120	507	56,440	111	25,61,482	114	27,90,510	117	2,29,028	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
28th March 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	10,629	98	108	16,191	150	(*p*) 1,84,312	75	5,23,394	96	3,39,082	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
28th March 1891	Jodhpore	124	9,164	74	124	9,100	73	3,50,722	56	3,71,729	59	21,007	...
21st ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	36,017	108	334	40,080	120	13,32,050	89	15,19,413	90	1,87,363	...
21st ditto	Morvi	94	5,566	59	94	4,915	52	1,91,212	51	3,00,051	63	1,08,839	...
	TOTAL	550	50,747	92	552	54,095	98	18,73,984	75	21,91,193	78	3,17,209	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur 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*) Return not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1889 to 15th March 1890.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1890 to 14th March 1891.
(*f*) Includes the Asansol-Goilhera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian railway.
(*g*) Includes the Sindia and Ráipur-Dhárwár State railways.
(*h*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State railway.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot State railway only
(*j*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(*k*) Although for convenience classed among the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*l*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay railway.
(*m*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amraoti State railways.
(*n*) Total receipts from 1st to 21st March 1891.
(*o*) Total receipts from 5th May 1890.
(*p*) Total receipts from 14th October 1889.

SIMLA, *the 9th April* 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF REGISTRATION, MADRAS.
R. No.
22 APR. 91

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 16.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 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.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the twelve months of the official year 1890-91, and of the nineteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.																						YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	10,52	70,95	24,64	1,06,11	6,32	48,75	4,66	59,73	1,10	1,35	2,44	4,89	3,74	12,57	14,31	30,62	1,82	4,60	23,83	30,25	23,50	1,38,22	1,61,72	69,88	2,31,60	1871-72
1872-73	11,95	68,43	27,16	1,07,54	5,87	46,08	3,79	55,74	1,07	1,22	2,02	4,31	4,01	12,55	12,25	28,81	3,01	5,30	35,44	43,75	25,91	1,33,58	1,59,49	80,66	2,40,15	1872-73
1873-74	11,23	65,09	21,19	97,51	6,71	51,69	4,34	62,74	1,30	1,00	1,40	3,70	3,79	14,02	15,20	33,01	3,40	5,49	30,74	39,63	26,43	1,37,29	1,63,72	72,87	2,36,59	1873-74
1874-75	12,10	76,05	19,42	1,07,57	7,59	51,92	5,44	64,95	1,22	1,00	1,72	3,94	3,76	13,22	14,22	31,20	3,86	6,80	26,26	36,92	28,53	1,48,99	1,77,52	67,06	2,44,58	1874-75
1875-76	12,71	72,96	20,94	1,06,61	8,17	50,29	4,43	62,89	1,37	1,02	1,20	3,59	4,81	13,44	11,79	30,04	3,77	5,46	34,03	43,26	30,83	1,43,17	1,74,00	72,39	2,46,39	1875-76
1876-77	13,32	66,58	21,52	1,01,42	8,58	43,93	1,29	53,80	1,49	75	38	2,62	5,55	11,83	6,55	23,93	4,24	5,81	31,39	41,44	33,18	1,28,19	1,62,08	61,13	2,23,21	1876-77
1877-78	14,28	80,86	21,02	1,16,16	8,58	49,56	1,51	59,65	1,87	89	48	3,24	6,00	10,13	2,81	18,94	4,93	6,76	29,32	41,01	35,66	1,48,20	1,83,86	55,14	2,39,00	1877-78
1878-79	13,49	63,09	20,78	97,36	8,54	44,51	2,53	55,58	1,96	59	36	2,91	5,40	9,39	5,14	19,84	6,96	7,21	33,16	47,33	36,35	1,24,70	1,61,05	61,97	2,23,02	1878-79
1879-80	12,47	59,45	15,48	87,40	9,47	40,53	2,57	52,57	3,46	75	38	4,59	5,02	9,17	8,43	22,62	8,31	7,40	37,24	52,95	38,73	1,17,30	1,56,03	64,10	2,20,13	1879-80
1880-81	13,23	59,23	17,27	89,73	9,04	56,07	2,81	67,72	5,04	1,25	26	6,55	5,21	10,43	8,34	23,98	5,37	8,74	42,90	57,01	37,89	1,35,72	1,73,61	71,58	2,45,19	1880-81
1881-82	13,55	47,66	19,41	80,62	10,47	45,19	2,06	57,72	4,01	1,24	51	5,76	5,01	9,20	4,99	19,20	7,53	7,69	47,88	63,10	40,57	1,10,98	1,51,55	74,85	2,26,40	1881-82
1882-83	14,31	17	20,11	34,59	10,49	—96*	2,02	11,55	3,42	5	62	4,09	5,44	8	4,37	9,89	8,18	8	54,44	62,70	41,84	—58*	41,26	81,56	1,22,82	1882-83
1883-84	14,44	45	18,71	33,60	10,97	55	1,81	13,33	3,66	5	60	4,31	4,89	10	6,07	11,06	8,11	13	43,44	51,68	42,07	1,28	43,35	70,63	1,13,98	1883-84
1884-85	12,59	34	15,40	28,33	11,09	52	2,16	13,77	4,02	6	65	4,73	4,84	4	4,68	9,56	7,57	7	34,68	42,32	40,11	1,03	41,14	57,57	98,71	1884-85
1885-86	13,32	23	17,49	31,04	12,08	56	1,59	14,23	4,36	8	97	5,41	5,03	12	3,85	9,00	6,96	8	49,09	56,13	41,75	1,07	42,82	72,99	1,15,81	1885-86
1886-87	14,24	38	15,40	30,02	12,46	57	1,95	14,98	5,38	12	1,00	6,50	6,87	15	5,16	12,18	9,72	17	46,75	56,64	48,67	1,39	50,06	70,26	1,20,32	1886-87
1887-88	13,39	1,03	20,55	34,97	14,65	1,16	2,37	18,18	5,18	8	84	6,10	10,13	17	4,84	15,14	9,08	28	45,89	55,25	52,43	2,72	55,15	74,49	1,29,64	1887-88
1888-89	14,76	6,30	16,24	37,30	14,92	4,50	1,93	21,35	5,32	74	56	6,62	10,43	86	5,39	16,68	8,96	99	36,37	46,32	54,39	13,39	67,78	60,49	1,28,27	1888-89
1889-90	14,86	8,83	15,77	39,46	15,82	4,62	2,44	22,88	5,55	65	78	6,98	10,29	86	6,15	17,30	8,98	2,09	46,74	57,81	55,50	17,05	72,55	71,88	1,44,43	1889-90
1890-91	16,07	9,64	20,18	45,89	17,43	4,93	2,06	24,42	6,25	1,25	86	8,36	10,93	1,20	4,55	16,68	9,10	77	62,42	72,29	59,78	17,79	77,57	90,07	1,67,64	1890-91

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 11th, 1891.

The weather has undergone a large and important change during the week under review. The high pressure area which has held so steadily during the past cold weather in the extreme north-west, and with which has been associated cold northerly winds and an abnormally low temperature, has to a large extent given way. Pressure has at the same time risen decidedly over the southern parts of the Indian region and fallen over Behar and Oudh, so that gradients for westerly winds have been established over a large part of the Indian region, and conditions have advanced steadily and considerably towards those which prevail during the hot season.

A depression which, though slight and unimportant, had all the main characteristics of the storms of the cold weather advanced over North-West India in the early part of the week. It was preceded on the 5th by a wave of high temperature, and by easterly winds at Jacobabad and Hyderabad. On the 6th the barometer began to fall briskly over the Punjab and Sind, and the depression showed itself over Lower Sind, where temperature remained very high. By the 7th the depression had advanced north-north-eastward to the western desert, and a fairly complete cyclonic circulation prevailed around the storm. The sky was cloudy in the Punjab, but no rain fell. By the morning of the 8th the storm was filling up, and pressure, though higher in Tenasserim than elsewhere, was generally very uniform throughout the Indian region. From this date the gradual change in the distribution noticed above was fairly inaugurated. Pressure remained low over Northern India, while it rose steadily in the south, so that the barometric difference between the south and north increased from day to day, and gradients for westerly winds were formed. On the 5th and 6th, and partly on the 7th, the general wind directions were such as might have prevailed any time during the cold weather, but on the 8th a considerable change occurred. Strong southerly and south-south-westerly winds blew over the Bay and into Bengal, south-westerly and westerly winds had appeared over the Central Provinces, and elsewhere the directions had become variable, and from this date onward the wind circulation became daily more strongly that characteristic of the beginning of the hot weather. As mentioned above, the storm of the 6th and 7th was not accompanied with rain in its immediate neighbourhood, but unsettled weather over a large part of the country succeeded its appearance, and in Southern, Central, and Northern India thundershowers were reported on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, and in Assam on the 11th. As a rule these thunderstorms were not severe, but in the south of the Peninsula on the 9th this rule was departed from, and the rainfall was very heavy.

Temperature.—Accompanying the general change of weather towards the conditions characteristic of the commencement of the hot weather, there has occurred a considerable and general rise of temperature. Of the principal Provinces of India no less than five had a mean average temperature for the week

exceeding the normal, while four still exhibited a deficient temperature. This is a great change as compared with the returns of the past four weeks during which Burma alone has steadily had any excess of temperature, and most parts of India have had temperatures largely below the normal. It is probable that the present week marks the close of the period of depression, and that succeeding weeks for some time will show a generally high temperature. It will be remembered that last week the amount of the deficiency over India steadily decreased as the week progressed from about $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ at the commencement to only about $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ at the close. During the present week the mean temperature of each day has hovered closely about the normal average, and it may probably be fairly expected that the following week will exhibit a general excess.

The following table shows the amount of the temperature variations from the normal average for each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	Variation for week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	0	+0·7	+0·8	+0·4	+0·4	−0·2	+0·3	+0·3
Bengal	−0·4	−0·8	−0·1	+0·3	+1·5	+0·3	+0·9	+0·2
North-West Provinces	−2·2	−2·1	−2·4	−0·2	−1·4	−1·0	−0·6	−1·4
Punjab	−1·9	−2·4	−0·5	−0·8	+1·2	−1·3	−0·5	−0·9
Bombay	+0·9	+1·5	−0·1	−0·2	−0·8	+0·5	+0·5	+0·3
Berar and Central Provinces	−0·8	−0·3	+1·2	−1·8	−3·0	−0·9	+0·7	−0·7
Guzerat and Central India	−0·3	+0·5	+1·3	−0·6	−0·6	+1·4	+2·6	+0·6
Sind and Rajputana	−0·3	+2·6	+0·9	+1·8	+1·3	+2·0	+3·1	+1·6
Madras	+0·2	+0·5	+1·3	0	−1·2	−2·7	−1·4	−0·5
Mean variation for whole India	−0·5	0	+0·3	−0·1	−0·3	−0·2	+0·6	...

The figures in the final column of the above table compared with those in the final column of the same table of last week show that in Burma and Madras the mean temperature as compared with the normal average has been steady, but that in all the other Provinces there has been an increase of heat ranging from about 1° in Bombay to $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in the North-West Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana, and 5° in Guzerat and Central India.

A steady advance northward has occurred in the position of the highest day temperatures. Thus on the 5th the highest maximum was 107·3° at Cuddapah; on the 6th, 106·7° at Sholapur; on the 7th, 107·3° at Cuddapah; on the 8th, 105·7° at Sholapur; on the 9th, 102·7° at Sholapur; on the 10th, 104·4° at Deesa; and on the 11th, 107·4° at Deesa.

Rain.—As mentioned above, the rainfall of the week has been scattered, and, except in the south, where severe thunderstorms were experienced, the amounts recorded have been light. The table at the close of the summary shows that

rain in greater or less amount has fallen in twenty-six of the rainfall divisions, and that no rain whatever has been received in twenty-five divisions. In twelve of the divisions reporting rain the average fall of the division was less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch, so that these divisions may for practical purposes be included among those receiving no rain whatever. Accepting this, the table shows that rain was received during the week in Tenasserim, in East Bengal, and in Assam, but in no other part of North-Eastern or Northern India. Rain was also received over the south of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan, Berar, the west of the Central Provinces, and on part of the East Coast, but was not received over the east and centre of the Central Provinces or over a large part of the central parts of the Peninsula. The only divisions recording an excess of rain during the week were Oudh (South), the North-West Provinces (West), Malabar, Madras (South Central), Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Berar, the Central Provinces (West), and Madras (South). In the case of the northern divisions the excess was small and unimportant, but in Southern India it was considerable. The only divisions where the deficiency was large were those in Assam and in the north-west of the Punjab.

The concluding column of the table still shows a large excess of rain since the first of March over the greater part of the country. Burma, Assam, East Bengal, Khandeish, Kattiawar, and a large portion of Madras report a deficiency, and the hill districts of the Punjab have increased the deficiency which had commenced last week.

The following are the records of falls exceeding 2 inches during the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Assam	Sylhet	Kerimganj	2·33
	Lakhimpur	Sadiya	2·30
Malabar	Calicut	Tellicherry	4·19
	Travancore	Kattayam	2·38
Madras	Coimbatore	Mettupalayam	4·20
	Nilgiris	Kotagiri	7·10
	Coorg	Sudder	2·07
Bombay Deccan	Belgaum	Gokak	2·27
Madras	Madura	Sudder	6·40
	Tinnevelly	Hozur	2·20

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 11th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Rainfall data from March 1st to April 11th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to April 11th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·29	0·73	— 0·44	0·35	1·93	— 82
	Lower Burma	0	0·42	— 0·42	0	0·92	— 100
	Central Burma	0	0·23	— 0·23	0·07	0·49	— 86
	Upper Burma	0·04	?	?	0·07	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·18	— 0·18	1·02	0·53	+ 92
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·27	0·75	— 0·48	2·47	3·68	— 33
	Assam (Surma)	1·32	4·00	— 2·68	4·55	15·44	— 71
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·33	1·38	— 1·05	3·20	6·44	— 50
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·42	— 0·42	4·05	2·55	+ 59
	Central Bengal	0	0·30	— 0·30	4·32	1·35	+ 220
	North Bengal	0	0·42	— 0·42	2·38	2·43	— 2
	Orissa	0	0·29	— 0·29	4·15	1·42	+ 192
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	— 0·15	5·27	1·14	+ 362
	Behar (South)	0	0·06	— 0·06	2·43	0·45	+ 440
	Do. (North)	0	0·14	— 0·14	2·08	0·56	+ 271
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·03	0·03	0	0·94	0·31	+ 203
	Oudh (South)	0·07	0·04	+ 0·03	1·50	0·38	+ 297
	Do. (North)	0	0·06	— 0·06	1·98	0·53	+ 274
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·02	0·02	0	1·48	0·33	+ 367
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·06	0·04	+ 0·02	0·99	0·44	+ 127
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·16	— 0·16	2·15	1·15	+ 87
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·16	— 0·16	1·97	0·65	+ 203
	Do. (Central)	0·01	0·13	— 0·12	1·84	0·63	+ 192
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·28	— 0·28	2·08	1·32	+ 58
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·02	0·81	— 0·79	2·63	3·75	— 30
	Do. (North-West)	0·04	0·52	— 0·48	2·64	2·61	+ 0
	Do. (West)	0	0·18	— 0·18	1·04	0·87	+ 20
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·33	0·64	+ 0·69	3·14	1·92	+ 64
	Madras (South Central)	1·36	0·46	+ 0·90	1·85	1·90	— 3
	Coorg	1·81	0·48	+ 1·33	2·80	1·68	+ 67
	Mysore	0·78	0·51	+ 0·27	1·41	1·03	+ 37
	Konkan	0·08	0·02	+ 0·06	0·36	0·09	+ 300
	Bombay Deccan	0·24	0·12	+ 0·12	0·74	0·42	+ 76
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·02	0·11	— 82
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·31	0·05	+ 0·26	0·52	0·43	+ 21
	Central Provinces (West)	0·29	0·07	+ 0·22	0·78	0·39	+ 100
	Ditto (Central)	0·04	0·10	— 0·06	1·20	0·66	+ 82
	Ditto (East)	0	0·19	— 0·19	4·06	0·92	+ 341
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·04	0·01	+ 300
	Kattiawar	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·06	0·21	— 71
	Sind	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·54	0·31	+ 74
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	1·06	0·15	+ 607
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·97	0·18	+ 547
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·15	0·08	+ 88
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·10	— 0·10	2·30	0·61	+ 266
	Ditto (a)	0·15	?	?	2·30	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·26	— 0·26	0·59	0·96	— 39
	Madras (Central)	0·01	0·11	— 0·10	0·10	0·46	— 65
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·17	0·27	— 37
	Ditto (South)	0·18	0·31	— 0·13	0·34	1·10	— 69
	Madras (South)	1·34	0·25	+ 1·09	4·09	1·50	+ 173

Simla, *16th April, 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 11th April.*—Rainfall good in Madura, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, and Malabar; fair in parts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tinnevelly, Salem, and South Canara; slight in Ganjam, Cuddapah, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly; no rain elsewhere. The situation continues unfavourable in Chingleput and North Arcot, but is improving elsewhere. Prices rising in Ganjam, Cuddapah, Bellary, and Chingleput; falling in Nellore, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Malabar; and steady in other districts. About 100 coolies employed on works in five taluks in Chingleput, nearly 2,700 in Wandiwash taluk and Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot, 1,300 in the Tinnevelly district, and 500 in the Pollachi taluk, Coimbatore district. The number fed at kitchens—in Wandiwash 641; in Maderpak division of Kalahasti 244.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Rain in parts of nine districts. Standing crops damaged by locusts in parts of Sind; elsewhere good. Reaping of late crops and preparations for the next season progressing in several districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th April.*—Light showers in East Bengal. Weather hot and dry. Land being ploughed, and sowing of early rice and jute going on; late rice also being sown in some parts, and sugarcane being planted in Behar. Indigo resowings completed. *Mung* and *cheena* still being sown. *Boro* or spring rice is generally a promising crop: it is being harvested in Orissa. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and tobacco almost finished. General outturn will be fair. *Mahua* being gathered with better results than was expected. Opium weighments proceeding. No important change in prices of food-grains. In parts of the Patna division prices show a tendency to rise.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Weather seasonable. Slight showers have fallen in a few places. Harvesting operations in progress everywhere. Threshing and winnowing begun in some districts. Condition of extra crops satisfactory. Supplies ample. Prices generally easier, and show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of three districts. Prices unsettled in Delhi; rising in four districts; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced in certain districts. Ploughings for *kharif* crops in progress. Sugarcane and cotton weedings going on. Condition of standing crops is reported good. Locusts are in parts of Lahore and Rawalpindi. Wheat crop suffering from blight in Peshawar. Fodder sufficient in all but four districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Weather hot, with occasional clouds and sprinkling of rain. Harvesting of winter crops nearly completed. Outturns generally good, although they have been affected in some

places by the late rain and hail. Land being ploughed under favourable conditions for summer sowings.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Dry-weather crops are reported as progressing favourably in Upper Burma, except in part of Kyaukse, where crops are suffering from want of water and from blight. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has risen somewhat in Prome and slightly in four other districts. In Upper Burma the price has risen considerably in Pyinmana and slightly in Magwe, while it has fallen in Lower Chindwin; elsewhere the prices are normal. Local food supplies sufficient, except in Gangaw and Tilin, where importation will be necessary owing to very short crops.

Assam.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Seasonable rainfall. Early rice being sown. Pressing of sugarcane still continues. Tea doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Rainfall good in three districts and slight in other parts of Mysore. Standing crops are withering for want of rain in parts of Kolar. Sowing operations continue in parts. Outturn of crops harvested favourable. No material change in prices.

Rainfall fair in Coorg during the week. Sufficient rain has fallen for the coffee blossom. Prospects generally good. Slight rise in prices.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Average rainfall slight. Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Land under preparation for next *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in three and water scarce in two taluks. Prices slightly risen in the Morsi taluk.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Weeding of *tabi* crops continues. Harvesting of *rabi* crops concluded. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Partial rain in Baghelkhand. Prices falling in Bundelkhand. Water scarce in Barwani, Jhabua, and Jobat in Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Standing crops being cut and harvested. Cattle generally in good condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States and at Ajmere and Deoli; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady in some places; falling at others.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th April.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grains rising at Katmandu.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LI 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 29th March 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 28th March 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1889 to 29th March 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1890 to 28th March 1891. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1890-91.	Total decrease in 1890-91.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4th April 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	10,09,003	661	1,526	9,51,924	624	4,47,06,730	564	4,31,16,689	547	...	12,90,041
4th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	13,244	232	57	12,262	215	5,16,873	174	5,60,093	188	43,220	...
28th March 1891	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	1,12,728	174	705	94,770	134	44,52,057	132	45,41,435	128	89,378	...
21st March 1891	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 4,46,049	65	(*e*) 4,17,941	60	...	28,108
4th April 1891	Bengal-Nágpur (*f*)	501	81,912	164	831	1,19,770	144	21,09,980	117	34,53,051	108	13,43,071	...
28th March 1891	Indian Midland (*g*)	752	79,619	106	752	93,069	124	34,20,415	93	36,32,509	93	2,12,094	...
4th April 1891	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,73,400	223	1,672	4,18,000	250	1,93,02,414	223	1,81,33,561	210	...	11,68,853
28th March 1891	Southern Marátha	979	84,136	86	1,044	1,13,142	108	41,08,425	86	45,83,025	86	4,74,600	...
28th ditto	Do. Mysore section	296	22,857	77	296	22,794	77	9,97,359	72	12,12,206	79	2,14,847	...
28th ditto	South Indian (*h*)	737	1,17,153	159	901	1,33,207	148	59,93,946	157	64,83,608	157	4,89,662	...
	Total	7,169	18,94,052	264	7,784	19,59,028	252	8,60,54,248	236	8,64,34,118	221	3,79,870	...
	State Lines worked by the State.							(*i*)		(*j*)			
4th April 1891	North Western	2,393	(*i*) 5,87,555	245	2,395	(*j*) 6,14,621	257	2,86,06,612	230	2,68,70,064	217	...	17,36,548
4th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,71,780	248	692	1,81,678	263	78,35,505	218	72,69,513	203	...	5,65,992
28th March 1891	Eastern Bengal	747	1,90,150	255	777	2,23,920	288	1,14,66,741	303	1,21,07,300	305	6,40,559	...
28th ditto	Bengal Central (*k*)	125	14,217	114	125	14,420	115	7,35,955	112	7,34,991	113	9,036	...
28th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,904	71	27	1,720	64	1,03,993	73	98,865	70	...	5,128
28th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	235	34	8	374	47	12,139	31	18,537	44	6,398	...
21st ditto	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 58,713	40	(*e*) 66,980	46	2,267	...
28th ditto	Burma (*l*)	553	1,43,863	260	556	1,22,872	221	50,30,041	175	56,50,121	197	6,20,080	...
	Total	4,550	11,09,704	244	4,580	11,50,605	253	5,38,33,699	228	5,28,10,371	222	...	10,29,328
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
28th March 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*m*)	1,492	9,70,736	651	1,492	10,97,469	736	3,75,25,804	485	4,02,40,337	522	27,14,533	...
4th April 1891	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,30,590	717	461	3,04,000	659	1,30,02,165	544	1,29,37,695	543	...	64,470
4th ditto	Madras	840	1,95,367	233	840	1,89,964	226	91,23,470	209	95,06,957	220	4,43,487	...
	Total	2,793	14,96,693	536	2,793	15,91,433	570	5,96,51,439	412	6,27,44,989	433	30,93,550	...
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	15,512	45,00,449	310	15,157	47,10,066	311	19,95,45,386	267	20,19,89,478	261	24,44,092	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,27,84,669	138	10,06,32,411	130	...	21,52,258
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,67,60,717	129	10,13,57,067	131	45,96,350	...
	Assisted Companies.												
4th April 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	18,116	112	...	...	(*n*) 63,857	99	63,857	...
4th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	5,811	264	22	5,446	248	2,84,559	246	2,87,016	248	2,457	...
21st March 1891	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 3,47,936	106	(*e*) 3,33,801	102	...	14,135
21st ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 4,64,819	117	(*e*) 4,84,390	122	19,571	...
	Total	22	5,811	264	184	23,562	129	10,97,314	127	11,69,064	125	71,750	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
28th March 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	53,396	150	354	45,567	129	24,28,266	132	25,40,901	139	1,12,635	...
4th April 1891	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	3,926	67	72	4,230	59	1,43,834	47	2,00,060	56	56,226	...
4th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,154	43	68	4,100	60	51,455	37	73,668	42	22,213	
4th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	1,300	100	...	...	(*o*) 43,746	72	43,746	
	Total	440	58,476	133	507	55,197	109	26,23,555	115	28,58,375	117	2,34,820	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
4th April 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	10,629	98	108	16,191	150	(*p*) 1,94,941	76	5,39,585	97	3,44,644	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
4th April 1891	Jodhpore	124	7,830	63	124	8,100	65	3,58,552	56	3,81,477	60	22,925	...
28th March 1891	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	40,928	123	334	31,132	93	13,72,978	90	15,50,663	90	1,77,685	...
4th April 1891	Morvi	94	5,476	58	94	4,127	44	1,96,688	51	3,04,441	62	1,07,753	...
	Total	550	54,234	99	552	43,359	79	19,28,218	75	22,36,581	78	3,08,363	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur 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*) Return not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1889 to 22nd March 1890.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1890 to 21st March 1891.
(*f*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian railway.
(*g*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State railways.
(*h*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State railway.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot State railway only.
(*j*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(*k*) Although for convenience classed among the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*l*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay railway.
(*m*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State railways.
(*n*) Total receipts from 1st to 28th March 1891.
(*o*) Total receipts from 5th May 1890.
(*p*) Total receipts from 13th October 1889.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1891.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penniselum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penniselum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	7 5	7 5
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	157 0	14 3	20 0
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 7	10 4	12 14	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	13 8	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	17 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	13 13	...	...	...	11 12	12 4	13 4	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 6	14 9	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245 0	245 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	12 10	12 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10	26 10	8 4	8 4	65 0	70 0	15 3	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	22 11	22 11	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	18 10	16 12
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 8	18 2	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	16 8	16 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	9 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	*	13 4	...	...	11 4	12 0	14 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 4	10 4
Cachar	10 0	9 8	...	...	11 6¾	11 0	13 5½	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6¾	11 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 12
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 4	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 14	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 14	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penniselum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penniselum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 14	16 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0 (*a*)	8 0 (*a*)
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	100 0	4 8	4 8
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Noakholy	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	13 5	11 7	17 11½	17 0½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Tipperah	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 13	14 1	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95 0	95 0	10 13	10 12
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	...	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	9 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	10 13	10 8
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 11	10 11
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 13	9 0
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	10 8	18 6	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	19 11	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhoom	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	10 0
Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 14
Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	16 8 to 19 0	17 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8 to 22 8	18 0 to 22 8	130 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Hazáribágh	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

(*a*) Not stated.

(*b*) Annas 10 per 100 cobs.

* Not sold.

† Khesari, husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 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 12	11 9	22 0	21 0	13 10	10 8	14 11	15 12	18 6	18 14	11 9	...	...	...	14 11	15 13	24 2	16 13	22 0	18 14	17 13	13 10	168 0	127 0	10 8	10 8
Gya	14 4	12 8	25 0	17 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	10 12 to 12 6	13 0 to 14 4	19 8	20 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	20 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	130 0	120 0	11 3	10 0
Shahabad	11 8	12 0	20 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	115 0	115 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	13 4	20 3	21 7	14 8	15 2	17 11	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 11	20 3	20 3	13 14	13 14	151 8	151 8	10 1	10 6
Durbhunga	10 0	13 0	19 0	22 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	...	...	17 0	15 0	18 0	18 8	13 0	14 0	180 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Muzufferpore	12 0	12 0	22 0	25 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	8 0	...	16 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sarun	12 4	12 4	19 8	19 8	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 2	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	16 4	16 0	16 0	15 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Chumparun	13 0	15 0	...	27 0	8 8	10 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	26 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	10 8	10 6	17 0	15 8	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 3	11 11	18 7	15 11½	9 12	9 8	15 7	15 7	15 7	16 8	15 3	15 11½	...	...	14 8	14 0	15 3	13 13	16 0	17 9	15 7	14 14½	120 0	120 0	9 13½	10 2
Ghazipur	11 9	12 14	15 7	16 12	7 1	7 1	11 0	11 0	15 7	15 3	16 12	16 12	25 12	25 12	12 14	12 14	15 7	16 12	16 12	16 12	17 6	17 6	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	...	14 0	13 8	14 8	170 0	170 0	11 8	11 0
Allahabad	12 9	10 12	17 4	15 0	9 8	8 8	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 12	15 8	15 8	...	...	17 0	...	16 12	13 0	...	...	15 0	13 8	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 8
Central—																										
Bánda	13 0	12 10	18 0	15 12	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	18 0	16 12	18 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	22 0	18 12	...	...	14 0	13 12	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	12 13	13 4	16 0	14 4	12 0	11 4	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	13 0	...	...	22 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 4	15 8	...	15 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	17 13	...	...	23 0	...	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 10
Jalaun	13 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0¶	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 0
Cawnpore	14 8	13 12	17 8	16 8	9 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	14 8	15 8	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 8	15 0	18 0	16 8	18 0	16 8	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	12 14	13 12	14 14	16 0	5 8	6 0	11 0	10 0	15 14	15 4	15 12	14 12	15 0	14 0	12 2	11 0	14 9	15 0	15 8	16 0	15 14	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	11 0	11 12	14 8	13 12	5 12	5 12	8 0	7 8	14 12	13 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	15 8	14 8	14 8	16 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	12 8	13 0	14 0	15 8	4 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 12	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Etah	12 2	12 4	16 12	15 4	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	14 4	14 4	13 4	13 4	16 4	16 4	10 4	10 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	15 4	13 4	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	11 0	14 8	19 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	17 8	18 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	14 8	20 8	22 0	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 10
Jhánsi	12 11½	14 1	17 2	18 4	7 12	7 12	13 4	13 4	19 5½	18 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8½	15 10	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	12 0	12 8	17 8	16 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	16 0	15 12	15 0	15 8	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 4	15 8	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	...	17 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 0
Aligarh	11 12	13 0	17 8	16 0	5 4	5 8	9 0	9 8	16 0	15 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 8	16 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	16 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12
Bulandshahr	13 6	14 5	17 0	17 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	18 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 4	15 13	16 8	16 8	14 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Meerut	13 4	13 12	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	11 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	16 12	16 12	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	12 14	10 12	...	16 4	10 4	9 0	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	...	16 12	16 4	18 0	...	16 12	16 4	155 0	150 0	10 8	10 0
Azamgarh	11 13	11 13	15 2	13 12	8 14	8 14	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	...	...	14 12	15 8	17 11	17 11	12 3	11 13	177 8	177 8	9 13	10 8
Gorakhpur	12 8	11 3	17 1	13 8	9 7	9 7	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 15	13 15	16 3	16 3	12 15	13 8	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	12 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	28 0‖	28 0‖	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	12 4	13 8	16 0	15 4	8 8	8 8	12 4	12 8	15 0	15 8	14 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	14 8	15 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Budaun	13 4	12 4	18 0	15 4	6 8	6 8	11 8	12 4	14 4	14 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 8	14 8	15 8	14 8	16 4	16 4	14 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 4
Pilibhit	10 15	13 2	17 8	17 8	11 4	10 0	12 8	13 12	15 0	17 8	...	15 *	...	...	...	...	14 1	15 5	17 8	17 8	...	...	150 0	150 0	10 14	11 4
Bareilly	11 4	11 4	15 0	15 5	8 2	8 2	11 14	12 3	15 0	14 6	14 3	14 6	...	...	12 3	12 8	14 11	15 5	14 6	15 10	14 6	15 10	137 8	125 0	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	11 8	13 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	12 12	12 3	12 3	17 0	16 0	14 12	16 0	...	...	15 8	13 *	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 4	14 8	14 8	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Tarái	12 8	12 8	17 8	17 8	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	13 12	15 0	14 12	12 8	...	...	19 0	20 0	14 6	13 12	13 12	15 0	16 4	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	22 2	13 8	16 14	17 2	11 0	12 6	11 13	15 3	15 12	...	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	15 8	...	18 0	12 15	13 8	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 2
Muzaffarnagar	14 5	13 8	15 6	14 0	6 9	6 0	12 1	11 8	17 9	17 8	16 8	15 0	11 0	10 0	8 12	6 0	16 8	15 0	18 2	17 8	11 0	10 0	132 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Saháranpur	13 15	14 3	17 2	17 2	8 8	8 8	10 12	12 12	16 2	18 7	17 3	17 3	21 8	20 8	17 3	17 3	16 0	17 3	...	...	...	...	172 0	129 0	10 12	10 12
Dehra Dun	13 0	13 8	15 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	11 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	15 *	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kumaun	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	10 4	10 8	...	...	8 0†	8 0†	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwál	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 5	13 8	21 13	17 0	9 0	8 0	13 10	14 8	...	17 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 6	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	15 0	14 8	23 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 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	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	16 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	14 12	14 12	16 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 0	12 4	18 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	15 4	13 4	17 0	15 0	12 12	12 8	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Lucknow	14 10	12 8	20 0	14 6	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	14 2	12 8	13 13	...	...	11 0	13 0	15 12	12 12	15 12	16 0	15 4	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Hardoi	13 0	13 8	20 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 8	...	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	...	17 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 2	12 12	17 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	17 0	13 8	13 8	13 12	14 8	13 4	14 0	14 8	14 8	16 8	16 8	14 8	15 12	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 6
Barabanki	14 4	12 8	20 0	15 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	15 0	16 0	16 4	16 8	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	13 12	14 4	16 0	15 12	13 0	13 0	14 8	14 10	18 0	18 2	14 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	11 6	12 0	15 10	15 8	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	13 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	13 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	8 0	...	13 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	13 8	14 2	15 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	15 8	17 0	13 4	16 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	11 0	14 4	16 0	14 8	17 0	13 12	15 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	13 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	14 11	23 2	22 8	9 6	8 2	11 4	10 2	21 4	23 2	20 *	17 8	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 6	23 2	23 2	31 4	30 0	...	...	16 0	15 15
Bánswára	19 6	20 10	20 0	21 4	7 8	16 4	16 4	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	37 8	38 12	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 7	10 5
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	10 15	17 9½	17 3	9 12½	10 15	10 8½	11 11½	18 12	19 8½	14 9½	14 13½	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 4½	13 4½	12 1½	12 1½	18 5½	19 8½	10 2½	10 15	160 0	160 0	9 6	19 12½
Sirohee	13 0	14 0	19 0	21 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	20 *	22 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	10 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	15 1	15 1	23 5	23 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	20 0	20 0	18 *	18 6	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 8	13 8	17 0	18 0	4 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	17 *	17 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 4	17 0	17 8	...	...	80 0	90 0	12 0	13 0
Abu	12 2	12 2	18 0	18 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 *	14 4	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	19 2	19 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	13 0	13 12	17 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 12	18 12	17 *	18 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 4	17 4	19 0	†‡	†‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	21 0	21 8	31 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	32 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	31 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Kotah	18 8	18 0	25 0	22 8	6 8	7 0	7 8	8 0	30 0	31 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	12 14	13 11½	23 14	23 14	8 14	11 12½	24 8	27 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 12½	26 9	17 1	17 2	26 9	29 3½	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	14 0	14 4	18 14	19 8	5 8	8 8	10 8	9 8	21 15	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 8	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	11 10	11 8
Jeypore	13 4	13 12	19 8	19 8	5 0	4 12	8 8	8 4	20 8	21 0	17 8	17 8	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	16-0 to 17 0	16-8 to 17 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	115 0	115 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	12 8	13 8	20 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	20 0	21 4	18 2	18 12	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 15
Dholpur	12 1	12 10	17 1	17 9	8 7	8 8	10 11	10 12	16 12	16 7	15 12	16 2	...	...	12 15	13 8	15 3	15 13	...	...	22 8	21 8	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhurtpore	12 14	14 2	17 4	18 0	6 12	6 12	6 14	6 14	16 10	17 0	15 14	16 10	...	...	11 12	12 4	15 14	17 4	16 8	17 8	18 8	19 8	260 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	14 1	14 9	19 2	19 4	8 0	8 0	10 5	10 2	19 10	17 6	17 11	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 5	18 9	20 1	20 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	15 8	15 12	20 4	20 12	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	20 5	20 12	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 13½	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	12 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 10½	14 0	17 8	18 7½	7 8	7 6½	8 8	8 6½	18 8	19 0	18 0	17 6½	...	...	...	...	15 8	19 6½	18 8	19 6½	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	§	§	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	13 12	13 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 6	...	...	23 8	22 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	14 6	14 6
Anádra	13 10	13 10	20 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	21 8	21 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	14 4	14 12	20 8	20 12	9 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 8	19 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 12	21 0	22 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 2	13 2	18 12	18 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 3	16 14	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	17 3	13 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jeysulmere	10 12	11 0	...	...	8 4	8 0	10 9	10 6	18 6	18 12	16 9	17 0	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 2⅔	12 0	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 8	...	...	16 14	17 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	8 8	8 9	9 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 8	26 0	29 0	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	13 0	13 7	22 0	22 12	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	23 6	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 7	16 0	24 0	24 12	23 0	25 0	200 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	14 8	15 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 12	180 0	200 0	10 8	10 12
Goona	16 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 0	9 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	18 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 1	13 8¾	15 11	15 15	7 9½	7 7	9 13	9 13	18 1½	18 9½	17 6	17 6	...	...	12 12	14 14	12 2	12 12	20 3	21 13	12 12½	12 14	170 0	170 0	11 15½	11 15

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Six pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked. ¶ Masur, unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 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.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	†	†	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 8
Ferozepore	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	20 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	15 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	9 6	253 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	13 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	†	†	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	†	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Lahore	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	12 0	100 0	90 0	13 0	12 0
Jullundur	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	*	*	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	95 0	85 0	13 0	13 2
Gurdáspur	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	18 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	9 0	9 4
Kángra	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 8
North-western—																										
Siálkot	14 0	14 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	25 0	25 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	14 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	† *	† *	85 0	75 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	15 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	† *	† *	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	*	*	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	75 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	18 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	10 8
Pesháwar	14 0	13 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	95 0	94 0	42 0	41 0
Kohát	15 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	†	†	16 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	*	16 0	124 0	125 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	13 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	*	5 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	13 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	‡	†	22 0	22 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	†	†	90 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	18 0	18 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	29 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	13 0	11 0	80 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	15 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	19 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	112 0	38 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	14 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	21 0	23 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 10	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 15	12 13	17 10	16 0	7 5	7 8	8 6	8 6	18 4	18 4	29 8	29 8	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Upper Sind Frontier	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	10 2	10 12	15 12	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	53 0	40 0	...	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	213 5½	213 5½	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	11 14	11 13	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 7	13 7	18 3	18 3	15 15	15 15	21 2	20 0	...	...	15 6	14 11	...	...	12 15	13 10	135 0	150 0	12 15	12 5
Colába (Alibág)	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	11 3	11 3
Bombay	10 2	16 9	16 2	15 8	7 0	7 1	11 6	12 4	15 14	16 13	15 6	15 13	15 0	14 4	16 10	15 1	15 1	14 15	17 0	17 6	10 5	10 3	67 3	67 3	11 3	11 3
Tanna (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 8	10 5 8
Belgaum	17 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	21 0	21 8	21 0	21 8	25 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	13 8	14 0	80 0	83 0	14 0	14 8
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	16 14	19 4	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 5	11 5	27 12	28 3	25 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	...	...	18 10	18 3	73 0	75 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	17 8	16 14	...	...	7 6	7 3	11 14	11 5	28 0	27 0	26 4	26 5	...	...	16 11	...	16 14	17 0	...	...	15 10	11 12	80 0	100 0	10 15	9 12
Poona (City)	12 10	12 10	13 4	13 4	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	21 12	21 12	16 2	17 4	16 6	16 6	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmednagar	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	21 9	23 12	26 2	...	...	20 2	18 11	...	...	17 4	17 4	128 0	128 0	13 14	13 13
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 7	14 7	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	25 14	26 7	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 13	...	...	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 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	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	13 0	12 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 12	10 12	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 12	20 0	20 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	24 8	128 0	128 0	13 4	13 4
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 2	10 13½	10 4½	6 4½	6 4½	9 2	9 11½	17 2	17 11½	16 9	16 9	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	13 2	12 9	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	12 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	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	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	11 8	11 0	...	...	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 12	14 10	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 4	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	14 4	15 1	...	...	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	11 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	26 7	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	14 7	...	...	15 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	14 0	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 4	...	...	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	17 9	17 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 2
Nágpur	15 0	16 4	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	24 6	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	16 4	17 8	120 0	120 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	17 2	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	24 0	24 0	124 0	124 0	10 3	10 3
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 8	15 3	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	18 12	...	...	13 10	13 10	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 6	12 1	...	...	9 12	8 15	10 7	11 3	17 12	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	13 6	...	...	18 0	17 1	170 0	170 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	15 0	14 2	...	...	12 13	12 5	13 11	13 5	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 2	...	...	13 0	12 13	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 13
Jubbulpore	13 0	12 8	...	...	12 4	12 8	15 4	15 4	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	18 12	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	15 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	30 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8
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	17 1	17 1	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	20 6	20 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4	...	...	15 0	16 4	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	17 13	17 13	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	18 15	18 15	...	...	19 3	14 10	21 1	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	18 11	...	...	25 7	25 7	100 0	100 0	9 0	8 8
Raipur	18 9	18 9	...	...	13 11	13 11	22 13	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	...	...	21 12	23 7	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	19 4	17 4	...	...	14 0	14 12	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Berar—																										
Buldána	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	25 9	24 9	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	16 12	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 5	11 10	11 8	26 0	26 5	21 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	18 14	17 10	...	...	16 10	16 5	81 0	81 0	9 10	9 11
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 9	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	28 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 8
Amráoti	15 2	15 7	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	27 11	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 3	...	...	16 7	17 11	93 0	93 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	13 3	13 3	...	...	7 4	7 8	11 4	11 11	20 1	19 7	...	...	24 14	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	20 11	21 7	125 0	125 0	9 4	9 4
Beláram	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	9 14	9 14	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	17 8	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 5 8	9 5 8
Chadarghat	11 8	12 0	...	...	7 4	7 8	10 8	10 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 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*).		Maruva 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	...	...	10 14	11 14	11 5	11 5	**	**	**	**	21 14	21 14	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	10 3	10 3	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 13	13 13	**	**	**	**	19 5	19 5	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	20 0	23 0	128 13	128 13	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	10 5	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 5	11 5	19 2	19 2	20 11	20 11	23 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	23 0	133 11	133 11	13 3	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	14 10	15 6	15 6	15 6	16 10	16 10	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	19 0	19 0	274 3	274 3	11 0	10 2
Salem	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 5	11 5	20 8	20 8	21 5	21 5	23 14	23 14	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	23 14	23 14	186 10	186 10	14 3	14 3
Central—																										
Bellary	14 6	14 14	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 3	12 3	30 6	27 13	25 14	24 14	31 0	29 2	...	...	20 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	97 3	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	26 13	26 13	21 10	21 10	30 2	30 2	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	12 14	12 13	...	...	10 5	10 5	12 0	11 3	24 2	23 8	23 3	20 5	24 13	24 13	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 0	14 10	...	...	11 11	11 6	12 3	12 3	29 8	28 2	25 0	24 6	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	**	**	**	**	30 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	116 10	114 3	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	29 3	29 3	31 11	33 11	26 5	26 5	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	11 11	10 13	...	...	14 14	14 14	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	23 3	23 3	29 2	24 13*	...	...	15 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	11 14	10 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 3	13 3	21 2	18 6	19 11	19 11	27 13	26 13	...	...	16 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	12 0	...	...	11 2	10 10	11 2	11 11	20 10	19 2	17 14	17 14	21 2	20 14	...	...	14 0	15 12	...	...	21 0	21 0	93 5*	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 5	11 5	...	...	9 14	10 2	10 13	10 14	18 11	18 11	17 3	17 3	22 0	22 5	...	...	15 0	15 12	...	...	21 0	21 0	108 14	108 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	15 0	15 12	...	...	21 0	21 0	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	11 2	11 2	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	24 13	23 14	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	10 14	*	*	20 0	20 0	19 2	21 2	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	12 0	11 10	*	*	*	*	20 5	20 5	21 2	21 2	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	11 3	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 3	11 10	11 10	17 8	17 8	19 2	19 2	21 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 3	...	...	9 14	10 5	11 3	11 3	**	**	**	**	*	*	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	58 5	58 5	14 13	15 3
Madura	10 2	10 2	...	...	10 8	10 14	11 0	11 6	**	**	16 3	16 3	20 14	20 14	...	...	12 0	15 12	...	...	21 0	20 0	121 8	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	9 0	9 12	9 12	26 0	25 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 4
Bangalore	11 8	12 0	10 0	10 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	23 0	23 0	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	12 0	12 8	10 12	10 8	9 12	9 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Tumkúr	13 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	8 0
Hassan	...	...	10 8	11 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	72 0	72 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	15 12	14 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	12 10	14 11	...	...	9 7	10 8	11 9	11 9	27 5	29 6	24 0	...	31 8	31 8	...	...	15 0	15 12	...	...	23 0	21 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	44 0	44 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 18th, 1891.

During the greater part of the week under review the weather has been quiet and of the ordinary early hot weather type. The change in the distribution of pressure which was carried out last week, and which resulted in the establishment of the highest pressures over the southern part of the Indian region and of the lowest pressures over the Gangetic plain, has been maintained. Gradients for westerly winds have prevailed over the greater part of the country, but in Bengal the distribution favoured southerly winds, and in the Punjab northerly winds; and winds from these quarters have prevailed locally. In the south of the Peninsula pressure gave way about the middle of the week, and a large shallow low pressure area was formed there, and the winds at all the more southern stations shifted to the eastward. This distribution gave way on the 17th, and was succeeded by very uniform pressures and variable winds. During the greater part of the week the area of lowest pressure lay over the north of the Gangetic plain, the area of greatest depression moving slowly eastward from Oudh, through Behar and North Bengal, to the west of Assam; but on the 14th a shallow depression was shown over the western desert, whence it travelled north-eastward to the line of the hills, which it struck early in the morning of the 15th. During its passage from the neighbourhood of Multan to that of Ludhiana the depression intensified, and on the 15th the lowest pressures throughout India were reported from that part of the Punjab represented by the station of Ludhiana. There is some doubt about the barometric observations on the 14th, but apparently the disturbance on this day was slight, the abnormal depression of the barometer in its neighbourhood being between 0·05″ and 0·075″. On the following day the abnormal depression was about the same in amount, but the barometer had risen fast over the west of the Punjab, and the barometric differences had become much larger. In consequence strong squally winds prevailed throughout the Punjab both on the hills and the plains. Dust and thunder storms were reported from the plains stations, and thunderstorms from the hills. The disturbance apparently passed into the hills and disappeared, and a high pressure area, with northerly winds, spread over North-Western India. The depression over the south of the Peninsula on the 16th was marked by a considerable amount of cyclonic movement of the winds and by widespread thunderstorms over the Peninsula, but the disturbance did not concentrate, and by the 18th was entirely broken up. The rain during the week has mainly fallen during thunderstorms or duststorms; and as the areas of disturbance have at different times during the week affected different parts of India, the rainfall, though light and scattered, has been very widely distributed.

Temperature.—Over nearly the whole country the heat has been greater than usual during the week, the exception being the Province of the Punjab.

A large area of abnormally high temperature overlay the western desert on the 12th, and extended in a less degree over the central parts of the country. The station with the greatest excess of heat was Sambhar with an abnormal excess of 9·1°. On the 13th and 14th the temperature fell over a considerable part of the Indian region, but there was not much change in the position of the area of greatest excess. On the 15th this area had moved eastward to the central parts of the country, and the greatest excess was 5·8° at Ajmere and Indore; on the 16th, the greatest excess was 8·5° at Jubbulpore; on the 17th, 10° at Dhubri; and on the 18th, 8½° at Dhubri. When the area of abnormal heat commenced its easterly advance, it was succeeded by a wave of cold which commenced in the Indus Valley. Dera Ismail Khan on the 15th had the greatest abnormal depression, 9·1°; Rawalpindi on the 16th, 11·2°; Lahore on the 17th, 11°; and Allahabad on the 18th, 8·3°. The highest temperatures recorded on each day were as follows:

12th.—Amraoti . .	107°	*15th.*—Cuddapah . .	109°
13th.—Nagpur . .	110°	*16th.*—Thayetmyo . .	107°
14th.—Nagpur . .	110°	*17th.*—Mandalay . .	109°
15th.—Amraoti . .	109°	*18th.*—Mandalay . .	107°

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.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	Mean Variation week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·4	+1·5	+1·3	+1·7	+2·4	+1·8	+1·6	+1·5
Bengal	+0·7	+1·2	+1·3	+2·9	+3·3	+3·7	+2·2	+2·2
North-West Provinces . .	+1·2	+1·6	+1·0	+2·0	+3·4	−1·2	−5·7	+0·3
Punjab	−0·4	−2·5	+0·1	−3·9	−8·2	−7·2	−4·9	−3·9
Bombay	0	+1·6	+1·9	+0·8	+1·6	−0·4	+0·4	+0·8
Berar and Central Provinces .	+2·4	+2·2	+3·7	+4·5	+4·8	−0·2	−1·7	+2·2
Guzerat and Central India .	+2·7	+3·9	+2·8	+2·6	+2·9	−2·2	−1·6	+1·6
Sind and Rajputana . .	+5·2	+4·1	+2·3	+1·3	−3·2	−4·5	−4·2	+0·1
Madras	−0·6	+1·0	+0·8	+1·9	+0·8	+0·4	+0·5	+0·7
Mean for whole India .	+1·3	+1·6	+1·7	+1·5	+0·9	−1·1	−1·5	...

This table shows that in the Punjab throughout almost the whole week and in the North-West Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana towards the close of the week the mean temperature was below the normal, but that on the whole the temperature of the week in all Provinces, except the Punjab, was higher than usual. For the whole of India the first five days were warmer and the last two days cooler than the normal.

Rain.—The concluding table shows the rainfall of the week. The fall has been scattered, and in general due to thunderstorms, so that the amounts have varied considerably, neighbouring divisions receiving very different falls of rain. The first column of the concluding table shows that twenty-six of the rainfall divisions received rain and twenty-five no rain. Of the twenty-six divisions reporting rainfall, no less than fifteen had less than one-tenth of an inch of rain for the average of the division. Including these fifteen divisions with the twenty-five which had absolutely no rain, it appears that Burma, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the south, central, submontane, and west divisions of the Punjab, Coorg, the Konkan, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Sind, and the east and south of Madras were rainless, while Assam, the hill and north-west districts of the Punjab, Malabar, Mysore, the Deccan, Hyderabad, and Central Madras all had effective rain. The heaviest rainfall was in Assam, the Surma division receiving an average of 3 and the Brahmaputra division of 1¾ inches of rain. Under normal conditions this is the wettest part of the Indian region, and the excess of rain was not large. Column 3 of the table shows an excess of rain in Assam, the hill and north-west districts of the Punjab, Malabar, the Konkan, the Deccan, Berar, and Hyderabad, and a deficiency in all other divisions. The excess was nowhere great. The rainfall of the season, *i.e.*, from March 1st to date, has been considerably short of the normal amount in Burma, Assam, East Bengal, and part of Madras, but has been largely in excess elsewhere.

Except in Assam, the record of heavy falls shows no important amounts. The following are the falls exceeding 2 inches:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Assam	Sylhet . . .	Karimganj . . .	3·90
Ditto	Khasia Hills . .	Cherrapunji . . .	11·41
Ditto	Sibsagar . . .	Sudder . . .	5·03
Ditto	Lakhimpur . . .	Ditto . . .	5·97
Malabar	Calicut . . .	Angadipuram . .	2·15
Deccan	Belgaum . . .	Changad . . .	2·40

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 18th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Rainfall data from March 1st to April 18th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to April 18th.	Excess or defect (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	1·26	— 1·26	0·35	3·19	— 89
	Lower Burma	0	0·36	— 0·36	0	1·28	— 100
	Central Burma	0	0·28	— 0·28	0·07	0·77	— 91
	Upper Burma	0·09	?	?	0·16	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·54	— 0·54	1·02	1·07	— 5
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·05	0·87	— 0·82	2·52	4·55	— 45
	Assam (Surma)	3·03	2·75	+ 0·28	7·59	18·19	— 58
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·79	1·51	+ 0·28	4·99	7·94	— 37
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·51	— 0·51	4·05	3·06	+ 32
	Central Bengal	0	0·29	— 0·29	4·32	1·64	+ 163
	North Bengal	0	0·61	— 0·61	2·38	3·04	— 22
	Orissa	0·01	0·34	— 0·33	4·16	1·76	+ 136
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·13	— 0·13	5·27	1·26	+ 318
	Behar (South)	0	0·07	— 0·07	2·43	0·51	+ 376
	Do. (North)	0	0·12	— 0·12	2·08	0·68	+ 206
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·94	0·33	+ 185
	Oudh (South)	0	0·01	— 0·01	1·50	0·40	+ 275
	Do. (North)	0	0·01	— 0·01	1·98	0·54	+ 267
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·03	— 0·03	1·48	0·36	+ 311
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·02	0·02	0	1·01	0·46	+ 120
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·04	— 0·04	2·15	1·19	+ 81
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·01	0·05	— 0·04	1·99	0·70	+ 184
	Do. (Central)	0·01	0·05	— 0·04	1·86	0·68	+ 174
	Do. (Submontane)	0·04	0·09	— 0·05	2·12	1·42	+ 49
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·37	0·29	+ 0·08	3·00	4·04	— 26
	Do. (North-West)	0·48	0·23	+ 0·25	3·33	2·84	+ 17
	Do. (West)	0·08	0·09	— 0·01	1·12	0·96	+ 17
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·85	0·63	+ 0·22	4·00	2·54	+ 57
	Madras (South Central)	0·19	0·58	— 0·39	2·03	2·47	— 18
	Coorg	0·05	0·40	— 0·35	2·83	2·08	+ 37
	Mysore	0·35	0·52	— 0·17	1·76	1·54	+ 14
	Konkan	0·07	0·05	+ 0·02	0·43	0·14	+ 208
	Bombay Deccan	0·38	0·11	+ 0·27	1·12	0·54	+ 108
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·01	0·07	— 0·06	0·03	0·18	— 83
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·08	0·05	+ 0·03	0·60	0·48	+ 25
	Central Provinces (West)	0·02	0·05	— 0·03	0·80	0·43	+ 86
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·04	— 0·04	1·21	0·70	+ 73
	Ditto (East)	0	0·07	— 0·07	4·06	0·99	+ 310
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·04	0·01	+ 300
	Kattiawar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·06	0·25	— 76
	Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·54	0·34	+ 59
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·16	0·17	— 6
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·97	0·19	+ 411
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·15	0·09	+ 67
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·26	— 0·26	2·30	0·87	+ 164
	Ditto (*a*)	0·20	?	?	2·50	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·54	0·13	+ 0·41	1·13	1·08	+ 5
	Madras (Central)	0·20	0·21	— 0·01	0·37	0·67	— 60
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·17	0·30	— 43
	Ditto (South)	0·02	0·93	— 0·91	0·90	3·68	— 76
	Madras (South)	0·08	0·57	— 0·49	4·17	2·06	+ 102

SIMLA, *23rd April, 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 18th April.*—Rainfall moderate in parts of Bellary, Tinnevelly, Nilgiris, and Malabar; none in Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, and Tanjore; and slight in other districts. Prospects continue unfavourable in Chingleput and North Arcot; elsewhere slightly improving. Prices slightly falling in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madras, North Arcot, and Salem; rising in Coimbatore, Ganjam, Vizagapatam; and nearly stationary elsewhere. About 4,700 labourers employed on works in five taluks of Chingleput, 2,792 in Wandiwash taluk, and 564 in Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot, 2,350 in Tinnevelly, and 42 in the Pollachi taluk of Coimbatore. Number fed at kitchens—783 in Wandiwash taluk, of whom 594 were children and 134 women; number in Kalahasti zemindari 178; details not reported.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Rain in eleven districts, generally slight. Standing crops damaged by blight, insects, or hailstones in parts of Karachi; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops continues in Sind, Poona, Sholapur, and Dharwar. Preparations for the next season progressing generally.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st April.*—No rain. Weather hot and dry. Ploughing and sowing for early rice and jute going on, but rain generally wanted in Bengal Proper. In Behar low lands being sown with rice, indigo, *cheena,* and *mung*. Sowings coming up well. Sugarcane planting nearly finished. Spring rice doing well and harvesting begun. *Rabi* being threshed. Opium weighments proceeding. *Mahua* has yielded a fair crop in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Hazaribagh, and Manbhoom, but the outturn is deficient in Bhagalpur and Lohardugga. The mango crop is generally expected to be very short. Price of common rice steady; that of wheat has fallen in some districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Seasonable weather. Harvesting continues. Summer crops being irrigated. Prices generally easier, though still high. In Fyzabad and Allahabad they have risen. Lucknow reports excessive export.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Rain has fallen in six districts. Prices stationary in three districts; unsettled in one; falling in four; rising elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress. Ploughings for and sowings of extra *rabi* and *kharif* commenced. Sugarcane and cotton weeding in progress. Prospects of standing crops are reported good. Damage done by locusts in parts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, but no damage done in Shahpur. Wheat suffering from blight in Peshawar. Fodder sufficient in all but four districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Weather hot, with occasional clouds and a little rain. Land being ploughed for summer sowings.

Threshing of winter crops nearly completed. Agricultural stock and fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Dry-weather crops generally progressing favourably, but suffering from scarcity of water in Katha and parts of Kyaukse and Meiktila. The price of paddy has risen in seven districts and declined slightly in Akyab; elsewhere prices are unchanged.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Weather warm. Rain moderate in some districts; badly wanted in others. Sowing of summer paddy continues. Prospects of tea and other crops generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Slight rain reported in parts of three districts in Mysore. Crops in good condition, except in parts of the Kolar district, where want of rain is felt. Outturn of harvests generally favourable. Prices somewhat fallen in the Mysore district.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Prospects of coffee generally good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Weather warm in Berar. Threshing of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Land under preparation for next *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in three taluks. Water scarce in the Yeotmal and Darwa taluks. Prices slightly risen in the Amraoti and Morsi taluks.

Rainfall moderate in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *tabi* crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Agricultural operations nearly completed in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar, and completed in Baghelkhand and Gwalior; in progress elsewhere. No change of importance since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Slight rain in one State. Crops cut and gathered almost everywhere. Cattle dying in Todgurh tehsil for want of fodder; diseased in Ulwar; in poor condition at Bikanir; elsewhere satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States and at Ajmere and Deoli; sufficient elsewhere. Prices fluctuating.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th April.*—Weather getting warm. Early rice and indian-corn being sown.

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 MARCH 1891.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	S. "Danube." Fiji.				S. S. "Pongola." Natal.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	9	10	19	39·52 per 100 men.	8	9	17	39·00 per 100 men.	17	19	36
From 2 to 10 years	27	20	47		15	11	26		42	31	73
,, 10 ,, 20 ,,	57	17	74		26	5	31		83	22	105
,, 20 ,, 30 ,,	292	111	403		161	74	235		453	185	638
,, 30 ,, 40 ,,	33	23	56		21	4	25		54	27	81
,, 40 ,, 50 ,,	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	418	181	599		231	103	334		649	284	933

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Fiji.			Natal.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Central ditto	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	39	17	56	11	1	12	50	18	68
North-Western Provinces	241	122	363	136	74	210	377	196	573
Oudh	124	41	165	79	28	107	203	69	272
Central India	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Punjab	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6
Nepal and Native States	6	1	7	4	...	4	10	1	11
Mixed, Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	418	181	599	231	103	334	649	284	933

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	72	20	92	23	9	32	95	29	124
Agriculturists	149	56	205	115	49	164	264	105	369
Artisans	20	11	31	18	5	23	38	16	54
Low castes	101	57	158	75	33	108	176	90	266
Musulmans	76	37	113	...	7	7	76	44	120
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	418	181	599	231	103	334	649	284	933

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	573	240	813
2. Musulmans	76	44	120
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	649	284	933

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of February 1891.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.												Total.
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton, raw—													
Calcutta	...	2	...	3,330	56,002	3,695	5	...	...	5,839	...	...	68,873
Bombay Town	165	6,06,249	...	8	1,31,411	13,788	24,069	3,41,183	...	2,16,040	549	...	13,33,462
Karachi	...	...	45,993	...	...	11,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,983
TOTAL	165	6,06,251	45,993	3,338	1,87,413	29,473	24,074	3,41,183	...	2,21,879	549	...	14,60,318
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	9,955	74,461	18,769	3,679	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,864
Bombay Town	...	1,12,526	...	1	...	1,236	1,28,332	8,798	...	9,082	...	...	2,59,975
Karachi	...	...	1,43,978	...	...	2,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,04,689
TOTAL	...	1,12,526	1,43,978	9,956	74,461	2,80,116	1,32,011	8,798	...	9,082	...	...	7,70,928
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	2,04,083	1,18,021	...	4,634	...	...	9,811	...	...	3,36,549
Bombay Town	1,070	1,77,632	...	302	4,789	...	81,404	1,36,235	...	19,772	1,43,936	...	5,05,140
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,070	1,77,632	...	2,04,385	1,22,810	...	86,038	1,36,235	...	29,583	1,43,936	...	9,01,689
Indigo*—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	530	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124
TOTAL	...	...	...	530	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124
GRAND TOTAL	1,235	8,96,409	1,89,971	2,18,209	3,85,218	3,09,589	2,42,123	4,86,216	...	2,60,544	1,44,485	...	31,34,059

Town and Karachi are not returned.

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

* The imports of indigo into Bomba Town a

DEPT. OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE:
Simla, the 22nd April, 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LII 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.	Last 2 days ending 31st March 1890.			Last 3 days ending 31st March 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891.		Total increase in 1890-91.	Total decrease in 1890-91.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.							
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
11th April 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	2,86,991	188	1,526	4,69,995	308	4,49,93,722	567	4,38,86,684	553	...	11,07,038
11th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	3,729	65	57	6,530	115	5,20,602	175	5,66,623	191	46,021	...
4th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	30,101	46	705	45,231	64	44,82,128	132	45,86,665	128	1,04,537	...
28th March 1891	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 4,56,798	65	(*e*) 4,24,887	60	...	31,911
11th April 1891	Bengal-Nágpur (*f*)	501	24,654	49	831	53,663	65	21,34,034	117	32,97,555	105	...	...
4th ditto	Indian Midland (*g*)	752	22,326	30	752	41,610	55	34,42,741	93	36,74,119	93	1,162,921	...
11th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	1,08,207	65	1,672	1,70,143	102	1,94,10,621	223	1,83,03,704	210	2,31,378	11,06,917
4th ditto	Southern Marátha	979	26,328	27	1,044	48,475	46	41,34,753	87	46,31,500	86	4,96,747	...
4th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	5,433	18	296	9,402	32	10,02,792	72	12,21,608	79	2,18,816	...
4th ditto	South Indian (*h*)	737	38,406	52	901	57,406	64	60,32,352	157	65,41,014	160	5,08,662	...
	TOTAL	7,169	5,46,175	76	7,784	9,02,455	116	8,66,11,143	237	8,71,34,359	221	5,23,216	...
	State Lines worked by the State.							(*i*)		(*j*)			
11th April 1891	North-Western	2,399	(*i*) 1,72,903	72	2,395	(*j*) 3,00,793	126	2,87,79,515	230	2,72,90,895	220	...	14,88,620
11th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	51,053	74	692	77,862	113	78,86,558	219	73,47,375	204	...	5,39,183
4th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	51,134	68	777	95,596	123	1,15,17,875	304	1,22,02,896	306	6,85,021	...
4th ditto	Bengal Central (*k*)	125	3,826	31	125	6,004	48	7,29,781	112	7,40,995	114	11,214	...
4th ditto	Nalháti	27	490	18	27	578	21	1,04,483	74	99,443	70	...	5,040
4th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	68	10	8	171	21	12,207	33	18,708	45	6,501	...
28th March 1891	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 59,772	40	(*e*) 62,176	45	2,404	...
4th ditto	Burma (*l*)	553	37,359	68	556	54,214	98	50,67,400	176	57,04,335	197	6,36,935	...
	TOTAL	4,550	3,16,833	70	4,580	5,35,218	117	5,41,57,591	228	5,34,66,823	223	...	6,90,763
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
4th April 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*m*)	1,492	2,79,936	188	1,492	4,80,711	322	3,78,05,740	486	4,07,22,110	523	29,16,370	...
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,01,732	221	461	1,37,571	298	1,31,03,897	545	1,30,75,266	544	...	...
4th ditto	Madras	840	45,231	54	840	83,318	99	91,68,701	209	96,90,275	220	4,81,574	...
	TOTAL	2,793	4,26,899	153	2,793	7,01,600	251	6,00,78,338	413	6,34,47,651	436	33,69,313	...
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		14,512	12,89,907	89	15,157	21,39,273	141	20,08,47,072	268	20,40,48,833	262	32,01,761	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,34,01,147	138	10,13,79,339	130	...	20,21,808
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,74,45,925	130	10,26,69,494	132	52,23,569	...
	Assisted Companies.												
11th April 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	9,492	59	...	...	(*n*) 73,349	102	73,349	...
11th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	2,164	98	22	3,049	139	2,86,723	248	2,90,065	251	3,342	...
28th March 1891	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 3,60,394	108	(*e*) 3,40,343	102	...	20,051
21st ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*o*) 4,64,819	117	(*p*) 4,84,390	122	19,571	...
	TOTAL	22	2,164	98	184	12,541	68	11,11,936	128	11,88,147	126	76,211	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
4th April 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	15,846	45	354	18,449	52	24,44,112	132	25,59,350	138	1,15,238	...
11th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,088	35	72	1,809	25	1,45,922	47	2,01,809	56	55,947	...
11th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	348	13	68	1,671	25	51,803	37	75,339	43	23,536	...
11th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	519	40	...	...	(*q*) 44,265	72	44,265	...
	TOTAL	440	18,282	42	507	22,448	44	26,41,837	115	28,80,823	118	2,38,986	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by the State Railway Agency.												
11th April 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	2,091	19	108	6,939	64	(*r*) 1,97,032	76	6,54,318	116	4,57,286	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
11th April 1891	Jodhpore	124	2,423	19	124	3,686	30	3,60,975	56	3,85,163	60	24,188	...
11th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	13,703	41	334	17,357	52	13,86,681	90	15,68,020	90	1,81,339	...
4th ditto	Morvi	94	2,522	27	94	2,964	32	1,99,210	51	3,07,405	63	1,08,195	...
	TOTAL	550	18,648	34	552	24,007	43	19,46,866	76	22,60,588	79	3,13,722	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur 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*) Return not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1889 to 29th March 1890.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1890 to 28th March 1891.
(*f*) Includes the Ásansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot State Railway only.
(*j*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*k*) Although for convenience classed among the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*l*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*m*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(*n*) Total receipts from 1st to 31st March 1891.
(*o*) Total receipts from 1st April 1889 to 22nd March 1890.
(*p*) Total receipts from 1st April 1890 to 21st March 1891.
(*q*) Total receipts from 5th May 1890.
(*r*) Total receipts from 13th October 1889.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secy.

1695

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF REGISTRATION, MADRAS.
R. No.....
6 - MAY. 91

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 18.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 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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Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 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	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 9	14 2	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	7 5	7 5
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 9	15 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	20 8	...	...	90 0	90 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 3	12 1	11 9	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 4	16 2	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 1	8 14	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 0	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	13 13	13 13	...	...	10 12	11 12	12 10	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	*	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	56 6	32 3	...	...	245 0	245 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	12 14	12 10	...	...	9 10	10 14	10 8	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	8 15	17 12	22 13	8 14	8 4	65 0	65 0	15 3	15 3
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	22 11	22 11	28 12	27 0																		
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	16 6	17 1	18 0	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	22 6	18 10
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	(b)	...	...	340 0	340 0	16 8	16 8
									...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	16 [illegible]	11 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	*	*	...	...	12 4	11 4	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 4
Cachar	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	11 6⅝	13 4	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 6⅝	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 11
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 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
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 0	13 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	11 6½	11 6½	13 5½	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	..	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 9	17 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	16 0	...	...	12 12‖	12 5‖	120 0	120 0	10 13	10 8
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 7	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	11 7	11 7	...	...	13 5	13 5	17 11	17 11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Mymensingh	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 8	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	10 8	10 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	12 0	11 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	11 4	10 13	17 12	18 2	9 6	9 10	13 14	14 1	17 10	17 7	10 0	10 14	...	...	8 14	9 2	16 9	16 9	...	17 12	15 11	15 15	95 0	95 0	10 15	10 13
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	13 14	12 13	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 14	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	19 6	...	...	16 13	17 12	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	11 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	13 0	13 0	20 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	22 0	12 0	...	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	15 0	13 12	24 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	28 0	28 0	20 0	19 8	280 0	280 0	10 4	10 13
Burdwan	10 11	10 11	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 6	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2½	20 2½	...	...	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	10 11
Beerbhoom	13 8	13 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	11 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	13 4	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	18 12	18 12	...	...	7 2	7 6	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	8 13
Rajshahye	15 12	15 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	18 2	19 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	16 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	8 12	9 10	16 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	150 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	17 1	...	...	21 0	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	18 0	13 0	20 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhoom	11 8	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	...	26 0	19 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 14
Lohárdugga	7 8 to 12 12	7 8 to 13 0	20 0	24 0	14 8	14 8	15 0 to 17 8	16 8 to 19 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	...	13 0	13 4 to 16 0	27 0	24 0	18 0 to 21 0	18 8 to 22 8	150 0	130 0	9 8	9 8
Hazáribágh	12 8	11 8 to 14 0	19 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

(a) Not stated. (b) Annas 10 per 100 cobs. * Not sold. ‖ Khesari, husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 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 rakun, 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.
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 12	15 12	23 1	22 0	10 8	13 10	13 10	14 11	18 14	18 6	...	11 9	...	...	14 11	14 11	23 1	24 2	...	22 0	15 12	17 13	147 0	168 0	10 8	10 8
Gya	14 0	14 4	22 0	25 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	12 6 to 15 4	10 12 to 12 6	23 0	19 8	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 8	19 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	120 0	130 0	11 0	11 3
Shahabad	11 8	11 8	21 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 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 7	12 10	20 3	20 3	13 4	14 8	15 12	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	15 12	20 3	20 3	13 14	13 14	164 0	151 8	10 8	10 1
Durbhunga	14 0	10 0	24 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	23 0	...	...	19 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	13 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	21 4	...	8 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	15 0	12 4	21 0	19 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	12 0	13 0	18 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Chumparun	14 0	13 0	24 8	...	9 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 8	19 0	14 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 8	10 8	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 3	12 3	17 14	18 7	9 12	9 12	12 7	15 7	15 7	15 7	14 10	15 3	...	...	13 8	14 8	17 14	15 3	17 5½	16 0	15 3	15 7	120 0	120 0	10 2	9 13½
Ghazipur	14 3	11 9	19 5	15 7	7 1	7 1	11 0	11 0	15 7	15 7	16 12	16 12	25 12	25 12	12 14	12 14	19 5	15 7	16 12	16 12	17 6	17 6	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	12 4	12 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	15 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	...	...	12 0	13 8	170 0	170 0	11 0	11 8
Allahabad	12 6	12 9	17 6	17 4	9 8	9 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	16 8	17 0	17 8	16 12	...	...	15 12	15 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	8 4	8 8	14 0	14 8	16 8	18 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	...	...	14 8	14 0	160 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	12 12	12 13	19 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	16 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamírpur	15 12	12 0	19 8	16 0	9 0	9 0	12 6	12 0	18 6	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 12
Jalaun	15 0	13 8	16 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0¶	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore	15 0	14 8	18 8	17 8	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	12 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	11 5½	12 14	16 0	14 14	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	16 4½	15 14	18 8	15 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 2	16 6½	14 9	16 11	15 8	18 7	15 14	120 0	120 0	11 9	11 0
Farukhabad	10 8	11 0	19 0	14 8	5 12	5 12	8 0	8 0	16 8	14 12	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	17 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	11 4	12 8	17 4	14 0	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	14 0	...	14 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	13 0	12 2	24 4	16 12	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	21 4	14 4	12 4	13 4	16 4	16 4	10 4	10 4	16 4	16 4	...	16 4	18 0	15 4	160 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 13	11 0	23 5	19 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	19 0	17 8	13 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	27 0	26 0	20 13	18 0	21 0	20 8	11 8	11 8	200 0	160 0	10 10	10 10
Jhánsi	14 0	12 11½	18 12½	17 2	7 12	7 12	13 4	13 4	19 4	19 5½	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 4	17 0	17 0	14 8	14 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	12 0	12 0	19 0	17 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	18 8	16 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	11 8	12 0	20 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	15 0	15 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	12 8	11 12	22 0	17 8	5 4	5 4	9 0	9 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 12
Bulandshahr	13 4	13 6	20 12	17 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 12	16 4	17 0	16 8	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
Meerut	13 0	13 4	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	16 12	17 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 4	12 14	20 8	...	9 8	10 4	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 14	14 4	16 12	18 0	18 0	16 12	16 12	155 0	155 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	12 8	11 13	16 10	15 2	8 14	8 14	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	18 8	17 11	11 13	12 3	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	14 6	12 8	20 10	17 1	9 7	9 7	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	15 12	13 15	16 3	16 3	13 8	12 15	140 0	140 0	9 6	9 10
Basti	13 0	12 8	15 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	28 0‖	28 0‖	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	7 0	7 8	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	15 0	12 4	25 8	16 0	8 8	8 8	12 4	12 4	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	14 8	14 8	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Budaun	14 0	13 4	19 0	18 0	6 0	6 8	11 4	11 8	15 0	14 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 4	15 8	16 4	16 4	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Bijnór	12 8	10 15	20 12	17 8	10 5	11 4	11 14	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 1	17 8½	17 8	...	...	150 0	150 0	10 14	10 14
Bareilly	13 12	11 4	19 6	15 0	8 2	8 2	11 4	11 14	14 6	15 0	13 12	14 1	..	...	11 14	12 3	14 6	14 11	15 10	14 6	15 0	14 6	137 8	137 8	10 10	10 10
Moradábad	10 10	11 8	18 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 12	17 0	16 0	16 4	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	18 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	14 8	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Tarái	11 4	12 8	17 8	17 8	8 2	8 12	11 4	11 4	13 12	13 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 8	19 0	13 12	14 6	13 12½	13 12	17 8	16 4	120 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	12 2	12 2	19 11	16 14	10 2	11 0	11 0	12 6	...	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 10	...	...	12 6	12 15	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	13 7	14 5	15 6	15 6	6 9	6 9	12 1	12 1	17 9	17 9	14 5	16 8	11 0	11 0	6 9	8 12	14 14	16 8	17 9	18 2	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	11 13	13 15	15 0	17 2	8 9	6 8	10 12	10 12	16 2	16 2	17 3	17 3	21 8	21 8	17 3	17 3	14 0	16 0	16 2	...	11 13	...	129 0	172 0	11 4	10 12
Dehra Dún	11 8	13 0	13 8	15 0	6 8	6 8	10 8	11 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kumaun	8 12	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	10 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 4	...	...	8 0†	8 0†	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwál	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	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 1	14 5	22 10	21 13	9 0	9 0	14 5	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 5	14 6	...	...	13 2	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	15 8	15 0	22 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	14 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	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	16 0	16 0	21 8	20 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 12	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	18 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	19 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	12 4	13 0	15 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 4	17 0	17 0	12 8	12 12	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Lucknow	14 2	14 10	20 10	20 0	6 0	6 0	12 1	12 0	15 9	15 8	12 4	12 8	...	...	...	11 0	17 0	15 12	15 12	15 12	15 14	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Hardoi	14 0	13 0	24 8	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 6	13 2	17 12	17 8	10 12	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 8	13 0	13 8	13 0	13 12	12 6	13 4	15 0	14 8	16 0	16 8	14 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 6	14 4	20 8	20 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 11	16 0	15 8	15 0	16 4	15 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 8
Gonda	16 0	13 12	24 0	16 0	12 12	13 0	13 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	11 0	11 6	15 0	15 10	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	14 0	13 8	23 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	15 8	13 8	25 0	15 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	15 8	13 8	13 4	19 0	19 0	9 0	10 0	16 8	14 4	15 0	14 8	18 0	13 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	12 0	13 0	25 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	15 0	23 2	23 2	8 12	9 6	11 4	11 4	21 4	21 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	22 8	23 2	28 2	31 4	...	...	16 0	16 0
Bánswára	18 12	19 6	20 0	20 0	10 0	7 8	15 0	16 4	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 14½	27 8	36 4½	37 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 10	10 7
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	10 15	18 12	17 9½	9 1¼	9 12½	10 2½	10 8½‖	17 15½	18 12	13 4½	14 13½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	13 4½	18 5½	18 5½	10 15	10 2½	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 6
Sirohee	13 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 14½	12 14½	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 4
Erinpura	14 14	15 1	22 12	23 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	20 0	20 0	17 15	18 6	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	80 0	13 0	12 0
Ajmere	13 0	12 8	18 0	17 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	17 0	18 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0
Abu	12 2	12 2	18 0	18 0	6 8	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 4	20 0	19 2	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	13 4	13 0	17 4	17 8	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	18 0	17 12	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	16 0	17 12	17 4	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	20 0	21 0	27 0	31 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	29 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	...	31 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0
Kotah	17 0	18 8	27 8	25 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	7 8	27 8	30 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	27 8	32 0	16 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	13 14	12 14	24 6	23 14	8 14	8 14	11 12½	11 12½	25 3	24 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 3½	23 12½	18 11½	17 1	26 9	26 9	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	14 5	14 0	18 12	18 14	8 10	5 8	10 12	10 8	22 12	21 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	17 11	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	10 12	11 10
Jeypore	14 0	13 4	20 8	19 8	5 0	5 0	10 8	8 8	20 8	20 8	17 8	17 8	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	17-0 to 17 4	16-0 to 17 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	115 0	115 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	14 6	12 8	20 0	20 0	11 3	11 4	13 2	12 8	20 10	20 0	18 12	18 2	...	...	17 8	17 8	21 4	17 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 15
Dholpur	11 15	12 1	17 7	17 1	8 7	8 7	10 11	10 11	16 8	16 12	15 13	15 12	...	...	15 12	12 15	16 15	15 3	...	...	21 15	22 8	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhurtpore	12 6	12 14	16 12	17 4	6 12	6 12	14 6	14 15	16 10	14 14	15 14	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	15 6	15 14	16 0	16 8	18 0	18 8	260 0	260 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	13 13	14 1	19 5	19 2	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 5	19 12	19 12	17 12	17 6	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 6	18 5	19 3	20 1	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	14 9	15 8	21 4	20 4	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	21 13	20 5	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 6	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	12 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 2	13 10½	17 8	17 8	7 10¾	7 8	8 10¾	8 8	18 2½	18 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	18 2½	18 8	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	§	**	11 0	11 8
Balmer	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	14 6
Anádra	13 10	13 10	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 4	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	14 0	14 4	20 0	20 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 12	13 2	18 12	18 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 3	17 8	17 3	...	...	...	...	14 11	17 3	18 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jeysulmere	10 12	10 12	8 0	...	8 4	10 6	10 9	18 8	18 6	17 0	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 8	11 2½	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	16 8	16 14	...	...	...	...	13 11½	14 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	12 12	13 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	22 12	23 0	18 2	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 7	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Bagheikhand (Sutna)	14 8	14 8	19 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 8	18 8	17 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	17 0	160 0	180 0	10 10	10 8
Goona	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	12 3½	13 1	16 3½	15 11	7 7	7 9½	9 9	9 13	18 12¾	18 13¾	16 3½	17 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	17 0½	19 2	20 3	18 7½	12 12½	170 0	170 0	11 15¼	11 15½

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Seven-half pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked. ¶ Masur, unhusked. ** Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 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.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	13 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Ferozepore	13 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	16 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	12 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	24 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	220 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	13 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	18 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	13 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	13 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	90 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	13 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Lahore	12 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	13 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	13 0
Ludhiána	11 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	†	†	14 0	17 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	19 0	12 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	12 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	*	*	18 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	*	*	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 0
Hoshiárpur	14 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	95 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	13 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	11 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	17 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	17 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	9 4	9 0
Kángra	15 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	14 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	‡	‡	24 0	25 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	12 0	14 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	14 0	15 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	†	†	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	*	*	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	†	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	88 0	75 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	15 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	21 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	13 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	22 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	100 0	95 0	41 0	42 0
Kohát	15 0	15 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	‡	†	18 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	†	*	124 0	124 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	12 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	22 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	19 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	28 0	29 0	16 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	10 0	13 0	90 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	15 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	++	++	6 0	6 0	17 0	19 0	++	++	++	++	100 0	100 0	34 0	38 0
Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	+++	+++	+++	+++	15 0	16 0	++	++	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	+++	+++	+++	+++	14 0	14 0	+++	+++	++	++	100 0	100 0	21 0	21 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	15 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	13 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 10	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	10 12	11 15	17 10	17 10	7 13	7 5	8 6	8 6	18 0	18 4	28 0	29 8	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 6	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	155 0	150 0	11 0	11 4
Upper Sind Frontier	10 12	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	9 0	10 2	13 0	13 12	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 12	12 0	...	...	64 0	53 0	8 0	...
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	12 8	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 8	11 8	213 5½	213 5½	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	11 14	12 14	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 7	13 7	18 3	18 3	15 15	15 15	22 5	21 2	...	...	15 6	15 6	...	...	13 10	12 15	135 0	135 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	11 3	11 3
Bombay	10 0	10 2	15 5	16 2	6 14	7 0	11 5	11 6	17 0	15 14	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 7	16 10	14 13	15 1	17 9	17 0	9 8	10 5	67 3	67 3	11 3	11 3
Tanna (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	16 0	17 0	38 0	19 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	28 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	13 0	13 8	76 0	80 0	14 0	14 8
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	16 14	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 5	11 5	27 12	27 12	25 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 2	...	...	18 10	18 10	71 0	73 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	17 8	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 0	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	17 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmednagar	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	17 4	15 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 2	20 2	23 12	23 12	...	...	20 2	20 2	...	...	17 4	17 4	128 0	128 0	15 0	13 14
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 0	14 7	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	26 15	25 14	19 14	21 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	20 10	18 12	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	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 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	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	17 7	13 0	26 0	...	7 4	8 0	14 0	10 12	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 7	15 0	23 12	24 0	23 0	24 0	128 0	128 0	13 4	13 4
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 2	10 13½	10 13½	6 4½	6 4½	9 2	9 2	16 9	17 2	16 9	16 9	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	13 2	12 9	...	...	15 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	12 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	6 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	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	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	12 7	11 8	...	...	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 6	14 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	...	...	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	11 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	14 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	9 8
Chhindwára	16 14	17 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	20 9	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 0
Nágpur	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	23 12	24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	17 8	16 4	120 0	120 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	20 0	17 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	24 0	24 0	120 0	124 0	10 11	10 3
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	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 7	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	170 0	170 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	18 4	15 0	...	...	11 12	12 13	13 11	13 11	*	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	10 0
Jubbulpore	14 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 4	16 0	15 4	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	...	...	13 8	13 0	130 0	120 0	9 4	9 0
Mandla	17 8	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	...	...	16 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	9 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	17 1	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	17 8	20 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	205 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	17 10	17 3	...	...	...	...	12 13	11 13	23 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	17 13	17 13	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	19 14	18 15	...	...	13 8	19 3	20 1	21 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 2	...	...	17 8	25 7	100 0	100 0	8 0	9 0
Raipur	17 8	18 9	...	...	13 11	13 11	18 4	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	...	...	19 6	21 12	100 0	64 0	10 6	10 0
Sambálpur	19 4	19 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 14	21 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Berar—																										
Buldána	18 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	29 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	17 0	16 12	...	...	8 5	9 0	11 10	11 10	28 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 14	...	...	16 0	16 10	81 10	81 0	9 10	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	7 0	9 0	9 0	27 8	28 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	26 0	24 0	128 0	128 0	10 12	10 8
Amráoti	15 10	15 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 2	...	...	17 0	16 7	93 5	93 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	15 0	16 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	...	...	7 8	7 4	11 4	11 4	20 1	20 1	...	...	25 14	24 14	...	...	17 12	17 4	...	...	23 0	20 11	130 0	125 0	9 4	9 4
Boláram	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 8	9 14	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	19 7	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	11 4	11 8	...	...	7 0	7 4	12 0	10 8	20 0	19 8	19 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 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 THÛR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	*		*		21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 10	10 3	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 13	13 13	*		*		19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 11	11 8	...	...	11 5	10 13	11 13	11 5	20 0	19 2	20 11	20 11	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	10 11	8 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	17 11	14 10	16 13	15 6	18 0	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 14	9 6	11 5	11 5	20 14	20 8	21 5	21 5	24 13	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	14 3	14 3
Central—																										
Bellary	14 6	14 6	...	...	11 3	11 0	12 6	12 3	31 6	30 6	27 5	25 14	33 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	26 13	26 13	21 10	21 10	30 2	30 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	12 14	12 14	...	...	10 5	11 10	12 0	24 2	24 2	*		25 8	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	11 10	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	*	*	31 14	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	29 3	29 3	31 11	31 11	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	10 13	11 11	...	...	13 14	14 14	15 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	28 3	28 3	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	11 14	11 14	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 3	13 3	21 2	21 2	*	*	27 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 2	11 2	20 10	20 10	19 11	19 11	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 5	11 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 14	10 14	18 11	18 11	17 3	17 3	21 14	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	11 2	11 2	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5	*	*	18 3	*	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	10 14	*	*	20 0	20 0	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	20 5	20 5	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	11 14	11 3	...	...	12 3	11 5	12 11	11 10	18 3	17 8	19 2	19 2	21 10	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	10 5	9 14	11 3	11 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	10 2	10 2	...	...	11 5	10 8	11 13	11 0	19 6	*	17 10	16 3	20 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	8 12	9 8	9 12	28 0	26 0	18 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	23 0	20 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	11 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	11 8	12 0	10 8	10 12	9 8	9 12	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Túmkúr	12 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	...	20 0	...	22 0	30 0	29 0	...	20 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	22 0	19 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	72 0	72 0	9 0	8 0
Kadur	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 9	11 9	27 5	27 5	...	...	31 8	28 6	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	21 0	21 0	480 0	480 0	10 0	10 8
Chitaldroog	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	44 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	21 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	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.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 25th, 1891.

Over the greater part of India and for the greater part of the week the weather has been very quiet. The barometer has been highest over Tenasserim and the south-east of the Bay and low over Northern India, the area of greatest depression having been at one time over the western desert and at another over the Gangetic plain. The differences of pressure were very small at the commencement of the week, but later on they increased somewhat, though gradients were at no time steep. The largest pressure differences were reported from North-East India. They were accompanied with strong winds from the Bay of Bengal into Bengal, Assam, &c. It was in this region that the weather was most disturbed. On the 19th and 20th the rainfall of North-East India was confined to Upper Burma and Assam; by the 21st it had extended into East Bengal also, and on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th scattered rainfall, varying in amount from day to day, was reported from Upper Burma, Assam, and a large part of Bengal. The other regions where rainfall occurred during the week were the south of the Peninsula and part of North-West India. In the former region the rain, though never heavy and never widely extended, fell more or less on each day of the week, while, on the contrary, the rain in the north-west was exceedingly slight, very scattered, and was not at all continuous. The whole of the rainfall of the week in all parts of the Indian region occurred during thunder or dust storm disturbances. These storms were most severe in Bengal, where a strong moist current of wind from the Bay encountered an easterly current from Assam. The most severe example of a thunderstorm occurred on the evening of the 22nd at Jessore, when the wind was exceedingly high and the rain and hail very heavy.

Temperature.—On the whole the mean temperature of the week under review has been about normal. The exceptions are the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, where there has been a deficiency of about 1½°, and Sind, Rajputana, and Burma, where there has been an excess of about 1½°. There have been no distinct instances of the passage of waves of heat or cold across the country, and the general distribution of temperature relatively to the normal has been irregular. The same irregularity has been displayed in the records of the position of the highest maximum reading on each day. On the—

19th	the highest maximum was	107°	at	Mandalay and Amraoti.
20th	,, ,,	111°	,,	Amraoti.
21st	,, ,,	110°	,,	Jacobabad.
22nd	,, ,,	111°	,,	Jacobabad.
23rd	,, ,,	109·5°	,,	Jhansi.
24th	,, ,,	109·8°	,,	Nagpur.
25th	,, ,,	109°	,,	Raipur and Amraoti.

These figures show that during the week the highest maximum varied from 107° to 111°, and that at one time the region of greatest heat was as far east as Mandalay, and at another as far west as Jacobabad.

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.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	Mean Variation for week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·8	+2·3	+1·2	—0·3	+0·6	+0·7	+0·9	+1·2
Bengal	+1·7	+1·7	+0·7	—0·2	—0·9	+0·5	—0·9	+0·4
North-West Provinces . .	—4·6	—3·4	—2·6	—1·2	+0·9	+0·9	—1·6	—1·7
Punjab	—3·3	—1·8	—0·1	+4·0	—5·0	—2·6	—2·2	—1·6
Bombay	+0·9	+1·0	+0·7	—0·1	—0·6	+0·2	—0·2	+0·3
Berar and Central Provinces .	—1·1	+0·6	—0·4	+0·6	+1·0	+0·8	+1·1	+0·4
Guzerat and Central India .	—1·4	—1·1	+0·3	—0·2	+1·9	+3·1	+0·9	+0·5
Sind and Rajputana . .	—2·2	+0·5	+0·7	+3·7	+1·4	+2·0	+3·2	+1·3
Madras	+0·4	—0·5	—0·7	+0·5	+0·8	+1·4	+0·3	+0·3
Mean for whole India .	—0·8	—0·1	0	+0·8	0	+0·8	+0·2	+0·12

The above figures show considerable variations of temperature from day to day in North-Western India, but generally small variations elsewhere, and the mean temperature of each day of the week for the whole of India approximated very closely to the normal average.

Rain.—The concluding table of the summary shows that, though rain has been principally confined to North-East India, there has been a fair fall over the south of the Peninsula, and a slight fall in some central districts. The first column of the table shows that rain has fallen during the week in thirty of the rainfall divisions, but that in ten of these divisions the average rainfall was less than one-tenth of an inch, and could not consequently be regarded as effective rainfall. In twenty-one divisions absolutely no rain whatever fell during the week. The divisions within which the average rainfall was either less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch or absolutely nil comprise Lower and Central Burma, South-West and West Bengal, all the North-West Provinces and Punjab divisions, the whole of the central divisions, except the east of the Central Provinces, all the Rajputana, Sind, and Guzerat divisions, the centre and south of the East Coast, and Madras (Central) division. In all the other divisions effective rain fell; but, except in Arakan and East Bengal, Mysore and the Konkan, the East Coast (North) and Hyderabad (South), the average rainfall was less than the normal amount. The heaviest average rainfall during the week was in East Bengal, and exceeded 2 inches. This was followed by the Assam divisions with between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$

inches. The greatest excess during the week was in East Bengal; the greatest deficiency in Assam, where the rainfall has been much short of the normal.

The seasonal excess—that is, the excess since the 1st of March—though still very large over a great part of the Indian region, is nevertheless growing slowly less under the influence of the short rainfall of the past two or three weeks. In Burma (except Arakan), Assam, North Bengal, Khandeish, Kattiawar, and a large part of Madras the seasonal rainfall has been very decidedly short.

Heavy falls of rain are almost entirely confined to North-East India. The following are the amounts exceeding 2 inches:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
East Bengal . . .	Chittagong . . .	Sudder . . .	2·64
Ditto . . .	Dacca . . .	Manikganj . . .	4·89
Ditto . . .	Mymensingh . .	Netrakona . . .	4·18
Ditto . . .	Rangamati . . .	Sudder . . .	2·01
Assam	Shillong . . .	Cherrapunji . . .	2·21
Ditto	Goalpara . . .	Sudder . . .	3·10
Bengal	Faridpur . . .	Ditto . . .	4·28
Ditto	Pubna . . .	Serajganj . . .	3·59
Ditto	Bogra	Sherpur . . .	2·05
Ditto	Rangpur . . .	Kharegram . . .	2·16
Ditto	Jalpaiguri . . .	Debiganj . . .	2·31
Malabar	Travancore . . .	Alipi	2·30
Deccan	Dharwar . . .	Kalghati . . .	2·13
Madras	Tinnevelly . . .	Nanguneri . . .	2·45

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 25TH, 1891. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 1ST TO APRIL 25TH, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to April 25th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	0·27	0·78	— 0·51	0·[illegible]	3·96	— 84
	Lower Burma	0	0·26	— 0·26	0	1·53	— 100
	Central Burma	0·09	0·44	— 0·35	0·10	1·21	— 87
	Upper Burma	0·15	?	?	0·31	?	?
	Arakan	0·80	0·52	+ 0·28	2·83	1·88	+ 51
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	2·19	1·34	+ 0·85	5·12	5·53	— 7
	Assam (Surma)	1·25	3·40	— 2·15	8·84	21·59	— 59
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·45	2·27	— 0·82	6·44	10·21	— 37
	Deltaic Bengal	0·30	0·96	— 0·60	4·41	4·02	+ 10
	Central Bengal	0·42	0·57	— 0·15	4·74	2·21	+ 114
	North Bengal	0·86	1·73	— 0·87	3·23	4·77	— 32
	Orissa	0·05	0·35	— 0·30	4·21	2·11	+ 100
	Chota Nagpur	0·01	0·11	— 0·10	5·28	1·37	+ 285
	Behar (South)	0	0·07	— 0·07	2·43	0·58	+ 319
	Do. (North)	0·01	0·36	— 0·35	2·08	1·04	+ 100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·94	0·35	+ 169
	Oudh (South)	0	0·03	— 0·03	1·50	0·43	+ 249
	Do. (North)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·98	0·60	+ 230
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·02	— 0·02	1·48	0·38	+ 289
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·03	— 0·03	1·01	0·40	+ 106
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·07	— 0·07	2·15	1·26	+ 71
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·99	0·75	+ 165
	Do. (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·80	0·73	+ 155
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·07	— 0·07	2·12	1·48	+ 43
	Do. (*Hill Districts*)	0	0·25	— 0·25	3·00	4·29	— 30
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·18	— 0·18	3·33	3·02	+ 10
	Do. (West)	0·04	0·11	— 0·07	1·15	1·07	+ 7
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0·71	0·71	0	4·70	3·25	+ 45
	Madras (South Central)	0·13	0·38	— 0·25	2·16	2·85	— 24
	Coorg	0·17	0·73	— 0·56	3·02	2·81	+ 7
	Mysore	0·32	0·19	+ 0·13	2·09	1·73	+ 21
	Konkan	0·24	0·08	+ 0·16	0·66	0·22	+ 200
	Bombay Deccan	0·33	0·34	— 0·01	1·75	0·88	+ 99
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·01	0·11	— 0·10	0·04	0·29	— 86
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·60	0·52	+ 16
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·80	0·45	+ 78
	Ditto (Central)	0·03	0·05	— 0·02	1·25	0·75	+ 67
	Ditto (East)	0·10	0·14	— 0·04	4·16	1·13	+ 268
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·04	0·01	+ 300
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0·06	0·25	— 76
	Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·54	0·37	+ 46
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0·01	0·03	— 0·02	0·17	0·20	— 15
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·97	0·23	+ 322
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·15	0·11	+ 36
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0·33	0·24	+ 0·09	2·63	1·11	+ 136
	Ditto (*a*)	0·50	?	?	3·00	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·22	0·09	+ 0·03	1·34	1·17	+ 15
	Madras (Central)	0·05	0·18	— 0·13	0·42	0·85	— 51
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·17	0·32	— 47
	Ditto (South)	0·01	0·32	— 0·31	0·36	1·79	— 80
	Madras (South)	0·38	0·79	— 0·41	4·54	2·85	+ 59

SIMLA, *30th April, 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 25th April.*—Rainfall fair in parts of Tinnevelly, Nilgiris, and Malabar; slight in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, and South Kanara; no rain elsewhere. Prospects continue unchanged in Chingleput and North Arcot. There is no material increase of distress. Prices falling in North Arcot, Tanjore, and Madura; rising in Nellore, Cuddapah, Nilgiris, and Salem; and nearly stationary elsewhere. Over 5,300 coolies employed on works in all the taluks of Chingleput, 3,140 in Wandiwash, 1,879 in the Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot, and above 1,400 in Tinnevelly. Number fed at kitchens—714 in the Wandiwash taluk, of whom 547 were children and 119 women; number in the Kalahasti zemindari, according to latest reports, 215.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Rain in parts of seven districts. Standing crops damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi; otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops almost completed, except in parts of Sind. Ploughing operations progressing generally. Sowing commenced in Karachi and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th April.*—General rain in East and North Bengal, accompanied with hail in some places. In West Bengal and parts of Central Bengal rain much wanted for cultivation and sowings of autumn rice and jute. Spring rice being harvested. Fair outturn expected in Behar. Paddy on low lands, indigo, sugarcane, *cheena*, and *mung* coming up well. In Sarun indigo seedlings attacked by caterpillars. *Rabi* crops still being threshed and tobacco being cut. Opium weighments going on. *Mango* will be a very short crop. *Mahua* has yielded better results than was expected. No important change in prices of food-grains reported.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Occasional hailstorms, with light showers here and there. *Rabi* harvest nearly over. Extra crops being irrigated. New grains coming into market. Jhansi and Partabgarh report rise in prices, but elsewhere they are stationary or falling. Lucknow and Meerut report continued export.

Punjab.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Slight rain has fallen in Jullundur. Prices rising in two districts, stationary in three, and falling elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of *rabi* crops in progress. Ploughing and sowing for *kharif* have commenced. Rain much wanted for *kharif* ploughings in Hissar. Prospects of standing crops are generally reported good. Crops damaged by locusts in parts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. Measures are being taken to destroy insects in Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder sufficient in all but three districts, where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Weather hot, with occasional clouds and showers in places. Land is being prepared for summer sowings. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices generally steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Dry-weather crops progressing favourably, and reaping has commenced in some districts. Damage from scarcity of water has been done in the Sagaing township, and is anticipated in the Mirga township, Kyaukse district. The price of paddy has risen in seven districts and fallen slightly in two.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of early rice continues. Planting of sugarcane commenced. State and prospects of crops generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Rainfall slight throughout the Mysore State. Crops in good condition, except in the Mysore and Kolar districts, where more rain is needed. Outturn of harvests generally favourable. No material change in prices.

Rainfall moderate in Coorg during the week. Prospects continue good. Slight rise in prices.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Weather warm in Berar. Threshing of *rabi* crops almost completed. Land being prepared for ensuing *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in three taluks. Water scarce in Darwah and Kilapur taluks. **Prices stationary.**

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Opium crops somewhat damaged in Western Malwa. Prices rising in Bhopawar. No other changes of importance.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Slight rain within two States and at Ajmere. Crops cut and harvested. Average outturn expected. Cattle dying in Todgurh for want of fodder, and in poor condition in Bikanir; elsewhere satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States, and failing in both the districts of Ajmere and at Deoli; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd April.*—Weather partially cloudy and threatening rain. The wheat crop is beginning to ripen. Prospects good. Rain wanted for early rice and Indian-corn.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NO. I 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.	First 12 days of April 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	First 11 days of April 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 12th April 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 11th April 1891. Total.	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.
18th April 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	16,95,413	1,111	1,526	16,96,894	1,112	16,95,413	648	16,96,894	708	1,481	...
18th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	20,588	361	57	24,747	434	20,588	211	24,747	276	4,159	...
11th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	1,76,726	272	705	1,80,490	256	1,76,726	159	1,80,490	163	3,764	...
11th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly	141	13,502	96	199	20,462	103	13,502	56	20,462	66	6,960	...
18th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*c*)	501	1,36,362	272	831	2,22,020	267	1,36,362	159	2,22,020	170	85,658	...
18th ditto	Indian Midland (*d*)	752	1,37,442	183	752	1,51,661	202	1,37,442	107	1,51,661	129	14,219	...
18th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	6,02,932	396	1,672	6,72,857	402	6,02,932	231	6,72,857	256	9,925	...
11th ditto	Southern Marátha	979	1,55,789	159	1,044	1,63,719	157	1,55,789	93	1,63,719	100	7,930	...
11th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	33,808	114	296	36,614	124	33,808	67	36,614	79	2,806	...
11th ditto	South Indian (*e*)	737	1,99,507	271	901	2,15,474	239	1,99,507	158	2,15,474	152	15,967	...
	TOTAL	7,310	32,32,069	442	7,983	33,84,938	424	32,32,069	258	33,84,938	270	1,52,869	...
	State Lines worked by the State.							(*f*)		(*g*)			
18th April 1891	North-Western	2,399	(*f*)10,29,340	429	2,395	(*g*)10,35,569	432	10,29,340	250	10,35,569	275	6,229	...
18th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	3,00,878	435	692	3,91,437	566	3,00,878	254	3,91,437	390	90,559	...
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	2,94,889	395	777	4,22,353	544	2,94,889	230	4,22,353	346	1,27,464	...
18th ditto	Bengal Central (*h*)	125	21,957	176	125	24,916	199	21,957	103	24,916	127	2,959	...
18th ditto	Nalháti	27	3,326	123	27	2,152	80	3,326	72	2,152	51	...	1,174
11th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	413	59	8	657	82	413	34	657	52	244	...
11th ditto	Jorhát	30	1,475	49	28	1,472	53	1,475	29	1,472	34	...	3
11th ditto	Burma (*i*)	553	2,10,180	380	556	1,94,579	350	2,10,180	222	1,94,579	223	...	15,601
	TOTAL	4,580	18,62,458	407	4,608	20,73,135	450	18,62,458	237	20,73,135	286	2,10,677	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
11th April 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	1,492	17,08,904	1,145	1,492	18,67,250	1,252	17,08,904	668	18,67,250	797	1,58,346	...
18th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	6,23,143	1,352	461	5,17,429	1,122	6,23,143	789	5,17,429	714	...	1,05,714
11th ditto	Madras	840	2,82,351	336	840	2,79,629	333	2,82,351	196	2,79,629	212	...	2,722
	TOTAL	2,793	26,14,398	936	2,793	26,64,308	954	26,14,398	546	26,64,308	607	49,910	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,683	77,08,925	525	15,384	81,22,381	528	77,08,925	306	81,22,381	336	4,13,456	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,46,228	129	34,11,400	141	1,65,172	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,62,697	177	47,10,981	195	2,48,284	...
	Assisted Companies.												
18th April 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	39,480	244	...	...	39,480	155	39,480	...
18th ditto	Túrakeshwar	22	15,068	712	22	14,138	643	15,668	415	14,138	409	...	1,530
11th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	15,063	225	67	13,051	195	15,063	131	13,051	124	...	2,012
4th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	(*k*) 6,792	87	73	(*l*) 5,434	70	(*k*) 6,792	87	(*l*)5,434	70	...	1,358
	TOTAL	167	37,523	225	329	72,103	219	37,523	131	72,103	139	34,580	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
11th April 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	91,114	257	354	75,172	212	91,114	150	75,172	135	...	15,942
18th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	12,234	207	72	6,241	87	12,234	121	6,241	55	...	5,993
18th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	2,370	88	68	6,829	100	2,370	51	6,829	64	4,459	...
18th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	1,811	139	...	...	1,811	88	1,811	...
	TOTAL	440	1,05,718	240	507	90,053	178	1,05,718	140	90,053	113	...	15,665
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by the State Railway Agency.												
18th April 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	12,543	116	108	29,480	273	12,543	68	29,480	174	16,937	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
18th April 1891	Jodhpore	124	15,476	125	124	15,014	121	15,476	73	15,014	77	...	462
18th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	86,412	260	334	63,023	189	86,412	152	63,023	120	...	23,389
11th ditto	Morvi	94	10,525	112	94	10,353	110	10,525	65	10,353	70	...	172
	TOTAL	550	1,12,413	204	552	88,390	160	1,12,413	119	88,390	102	...	24,023

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur 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 Ásansol-Goilkera 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 State Railway only.
(*g*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*h*) Although for convenience classed among the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*i*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*j*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráot State Railways.
(*k*) Receipts for first 5 days of April 1890.
(*l*) Receipts for first 4 days of April 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. U[illegible]

SIMLA, *the 1st May, 1891.*

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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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, May 2nd, 1891.

The weather has been unsettled in three districts of India during the week under review. One district comprised Upper Burma, Assam, and Bengal proper, another a large part of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, and another the south-west of the Peninsula. Of these three districts, the only one in which unsettled conditions prevailed with any steadiness throughout the week was that in North-East India. On the 26th scattered showers, generally of small amount, were reported, but on the 27th the rainfall concentrated and became heavier, so that rain was reported from nearly every station in East, North, and Central Bengal, and the amounts at Dhubri and Jalpaiguri exceeded 1 inch. On the 27th the rainfall of this region became again scattered and lighter, and so continued till the 30th, when it became more general and heavier, over 1 inch being reported from Chittagong and over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Silchar and Sibsagar. On the 1st and 2nd there was no change. The whole of the rainfall in this district fell during the occurrence of thunderstorms and nor'-westers.

The rainfall over the Peninsula was also connected with the occurrence of thunderstorms in that region. On the 26th rain fell in small amounts in Hyderabad, in the Cuddapah district, and at Mercara; on the 27th the rainfall was confined to the extreme south of the Peninsula, and had become heavier, Coimbatore having received over 1 inch. On the 28th the only rainfall reported in this region was at Calicut and Cochin; on the 29th from Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum, and Wellington; on the 30th from Wellington and Mercara; on the 1st from Mercara and Trivandrum; while on the 2nd there was no rain whatever in this part of the Indian region.

The rainfall of North-West India was apparently due to a sudden burst of unsettled weather, which lasted practically from the 27th to the 30th, and then disappeared. On the 26th slight showers were reported from Northern Rajputana and from Murree. On the 27th rain was reported from Quetta, Jacobabad, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Ranikhet. The fall was thus very scattered, but the sky was becoming overcast and humidity rising over the Punjab, and on the following day the chart showed that a burst of rain had occurred over and along the foot of the hills from Bareilly to Peshawar. On the 29th rain continued, the fall being somewhat heavier and more extensive than on the previous day. On the 30th it had ceased, and the last two days of the week were fine.

The wind directions and the pressure distribution have been somewhat abnormal, the principal variation from the average conditions being over Western India, where pressure has been largely above the average, and where the winds have been more northerly than usual.

Temperature.—Owing to the rainfall described above, the tendency which temperature exhibited last week to go above the average has been suddenly arrested, and, except in Burma, where there has been an excess of 2°, and in Madras, where the mean temperature exactly equals the normal, the weather has been cooler than usual. The most marked coolness was in the Punjab, but in the North-West Provinces the mean deficiency for the week was nearly 4°. This fall of temperature over the greater part of India had the effect of causing the greatest heat of the Indian region to be transferred temporarily to Burma, so that the maximum readings for the whole country on April 30th and May 1st were reported from that country instead of from the central parts of India, as is ordinarily the case at this season of the year. In consequence the absolute maximum temperature for each day has been as follows:

On the	26th	Cuddapah registered	109°
,,	27th	Kurnool ,,	108·6°
,,	28th	Amraoti ,,	106·3°
,,	29th	Akola ,,	106°
,,	30th	Thayetmyo ,,	108°
On May	1st	Thayetmyo ,,	108°
,,	2nd	Akola ,,	109°

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.	April					May		Mean Variation for week.
	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	1st.	2nd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·4	+1·9	+1·1	+1·7	+2·3	+2·5	+2·3	+1·9
Bengal	−0·2	−2·8	−0·8	−1·4	−2·1	−1·5	−1·0	−1·4
North-West Provinces	−1·5	−1·6	−1·2	−4·7	−5·7	−5·9	−4·3	−3·6
Punjab	−2·2	−1·1	−9·9	−12·4	−11·3	−6·5	−2·2	−6·5
Bombay	−1·7	−0·1	−1·5	−1·7	−0·9	+0·1	+0·2	−0·8
Berar and Central Provinces	−0·4	−2·0	−3·0	−2·9	−1·8	−1·6	−0·4	−1·7
Guzerat and Central India	+0·5	+0·2	−0·2	−1·8	−2·1	−2·0	−0·9	−0·9
Sind and Rajputana	−0·8	−2·0	−3·0	−3·7	−3·9	−2·6	+0·6	−2·2
Madras	+0·6	−1·0	+0·1	−0·6	−0·5	+0·5	+0·6	0
Mean for whole India	−0·5	−0·9	−2·0	−3·1	−2·9	−1·9	−0·6	−1·52

These figures show an excess of nearly 2° in the mean temperature of Burma; that in Madras, and practically in Bombay, Guzerat, and Central India, the mean temperature was about normal; and that in all the other Provinces there was a deficiency, which was greatest in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. For the whole of India the temperature of each day of the week was below the normal. The deficiency was only about ½° on the 26th, increased to 3° by the 29th, and then fell again to ½° by May 2nd.

Rain.—The daily distribution of rainfall in the different parts of India, *viz.*, the north-east, the centre and south, and the north-west, has been described in the earlier parts of the summary. The concluding table shows that as a result of unsettled conditions experienced at different times during the week in different parts of the country, rain has been experienced over almost the whole of India. The only divisions in which there was absolutely no rain were Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Behar (South), Oudh (South), Khandeish, Guzerat, and Rajputana. In addition to these divisions, several had less than one-tenth of an inch of rain as the average fall of the division for the week, and hence for practical purposes may be regarded as having had no rain. Thus arranged, the rainless portions of India are:—Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, West Bengal, and the whole of the North-West Provinces, the Konkan, Deccan, Berar, Khandeish, the Central Provinces (Central Division), Guzerat, Kattiawar, Central India, and Rajputana, and the East Coast (South and Central). In all other divisions effective rain fell, but the only regions in which the fall could be called heavy were Bengal proper, Assam, part of the Punjab, and the south-west of the Peninsula. Assam (Surma) had an average fall of 3¼ inches, and East Bengal and Assam (Brahmaputra) of just 3 inches. These are the largest falls reported. The third column of the table shows that in twenty divisions the rainfall has exceeded and in twenty-five has been in defect of the average. The variations are generally small, and the only important defect is in Burma, and the only important excess in East Bengal, part of the Punjab, and Coorg.

The final column of the table still shows a considerable excess in the seasonal rainfall over the greater part of the country. In Burma, Assam, Khandeish, and parts of Madras the fall is short.

The following are the principal large amounts reported:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
East Bengal	Chittagong	Sudder	5·07
Ditto	Backerganj	Patuakhati	4·43
Ditto	Dacca	Narainganj	3·86
Ditto	Mymensingh	Jamalpur	3·10
Assam	Sylhet	Moulvie Bazaar	7·51
Ditto	Khasia Hills	Cherrapunji	7·02
Ditto	Sibsagar	Sudder	3·33
Ditto	Lakhimpur	Sadiya	5·04
Ditto	Darrang	Sudder	5·45
Bengal	Faridpur	Ditto	3·80
Ditto	Jessore	Niagarah	3·44
Ditto	Alipore	Bussirhat	3·32
Ditto	Bogra	Sherpur	3·15
Ditto	Cooch Behar	Sudder	4·14
Punjab	Kangra	Nurpur	1·33
Ditto	Sialkot	Pasrur	1·59
Ditto	Rawalpindi	Kahuta	1·73
Ditto	Peshawar	Sudder	1·56
Ditto	Hazara	Ditto	2·39
Madras	Nilgiris	Naduratum	3·14
Coorg	Coorg	Sudder	3·48
Central Provinces	Raipur	Dramtari	2·19

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 2nd, 1891.			Rainfall data from March 1st to May 2nd, 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 2nd.	Excess or defect (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	1·62	— 1·62	0·52	5·58	— 89
	Lower Burma	0	0·68	— 0·68	0	2·21	— 100
	Central Burma	0·03	0·45	— 0·42	0·19	1·66	— 89
	Upper Burma	0·16	?	?	0·39	?	?
	Arakan	0·20	1·61	— 1·41	1·62	3·19	— 49
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·98	2·18	+ 0·80	7·99	7·44	+ 7
	Assam (Surma)	3·22	4·85	— 1·63	12·06	26·45	— 54
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·95	2·86	+ 0·09	9·39	13·07	— 28
	Deltaic Bengal	1·39	1·29	+ 0·10	5·93	5·31	+ 12
	Central Bengal	0·61	0·95	— 0·34	5·35	3·16	+ 69
	North Bengal	1·17	1·62	— 0·45	4·40	6·39	— 31
	Orissa	0·17	0·46	— 0·29	4·38	2·58	+ 70
	Chota Nagpur	0·04	0·33	— 0·29	5·32	1·70	+ 213
	Behar (South)	0	0·18	— 0·18	2·43	0·76	+ 220
	Do. (North)	0·14	0·50	— 0·36	2·22	1·54	+ 44
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·02	0·03	— 0·01	0·96	0·37	+ 159
	Oudh (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·51	0·48	+ 215
	Do. (North)	0·02	0·06	— 0·04	2·00	0·66	+ 203
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·04	0·02	+ 0·02	1·52	0·40	+ 280
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·03	0·03	0	1·04	0·53	+ 96
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·06	0·14	— 0·08	2·21	1·40	+ 58
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·22	0·03	+ 0·19	2·20	0·78	+ 182
	Do. (Central)	0·11	0·04	+ 0·07	1·97	0·77	+ 156
	Do. (Submontane)	0·36	0·08	+ 0·28	2·48	1·56	+ 59
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·31	0·32	+ 0·99	4·30	4·01	— 7
	Do. (North-West)	0·67	0·16	+ 0·51	3·99	3·18	+ 25
	Do. (West)	0·28	0·04	+ 0·24	1·43	1·10	+ 30
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·13	0·84	+ 0·29	5·83	4·09	+ 43
	Madras (South Central)	0·90	0·62	+ 0·28	3·07	3·47	— 12
	Coorg	1·98	0·68	+ 1·30	5·00	3·49	+ 43
	Mysore	0·49	0·64	— 0·15	2·58	2·37	+ 9
	Konkan	0·06	0·09	— 0·03	0·72	0·30	+ 140
	Bombay Deccan	0·05	0·23	— 0·18	1·51	1·11	+ 36
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·04	0·35	— 89
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·01	0·04	— 0·03	0·60	0·56	+ 7
	Central Provinces (West)	0·16	0·06	+ 0·10	0·96	0·52	+ 85
	Ditto (Central)	0·08	0·08	0	1·33	0·83	+ 60
	Ditto (East)	0·69	0·12	+ 0·57	4·87	1·24	+ 293
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·04	0·01	+ 300
	Kattiawar	0·03	0	+ 0·03	0·08	0·25	— 68
	Sind	0·17	0·02	+ 0·15	0·71	0·39	+ 82
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·02	0·02	0	0·19	0·22	— 14
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·04	0·03	+ 0·01	1·01	0·26	+ 289
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·15	0·18	— 17
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·21	0·29	— 0·08	2·84	1·40	+ 106
	Ditto (*a*)	0·20	?	?	3·20	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·04	0·14	— 0·10	1·38	1·31	+ 5
	Madras (Central)	0·30	0·19	+ 0·11	0·72	1·04	— 31
	East Coast (Central)	0·07	0·06	+ 0·01	0·24	0·38	— 37
	Ditto (South)	0·03	0·35	— 0·32	0·40	2·14	— 81
	Madras (South)	0·32	0·69	— 0·37	4·86	3·54	+ 37

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *7th May, 1891.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Rainfall fair in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Tinnevelly, Salem, Nilgiris, and Malabar; no rain in Godavari, Anantapur, Madras, Chingleput, and South Arcot; and slight elsewhere. In affected tracts, Nanguneri in the Tinnevelly district had 2·60 inches; Palni taluk, Madura, 1·20; Dadvel in Cuddapah, 1 inch; Almakur in Nellore, ½ an inch. Prospects continue unfavourable in Chingleput and North Arcot. Prices falling in Kistna, Bellary, Madras, and Nilgiris; rising in Godavari and Coimbatore; and nearly stationary in other districts. Over 6,000 coolies employed on works in all taluks of Chingleput, 3,526 in Wandiwash, 3,256 in the Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot, and 1,454 in Tinnevelly. Number fed at kitchens—in the Wandiwash taluk 694, including 113 women and 537 children; in the Kalahasti zemindari, 261, including 210 children.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Rain in parts of eight districts. Standing crops good. Reaping of late crops completed, except in parts of Sind, Poona, and Sholapur. Preparation for the next season progressing generally.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th May.*—Rainfall general in eastern and central districts, and scattered and light in South-West Bengal, South Behar, and Chota Nagpur. Rain has improved prospects of standing crops, and has facilitated cultivation and sowing of paddy and jute. More rain still wanted in some parts. Harvesting of *boro* or spring rice proceeding with good outturn in Behar. Threshing of *rabi* crops and weighment of opium about to be closed. Cotton, sugarcane, *cheena, mung,* and indigo doing well. *Mahua* has yielded ten to twelve annas outturn. Locusts reported to have damaged young paddy plants in a part of Noakhally. Prices are steady, but a slight tendency to rise is reported from the Behar districts. During the last nine months of 1890 the prices of food-grains have been abnormally high, though not so high as in the previous year. This was due to bad crops in 1888, followed by indifferent crops in 1889, and heavy damage from rain and floods to the autumn crops of 1890. The *rabi* crop of the latter year was also below the average. There were large exports of rice and wheat to the North-West Provinces and Oudh during the last two quarters of 1890.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Weather occasionally cloudy, with light rain in Allahabad, Cawnpore, Farukhabad, Sitapur, Moradabad, Aligarh, and Saharanpur districts. *Rabi* harvest nearly over, except in hill-tracts. Sugarcane and summer crops being irrigated. Markets well supplied. Prices generally stationary, and have fallen in Gorakhpur, Moradabad, Bareilly, Kumaun, Saharanpur, and Jhansi. In Allahabad, however, a tendency to rise is reported. Lucknow and Meerut report large and continuous export.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar. Prices unsettled in Delhi; falling in Hissar, Umballa, Ferozepore, and

Lahore; stationary in Jullundur and Mooltan; rising elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress. Threshing commenced. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings in progress. Prospects of crops are generally fair. Outturn is reported good from Sialkot. Crops reported to have been damaged by locusts in parts of Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan, and by hail in parts of Lahore. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Hissar, Delhi, and Jullundur, where it is scarce. Poppy prospects average in Jullundur. The high prices during the last nine months are due to the poor harvest of last year; large purchases for exports to Bombay and Karachi by Ralli Brothers, &c.; damage done by locusts; demand for Black Mountain and Miranzai Expeditions; exhaustion of last year's stock; and corner in grain trade.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Weather hot, with occasional clouds. Moderate rain at Bilaspur. Land being prepared for summer sowings. Sugarcane in good condition. Fodder and water-supply fairly sufficient. Prices generally steady; falling at Raipur.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Reaping of dry-weather crops progressing. Price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon, Pegu, Thongwa, Thayetmyo, Shwegyin, and Bhamo; considerably in Pakku and Magwe; and has fallen in Prome, Bassein, and Myingyan; elsewhere prices remain unchanged.

Assam.—*For week ending 6th May.*—No report received.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Slight rain throughout the Mysore State. Standing crops withering in Kolar district for want of rain. Outturn of harvests favourable. No material change in prices.

Rainfall over 3 inches in Coorg during the week. Coffee blossom set satisfactorily, and prospects generally good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Weather warm in Berar. Land under preparation for *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in four taluks. Water deficient in the Murtazapur, Wun, Darwah, and Kelapur taluks. Prices steady.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Partial rain in Bhopal and Baghelkhand. Prices rising in Bhopal. Fodder and water scarce in parts of Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Slight rain in Kotah. Standing crops cut and threshed. Everywhere harvests below average. Cattle dying for want of fodder in the Todgarh district and in poor condition at Bikanir. Pasturage or fodder scarce in three States, and at Ajmere-Merwara and Deoli; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady generally. About 32,000 acres affected by scarcity, and 8,000 people on relief works in Ajmere and Merwara.

Nepal.—*For week ending 30th April.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Rain urgently wanted. Prices of food-grains rising at Katmandu.

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

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE KHARIF SEASON 1890-91.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of Bengal.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	Area irrigated. 1889-90.	Area irrigated. 1890-91.	1890-91 as compared with 1889-90. Increase.	1890-91 as compared with 1889-90. Decrease.	Rainfall for four months. July. 1889.	July. 1890.	August. 1889.	August. 1890.	September. 1889.	September. 1890.	October. 1889.	October. 1890.	Total. 1889.	Total. 1890.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Cuttack	Information not available.	Information not available.	141,385	141,425	40	...	13·79	13·63	13·51	7·80	5·03	15·03	10·02	8·69	42·35	45·15	Average rainfall of 11 stations in the Cuttack district.
Balasore			39,345	38,275	...	1,070	9·29	7·26	10·92	6·39	6·76	12·12	4·43	8·54	31·40	34·31	Rainfall at Bhuddruck and Acquapadda stations.
Midnapur			67,912	79,056	11,144	...	7·85	6·08	13·06	5·41	7·10	9·05	2·32	5·14	30·33	25·68	
Hooghly			458	386	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No rain-gauge stations on the Tidal Reaches of the Midnapur Canal.
Gya	3,015,680	2,356,000	29,779	30,126	347	...	9·65	16·15	11·30	12·30	3·30	3·30	...	0·35	24·25	32·10	Rainfall at Daudnuggur.
Patna	1,329,920	1,039,000	22,943	24,046	1,103	...	8·84	17·41	9·49	17·38	15·70	4·94	0·05	1·02	34·08	40·75	Rainfall at Patna.
Shahabad	2,806,400	2,192,500	201,096	171,065	...	30,031	13·58	28·44	13·68	12·93	5·15	8·92	0·92	3·29	33·33	53·58	Rainfall at Arrah station.
Sarun	1,680,000	1,312,500	2,684	1,496	...	1,188	10·99	17·75	9·63	15·47	8·37	11·61	...	0·81	28·99	45·64	Rainfall at Sewan station.
TOTAL	...	...	505,602	485,875	12,634	32,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA;
The 15th April 1891.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1890-91.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapur.	Hooghly.	Gya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Sarun.	TOTAL.
Garden and orchards	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	3,133	1,982	20,238	...	25,353
Cereals — Wheat									
Cereals — Barley									
Cereals — Rice	141,425	38,275	79,056	386	26,806	22,050	140,810	1,496	450,304
Cereals — Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	87	6	106	...	299
Pulse — Gram, &c.									
Pulse — Miscellaneous									
Fodder crops — Grass, lucerne									
Fibres — Cotton									
Dyes — Indigo									
Dyes — Turmeric, &c.									
Drugs — Opium									
Drugs — Tobacco, &c.									
Oilseeds — Mustard, &c.									
Oilseeds — Castor									
Miscellaneous									
Hot weather	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,911	...	9,911
TOTAL, 1890-91	141,425	38,275	79,056	386	30,126	24,046	171,065	1,496	485,875
TOTAL, 1889-90	141,385	39,345	67,912	458	29,779	22,943	201,096	2,684	505,602

CALCUTTA;
The 15th April 1891.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1890-91.

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

Nature of Crops.	Taldunda Canal.	Kendrapara Canal.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Midnapur Canal.	Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Sarun Canal.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Mahanuddy.	Brahminee-Byturnee.		Acquapadda-Jajepore.		Cossye.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gunduck.		
Garden and orchards	...	...		...		...	8	...	...	...	8	
Sugarcane	...	...		...		...	5,115	13,461	6,777	...	25,353	
Cereals — Wheat												
Cereals — Barley												
Cereals — Rice	41,183	97,761		40,756		79,442	48,856	93,561	47,249	1,496	450,304	
Cereals — Miscellaneous	...	...		...		...	193	93	13	...	299	
Pulse — Gram, &c.												
Pulse — Miscellaneous												
Fodder crops — Grass, lucerne												
Fibres — Cotton												
Dyes — Indigo												
Dyes — Turmeric, &c.												
Drugs — Opium												
Drugs — Tobacco, &c.												
Oilseeds — Mustard, &c.												
Oilseeds — Castor												
Miscellaneous												
Hot weather	...	...		...		...	...	7,552	2,359	...	9,911	
TOTAL, 1890-91	41,183	97,761		40,756		79,442	54,172	114,667	56,398	1,496	485,875	
TOTAL, 1889-90	39,641	99,243		41,846		68,370	52,722	125,672	75,424	2,684	505,602	

CALCUTTA;
The 15th April 1891.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. II 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 19th April 1890.			Week ending 18th April 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st to 19th April 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st to 18th April 1891.		Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
25th April 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,520	9,20,898	608	1,520	10,19,004	668	20,22,311	633	27,16,498	692	94,187	...
25th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,860	190	57	12,138	212	31,448	203	36,885	252	5,437	...
18th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	96,804	149	712	1,21,430	171	2,73,530	155	3,01,920	166	28,390	...
11th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 13,502	56	(*e*) 20,462	66	6,960	...
25th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*f*)	501	82,634	165	831	1,62,347	195	2,18,996	101	3,84,367	180	1,65,371	...
25th ditto	Indian Midland (*g*)	732	78,574	104	752	99,536	132	2,16,016	106	2,51,197	130	35,181	..
25th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,90,493	234	1,672	4,54,000	272	10,53,424	232	11,26,857	262	73,433	
18th ditto	Southern Marátha	979	80,519	88	1,044	1,02,507	98	2,42,308	91	2,66,226	99	23,918	...
18th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	17,254	58	296	24,521	83	57,062	64	61,135	80	10,073	...
18th ditto	South Indian (*h*)	737	1,09,583	149	901	1,54,373	171	3,09,090	154	3,71,286	160	62,196	...
	TOTAL	7,169	17,99,619	251	7,791	21,50,450	276	50,31,687	254	55,36,833	270	5,05,146	...
	State Lines worked by the State.												
25th April 1891	North-Western (*i*)	2,399	5,52,504	230	2,395	5,56,634	232	15,81,844	243	15,92,203	259	10,359	...
25th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,67,861	243	692	2,58,457	373	4,68,739	250	6,49,894	305	1,81,155	...
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,60,352	217	777	1,90,020	245	4,64,241	229	6,12,973	307	1,48,732	...
18th ditto	Bengal Central (*j*)	125	11,101	89	125	14,560	117	33,058	97	39,476	122	6,418	...
18th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,886	70	27	1,260	47	5,212	71	3,412	49	...	1,800
18th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	188	27	8	342	43	601	32	999	49	398	...
18th ditto	Jorhát	30	307	10	28	841	30	1,782	22	2,313	32	531	...
18th ditto	Burma (*k*)	553	1,00,109	181	556	1,11,797	201	3,10,349	207	3,06,370	214	...	3,973
	TOTAL	4,580	10,03,368	219	4,608	11,34,511	246	28,65,826	231	32,07,646	271	3,41,820	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
18th April 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*l*)	1,492	10,75,321	721	1,492	13,18,051	884	27,84,225	688	31,66,046	820	4,00,000	...
25th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	4,00,074	868	461	3,31,000	718	10,30,110	823	8,48,429	716	...	1,81,687
18th ditto	Madras	840	1,05,293	194	840	1,75,082	208	4,45,044	195	4,54,711	211	9,067	...
	TOTAL	2,793	10,45,588	589	2,793	18,24,133	653	42,59,985	502	44,88,441	625	2,28,456	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		14,542	44,48,575	300	15,192	51,09,100	336	1,21,57,498	306	1,32,32,920	335	10,75,422	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	51,19,522	129	55,57,826	141	4,38,304	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	70,37,976	177	76,75,094	194	6,37,118	...
	Assisted Companies.												
25th April 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	24,803	153	...	...	64,283	154	64,283	...
25th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	8,996	409	22	10,956	498	24,664	413	25,094	444	430	...
11th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 15,663	131	(*e*)13,051	124	...	2,612
11th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 17,979	134	(*e*)14,581	93	...	3,398
	TOTAL	22	8,996	409	184	35,759	194	57,706	127	1,17,009	138	59,303	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
18th April 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	53,587	151	354	50,931	144	1,44,701	151	1,26,103	139	...	18,598
25th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	4,838	82	72	4,520	63	17,072	107	10,761	58	...	6,311
25th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,567	58	68	3,700	54	3,936	54	10,529	65	6,593	...
25th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...		13	1,110	85	...	...	2,921	87	2,921	...
	TOTAL	440	59,992	130	507	60,201	119	1,65,709	139	1,50,314	115	...	15,395
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
25th April 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	7,317	68	108	20,228	187	19,860	68	49,708	179	29,848	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
25th April 1891	Jodhpore	124	10,180	82	124	8,400	68	25,657	76	23,414	73	...	2,243
25th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	49,918	150	334	38,430	115	1,36,329	151	1,01,453	118	...	34,876
25th ditto	Morvi	94	7,724	82	94	7,973	75	18,249	72	17,426	72	...	823
	TOTAL	550	67,822	123	552	53,903	98	1,80,235	121	1,42,203	100	...	37,942

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur 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*) Return not received.
(*d*) Receipts for first 12 days of April 1890.
(*e*) Receipts for first 11 days of April 1891.
(*f*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*j*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*k*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*l*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.

SIMLA, *the 7th May, 1891.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEANING OF THE TERM DOMICILED AS USED IN RULE 3 OF THE RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE SECRETARIAT CLERICAL SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND ATTACHED OFFICES.

No. $\frac{14\text{-Pub.}}{858\text{-}902}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 14th May 1891.

Read—

Home Department Notification No. 1817, dated the 3rd July 1888, publishing rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of India and attached offices.

RESOLUTION.

By paragraph 3 of the Resolution cited in the preamble, it is provided that the examination of candidates for the Secretariat clerical service at Allahabad shall be confined to persons domiciled in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India, and that at Lahore to persons domiciled in the Punjab and Baluchistan.

As some misapprehension appears to exist as to the meaning of the term domiciled in the paragraph just referred to, the Governor General in Council considers it desirable to explain that the word is used in its ordinary legal sense,* and consequently that no person can be considered to be domiciled in any of the provinces enumerated unless he has fixed the habitation of himself and his family in that province, not for a mere special or temporary purpose, but with the intention of making it his permanent home. Candidates who desire to compete for vacancies offered for competition at Allahabad and Lahore will in future be required to prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners that they are domiciled in one of the provinces, permanent residence in which would entitle them to appear at either of those centres. Natives of Bengal who are temporary residents of, and not domiciled in, any of the provinces enumerated in paragraph 3 of the Resolution of 3rd July 1888, will be permitted to present themselves at the examinations at Allahabad and Lahore, but they will be treated as competing for the vacancies offered at Calcutta, and not for those offered at Allahabad and Lahore.

* *Vide* the Indian Succession Act, 1865, Part II.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab for information; that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, for information and guidance; and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

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

A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 9th, 1891.

The feebly unsettled conditions which prevailed during last week have continued during the week under review. The three regions, *viz.*, North-East India, the west of the Peninsula, and the Punjab, which had thundershowers last week, have had thundershowers again this week. In the first region the showery weather has been almost continuous throughout the week; in the second region the showers were fairly continuous; while in the third region they occurred principally during the existence of a shallow depression over the western desert at the close of the week.

The barometer has been very unsteady over Northern India during the week, the changes being often considerable, and varying in direction from day to day. On most occasions a large area of uniformly low pressure has been reported from the western desert and the Gangetic plain, but towards the close of the week the depression over the western desert intensified, and a disturbance originated. As soon as the rain occasioned by this disturbance fell, there occurred a brisk increase of pressure in the north-west, and an area of high readings was formed off the north-west of the Punjab, while a small centre of depression appeared over Oudh.

The winds have been generally variable over North-West India and the Gangetic plain, northerly over the west of the Peninsula and at times over North-West India, southerly over the Bay and Lower Bengal, and easterly in Assam, Northern Bengal, and Behar. The force has been fresh to strong at the head of the Bay and on the West Coast. The northerly winds over the Punjab, Rajputana, and down the West Coast were unusual, but in other parts of the Indian region the general wind directions were fairly normal.

Temperature.—The general temperature for the whole of the Indian region for the week has been somewhat above the normal average. On the 6th, 7th, and 8th the excess was about 1°; on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th it was about ½°, and on the 9th there was a trifling deficiency. There have been no distinctly marked waves of temperature passing across the country, and the general distribution has been somewhat irregular. There has, however, been a fairly steady and continuous excess in Madras, Burma, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces, and a more or less continuous deficiency in North-Western and Central India.

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.
	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·5	+1·9	+2·0	+2·7	+2·0	+2·6	+3·0	+2·4
Bengal	+0·9	+3·2	+3·3	+3·9	+3·3	+2·1	+2·1	+2·7
North-West Provinces	0	+2·6	+0·8	+0·9	+1·9	+4·0	+2·9	+1·9
Punjab	—4·8	—2·6	—1·8	—0·2	+1·5	+1·1	—9·5	—2·3
Bombay	+1·1	—0·3	+0·3	—0·3	—0·5	—0·2	+0·4	+0·1
Berar and Central Provinces	+2·2	—1·9	—0·7	+0·2	0	—1·0	0	—0·2
Guzerat and Central India	+0·1	+0·4	—0·1	+0·3	+0·1	—0·2	+0·3	+0·1
Sind and Rajputana	+3·7	—2·3	+0·5	+0·4	+1·6	—0·8	—1·7	+0·2
Madras	+0·3	+0·5	+1·2	+1·1	+1·6	+1·4	+1·3	+1·1
Mean for whole India	+0·7	+0·2	+0·6	+1·0	+1·3	+1·0	—0·1	+0·7

The above figures show that over North-East India the mean temperature of the week has been between 2° and 3° above the normal and over Madras 1° above, while in the Punjab it has been 2¼° below the normal, and in the other Provinces the variations have been small. Except in North-West India, the variations from day to day have generally been small.

The region of greatest heat has shifted about the country considerably. It was apparently during the earlier part of the week advancing towards North-West India, but the sudden fall of temperature accompanying the rainfall over the Punjab caused it to retreat quickly eastward, so that, while on the 7th the highest maximum was reported from Montgomery, on the 8th it was reported from Allahabad. The following are the highest readings reported on each day of the week:

On the 3rd 109·5° at Hoshangabad.
„ 4th 109·4° „ Allahabad.
„ 5th 108·4° „ Allahabad.
„ 6th 109·8° „ Jacobabad.
„ 7th 109·9° „ Montgomery.
„ 8th 110·4° „ Allahabad.
„ 9th 109·9° „ Allahabad.

These figures show that the extreme of heat was steady throughout the week.

Rain.—The observations of the present week, like those of last week, show that rain has been experienced over by far the greater part of the country. In only twelve divisions has no rain whatever been experienced, while in no less than thirty-nine some rain has fallen, though in the case of fifteen of these divisions the average rainfall has been less than one-tenth of an inch. The regions where there has been no rainfall, or an average rainfall of less than one-tenth of an inch, comprise roughly Lower and Central Burma, Western Bengal, the greater part of the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Sind, Rajputana, and one or two divisions in the Punjab and on the East Coast. Though this description shows that the rainfall has been fairly general, the third column of the table indicates that it has not been by any means heavy. In only nine divisions has the average fall of the division exceeded the normal average, and then only by small amounts, except in the case of Coorg, where the excess is nearly 1 inch. On the other hand, the deficiency, besides being general, is in some cases large. Thus in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Assam (Surma), and East and Deltaic Bengal the deficiency varies between 1 and 1½ inches.

The final column of the table shows that the deficient rainfall of the past week or two is beginning to exercise a considerable influence on the relation between the actual and average seasonal rainfall. Hitherto there has been a very large excess over nearly the whole of the Indian region; but this excess is now steadily decreasing, while the districts over which the seasonal rainfall was deficient are steadily increasing. In Lower Burma there has been no rain since the 1st of March, and all over Burma, Assam, and the neighbouring parts of Bengal the seasonal rain is in considerable defect. In Khandeish, Kattiawar, and parts of Rajputana and Madras there is also a considerable deficiency.

Most of the rainfall of the past week occurred during thunderstorms. It was hence scattered, and the returns of maximum falls show great variability in the amounts received.

The following is the record of the principal large falls:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Arakan	Akyab	Maungdaw	4·97
Bengal	Mymensingh	Kishorganj	4·40
Assam	Sylhet	Sudder	8·30
Ditto	Shillong	Cherrapunji	6·73
Ditto	Gauhati	Mandakata	4·97
Bengal	Nuddea	Kushtia	4·53
	Jalpaiguri	Bhagalpur	3·27
North-West Provinces	Meerut	Sardhana	2·20
Punjab	Delhi	Sudder	1·50
	Hazara	Sudder	1·36
Malabar	Travancore	Kattsyam	3·73
Mysore	Mysore	Mandya	2·75
Deccan	Dharwar	Mugad	1·73

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 9th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Rainfall data from March 1st to May 9th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to May 9th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	1·53	— 1·53	0·62	7·11	— 91
	Lower Burma	0	1·09	— 1·09	0	3·30	— 100
	Central Burma	0·04	0·67	— 0·63	0·23	2·33	— 90
	Upper Burma	0·16	?	?	0·66	?	?
	Arakan	1·70	1·97	— 0·27	3·32	5·16	— 36
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·26	2·51	— 1·25	7·35	10·87	— 32
	Assam (Surma)	3·65	4·99	— 1·34	15·71	31·43	— 50
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·66	2·56	+ 0·10	12·05	15·63	— 23
	Deltaic Bengal	0·62	1·68	— 1·06	6·55	6·99	— 6
	Central Bengal	0·33	1·18	— 0·85	5·68	4·35	+ 31
	North Bengal	1·64	1·99	— 0·35	6·04	8·38	— 28
	Orissa	0·44	1·03	— 0·59	4·82	3·61	+ 34
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·68	— 0·68	5·32	2·38	+ 124
	Behar (South)	0	0·34	— 0·34	2·43	1·10	+ 121
	Do. (North)	0·06	0·65	— 0·59	2·28	2·19	+ 4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0·96	0·58	+ 66
	Oudh (South)	0	0·18	— 0·18	1·51	0·66	+ 129
	Do. (North)	0·01	0·31	— 0·30	2·01	0·97	+ 107
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·02	0·15	— 0·13	1·54	0·55	+ 180
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·31	0·12	+ 0·19	1·35	0·64	+ 111
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·04	0·34	— 0·30	2·25	1·74	+ 29
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·10	— 0·10	2·20	0·88	+ 150
	Do. (Central)	0·17	0·14	+ 0·03	2·14	0·91	+ 135
	Do. (Submontane)	0·01	0·19	— 0·18	2·49	1·75	+ 42
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·20	0·72	— 0·52	4·[illegible]	4·[illegible]	— 16
	Do. (North-West)	0·26	0·32	— 0·06	4·18	3·[illegible]	+ 22
	Do. (West)	0·13	0·14	— 0·01	1·57	1·24	+ 27
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·61	1·34	+ 0·27	7·44	5·44	+ 37
	Madras (South Central)	0·41	0·58	— 0·17	3·47	4·05	— 14
	Coorg	1·42	0·51	+ 0·91	6·42	4·00	+ 61
	Mysore	0·34	0·88	— 0·54	2·92	3·25	— 10
	Konkan	0·05	0·12	— 0·07	0·77	0·41	+ 88
	Bombay Deccan	0·18	0·21	— 0·03	1·69	1·32	+ 28
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·04	0·43	— 91
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·01	0·04	— 0·03	0·60	0·61	— 2
	Central Provinces (West)	0·01	0·09	— 0·08	0·97	0·61	+ 59
	Ditto (Central)	0·01	0·12	— 0·11	1·34	0·94	+ 43
	Ditto (East)	0·31	0·22	+ 0·09	5·17	1·46	+ 254
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·04	0·05	— 20
	Kattiawar	0·03	0·02	+ 0·01	0·11	0·27	— 59
	Sind	0·07	0·03	+ 0·04	0·77	0·42	+ 83
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·01	0·04	— 0·03	0·20	0·26	— 23
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·10	— 0·10	1·01	0·36	+ 181
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·15	0·31	— 52
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·05	0·66	— 0·61	2·89	2·07	+ 40
	Ditto (*a*)	0·35	?	?	3·55	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·03	0·29	— 0·26	1·40	1·60	— 13
	Madras (Central)	0·14	0·42	— 0·28	0·86	1·46	— 41
	East Coast (Central)	0·39	0·35	+ 0·04	0·63	0·73	— 14
	Ditto (South)	0	0·28	— 0·28	0·40	2·42	— 83
	Madras (South)	0·12	0·85	— 0·73	4·98	4·19	+ 19

SIMLA, *14th 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 9th May.*—Rainfall fair in parts of the Nilgiris and Malabar; none in Godavari, Anantapur, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Salem; and slight elsewhere. Situation continues unfavourable in Chingleput and North Arcot. Prices slightly falling in Kistna, Nellore, and Cuddapah; rising in Bellary, Chingleput, North Arcot, and Madura; and nearly stationary in other districts. 5,454 coolies employed on works in Chingleput, 3,613 in the Wandiwash taluk, 2,687 in the Kalahasti zemindari, and about 250 in the Rozachoti taluk, Cuddapah district. Number fed in kitchens—36 in two taluks of Chingleput, 707 in the Wandiwash taluk, and 309 in the Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Rain in parts of seven districts, generally slight. Standing crops damaged by hailstorms in parts of Shikarpur; otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops continues in parts of Sind, Poona, and Sholapur. Preparation for the ensuing season progressing generally.

Bengal.—*For week ending 12th May.*—Rain has fallen generally in East and North Bengal, and in scattered showers in South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Ploughing and early sowings in progress, but in some parts more rain is still required. Early rice and jute already sown in many districts, and coming on well in others. Sowing of winter rice progressing in Behar. Cultivation for autumn crops not yet begun for want of rain. Prospects of sugarcane, indigo, and other standing crops favourable. Harvesting of spring rice almost finished. General outturn satisfactory. Price of common rice stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Weather occasionally cloudy, with slight rain in a few districts: heat increasing. *Rabi* harvest nearly completed. Extra crops being watered and in places reaped. Prices falling in Gorakhpur, Partabgarh, Allahabad, Moradabad, and Kumaun; elsewhere stationary. Supplies ample. Heavy exports reported from Lucknow, Jhansi, and Meerut. Locusts appeared in Pargana Shiurajpur in the Cawnpore district, but did no damage.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Rain has fallen in five districts. Prices rising in three districts, stationary in three, and falling elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over and threshing in progress. Ploughing for and sowings of *kharif* crops in progress. Weeding of sugarcane and cotton commenced. Rain much wanted in Hissar. Outturn of *rabi* crops is reported good to average; prospects are fair. Locusts appeared in Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan districts; more or less damage done by young ones in parts of these districts; measures have been taken to destroy them; they have deposited eggs in certain parts of Lahore, and steps are being taken for their destruction. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Hissar and Delhi, where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Hot winds; occasionally storms and showers of rain. Land being prepared for sowings. Sugarcane in good condition. Fodder generally sufficient. Scarcity of water felt in some places in the Nimar district. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Dry weather. Paddy being harvested; outturn good in Thayetmyo and Sagaing. In Kyauksé and Meiktila crops have suffered from want of water. In Kyaukse and Mandalay transplanting of early paddy is progressing. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Sagaing, Kyaukse, and Meiktila, and slightly in Akyab, Bassein, Thongwa, Henzada, Tavoy, Mandalay, and Yamethin; while in Rangoon it has declined.

Assam.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of paddy and planting of sugarcane continue. Prospects of tea and other standing crops good.

For week ending 13th May.—Weather damp. Ploughing for late rice begun. Planting of sugarcane continues. Prospects of early rice and tea good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Slight rain reported throughout the Mysore State. Crops and prospects good, except in parts of the Kolar district, where want of rain is still felt. Outturn of crops harvested favourable. No change in prices.

Sufficient rain in Coorg during the week. Prospects continue good. Slight fall in prices.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Weather warm. Land being prepared for *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in five taluks and water deficient in four. Prices steady.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Reaping of *tabi* crops still continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th May.*—No change of importance since last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Slight rain in Ulwar and Bikanir. Cattle in good condition generally, except in two States and at Todgarh, where they are dying for want of fodder. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States, and at Ajmere, Merwara, and Deoli; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady generally, but rising in some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th May.*—Rainfall slight and accompanied by hail. Weather cloudy at times. Prospects of crops continue good, but prices are still rising.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th May, 1891.

The following selection of papers relating to the Manipur outbreak are published for general information.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Telegram, dated the 22nd September 1890.

From—The Chief Commissioner of Assam, Silchar,
To—The Foreign Secretary, Simla.

Following telegrams received this morning from Manipur Political Agent:—"22nd, No. 4. Maharaja's brothers attacked Palace during night. Maharaja fled to Residency. Shall defend him as long as possible if attacked. 22nd, No. 5. Senapati and two brothers in possession of Palace. Jubraj and three brothers with Maharaja at Residency; only 65 rifles besides escort. Please instruct how to act. Do not anticipate attack on Residency at present, but Maharaja and brothers are preparing to attack Senapati if they can collect men. No loss of life as Maharaja fled." Chief Commissioner has sent the following reply, having arranged with the General Officer Commanding now here to move a detachment from Kohima if necessary:—"Your telegrams of to-day. Protect the Residency. Endeavour to mediate between the parties, and, if necessary, wire for troops to Kohima. Commanding Officer has been authorized to send you 200 rifles. Defend yourself, but do not assume the offensive without informing me of the reasons on which you recommend it, and obtaining orders."

Telegram No. 1994-E., dated the 22nd September 1890.

From—The Foreign Secretary, Simla,
To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam, Silchar.

Your telegram 22nd regarding attack on Manipur Palace. Your instructions and actions are approved.

Telegram, dated the 24th September 1890.

From—The Chief Commissioner of Assam, Badarpur,
To—The Foreign Secretary, Simla.

Your 1994-E of 22nd. Political Agent wires:—*Begins*—"Maharaja has formally abdicated in favour of Jubraj, and goes to Brindaban as a fakir. This is his own wish. I told him I could guarantee his personal safety at Residency, but refused to allow him to collect armed men in Residency ground; also told him, if once abdicated, he could not return to Manipur or Cachar; but he persists in his resolve. The Senapati agrees to supply Maharaja with all necessaries for journey. This seems to me best solution. Jubraj has held aloof from both sides, and could therefore be acknowledged Maharaja, if you approve. Maharaja leaves to-night. Am sending escort 41 rifles, also insisting on Pucca Sena going too. He is the primary cause of all the trouble."—*Ends.* I have replied as follows:—*Begins*—"Yours of yesterday. Jubraj may be acknowledged as Regent till sanction of Government is received. Send full report of all the circumstances, and wire if Maharaja and Pucca Sena have gone."—*Ends.*

No. 4209-P., dated Shillong, the 9th October 1890.

From—F. C. DAUKES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

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

With reference to the telegraphic correspondence marginally noted on the subject of the recent disturbances at Manipur, which resulted in the abdication of the Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of two letters from the Political Agent, No. 288 and No. 54, dated respectively the 25th and 29th September 1890, together with copy of a telegram, dated 6th October, received from the Maharaja, and of the reply thereto addressed to the Commissioner of Police, which will be communicated to the Maharaja on his arrival at Calcutta.

To Foreign, dated 22nd September 1890.
From Foreign, No. 1994-E., dated 22nd September 1890.
To Foreign, dated 23rd September 1890.

2. It will be observed that the Chief Commissioner has expressed his readiness to give his best consideration to any representation which the Maharaja may submit, and, pending its receipt, Mr. Quinton would suggest that it might be well to defer passing any orders in regard to the succession of the Jubraj. On this subject a further communication will be made in due course.

No. 288, dated Manipur, the 25th September 1890.

From—The Political Agent, Manipur,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Shillong.

I have the honour to submit, for the Chief Commissioner's information, the following report on the disturbances in the Palace on the 22nd instant, which resulted in the flight of the Maharaja to the Residency, and his subsequent resolve to abdicate and leave the country, as already reported by my telegrams of the 22nd and subsequent dates.

2. I will first state what actually happened, and then proceed to discuss the cause, and what will be the subsequent effects of the change of rulers in the State.

PART I.—THE OUTBREAK.

3. On Monday morning, at about 2 A.M., I was awakened by the sound of continued firing in the Palace. It was impossible at first to get any news what was happening; the whole of the escort was got under arms, and I sent a messenger to the Officer Commanding at Langthobal; a few bullets came over the Residency, so that the firing at the Palace must have been very wild. At about 2-30 A.M. the Maharaja came to the Residency with his brother the Pucca Sena and two or three attendants; they seemed in a dreadful fright. The Maharaja said some one fired into the room he was in, and he at once fled, abandoning everything; he was clearly taken quite by surprise. I urged the Pucca Sena to collect a few men and try and hold the Palace magazine till daybreak, but he would do nothing. Two more brothers of the Maharaja soon afterwards arrived and other Manipuris followed; a few had rifles, but most were unarmed. I gave up the Darbar room in the Residency for the Maharaja's use.

The firing still continued in the Palace, but it must have been all on one side I imagined.

4. As soon as it was daylight, I learnt that the Senapati, the Dolaroi Hanjaba, and the Zillah Sing (the 5th and 7th brothers of the Maharaja) were in the Palace, and in possession of the four mountain guns and the magazine. The Jubraj had left his house and gone down the Cachar road. Of the Ministers who have seats in Darbar, only one was with Senapati, *viz.*, the Ayapurel. The others, including the Tongal general and his sons, all came to the Residency.

5. Soon after daybreak Mr. Berkeley with 25 rifles arrived from Langthobal, leaving 40 rifles there to guard the stores, sick, &c. It was, of course, hopeless to think of trying to retake the Palace, and we confined ourselves to making the Residency as secure as possible, the basement of which was expressly built by Sir James Johnstone in view of a contingency of this sort, though the thatched roof would very likely be soon set fire to. An attack was not very probable, but the presence of the Maharaja and his party here might become a source of danger.

6. Some of the Maharaja's men left the Residency with the idea of taking up a position and collecting adherents, but I believe they did nothing, and with the few muskets they had they could hardly expect to do much.

7. Meanwhile I sent two chupprassis to the Palace with a letter asking the Senapati to come and see me. He replied he was afraid to come here while the Maharaja was here. I then wrote urging him to reinstate the Maharaja, and promising myself to enquire into his disputes with Pucca Sena. My chupprassis learnt that not a single person had been killed during the firing, and only one man had been wounded with a sword; this was due to the cowardly way, no doubt, in which the Maharaja abandoned everything. If he had made some resistance and held out till the morning, when our troops could have aided him, matters would probably have been very different.

8. By the afternoon there were so many Manipuris in the Residency ground that I insisted on many of them leaving, especially the ones with arms, as during the night it would be impossible for our sepoys to distinguish to which party a Manipuri belonged, and, if one of the Manipuris fired off his musket, it would probably create much confusion in the darkness. I did this by the advice of Mr. Berkeley, who made the arrangements for defending the place in case of a night attack; but it seemed to have hurt the Maharaja's feelings, as he said people would say I had made him a prisoner, and then he first began to talk of giving up his *gadi* and retiring to Brindaban as a devotee. I advised him not to decide hastily, but wait till to-morrow, and I assured him I could defend his person with our troops, though I could not at present assume the offensive.

9. In the evening I received a telegram from the Chief Commissioner directing me to try and mediate between the parties, and also saying that 200 rifles from Kohima were ready to march here if wanted. I then sent word to the Palace that I would come and see the Senapati next morning, and decided not to ask for the troops from Kohima till after the interview with the Senapati. The night passed off quietly; there must have been quite 200 Manipuris here, whom I accommodated as best I could, the Maharaja, his brothers, and Ministers being in the house, and the rest in some of the outhouses.

10. On the next morning (Tuesday) the Maharaja told me he had fully made up his mind to leave the country and go on a pilgrimage and settle at Brindaban. He begged that I would arrange this, and entreated he should not be sent to Hazaribagh (thinking no doubt of the Bara Chauba). I told him I would arrange it to be so if he had really made up his mind, but he must understand he could never return to Manipur, Cachar, or Sylhet, and I also said that the Pucca Sena must go with him, but that the others might stay or not as they liked.

11. The Maharaja then wrote a letter to the Senapati to tell him his determination to leave and resign the *gadi* to the Jubraj; and when I went to the Palace, the Senapati and his brothers were evidently very pleased at the Maharaja's resolution, and the former promised to make all the arrangements for the journey of the Maharaja and his brothers to Cachar in a proper manner, and that those who chose to stay in Manipur would not be molested. He also said he would send for the Jubraj, who, it appears, was about eight miles away on the Cachar road. The Jubraj arrived two or three hours after, and at once proclaimed himself Maharaja.

12. As soon as the Maharaja's intention of leaving the country was known, numbers of Manipuris flocked to the Residency to see him, most of them bringing various sums of money to present to him. To judge from the way

the people wept, one would say the Maharaja was popular, and every one seemed sorry at his departure.

13. The Pucca Sena and the other of two brothers, the Samu Hanjaba and Gopal Sena, and several attendants, in all about 60 persons, decided to leave with the Maharaja. The Tongal general and other ministers who were to stay went over to the Palace to pay their respects there, and were well received.

14. The Maharaja and his brothers left in the evening at about 7-30 P.M. I sent an escort of 35 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry to accompany them to Cachar. It was best for several reasons for the Maharaja to leave at once. It was very awkward his being at the Residency; he would eat nothing here, and he seemed afraid to go into any of the Manipuri houses near by. He was even alarmed at my leaving the house for a short time, and begged I would not do so. His staying here also entailed heavy duty on the men of my escort, and besides there was always the chance that something might happen, and the minds of the people would be disturbed till he left. I accordingly decided to take the responsibility without waiting for orders, and did not object to his leaving; and in this way was ended one more change of rulers in Manipur which have so frequently occurred in the previous history of the country. This time fortunately there has been no bloodshed.

15. The Maharaja before leaving ordered all the arms his followers had to be given up to me, and some 20 muskets and some swords were brought to me. He also gave me some keys and a gold ornament to be given over to the Jubraj.

16. I might mention here that the idea of the Maharaja retiring to Brindaban to lead a religious life is not a new idea; for some time back there have been rumours that he intended to do so, and he was, I believe, actually in treaty for the purchase of some land there, where he would live, and his determination to go now was perhaps the best solution of the situation; at any rate it probably saved bloodshed, as I hardly think any satisfactory settlement could have been arrived at by mediation alone.

PART II.—THE CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

17. The primary cause of the outbreak was without any doubt the bad feeling between the Pucca Sena and his elder brother the Senapati, about which I have occasionally noted in my diary. The Pucca Sena seems to have tried in every way to annoy his brother and any body who he thought was on his side. The Maharaja unluckily, instead of exercising his authority over all his brothers, without favouring one more than another, sided entirely with the Pucca Sena. On the other hand, while the Pucca Sena seems to have been generally disliked by the people, the Senapati is the most popular of all his brothers, not only with the Manipuris, but with the natives of India who reside here. In saying this, I do not wish it to be thought I have any bias against the Pucca Sena personally. I have been friendly with him. I have tried to teach him English, and on the whole I have been satisfied with the way in which he transacted business with me since the Maharaja made over to him all cases, &c., in which British subjects or interests were concerned.

18. The discord between the two brothers has been going on for some time, but the Jubraj so far had acted as peacemaker and prevented an open rupture; the actual occurrence which led to the outbreak on the 22nd was in itself a trifling matter. The attack was commenced by the Dolaroi Hanjaba and Zillah Singh, the 5th and 7th brothers of the Maharaja. The Pucca Sena is said a few days ago to have abused the Dolaroi Hanjaba for going to the Senapati, and the Dolaroi Hanjaba abused his elder brother back. The Zillah Singh, on the other hand, was going out after a tiger, and got a bugler from the Senapati, to which, having no office (he is little more than a boy), he was not properly entitled. The Maharaja, hearing of it, sent and took away the bugle, which not unnaturally made the Zillah Singh very ashamed and angry. On the evening of the 21st the Jubraj went to the Maharaja and told him that both the Dolaroi Hanjaba and Zillah Singh would apologize to him next morning.

19. This seems to have satisfied the Maharaja, and he certainly had no suspicion of any outbreak being probable. But the Dolaroi Hanjaba and Zillah Singh say they were afraid that they would be punished by being banished or in some other way, so the Zillah Singh took the initiative by attacking the inner enclosure of the Palace in which the Maharaja lives. To this he gained access by climbing over the wall with ladders; and the shots fired, though they hit nobody, so frightened the Maharaja that he fled precipitately; the Senapati then arrived, and took possession of everything, and proceeded to strengthen the Palace defences against any attempt to retake it.

20. The Jubraj also left the Palace enclosure; at first it was said he was coming to the Residency, but actually he went some eight miles off and stayed there awaiting events, apparently not wishing to be mixed up with either party.

PART III.—THE EFFECTS OF THE OUTBREAK.

21. I have no doubt that the departure of the Maharaja and three of his brothers will be, at any rate for a time, beneficial to the country. A Maharaja and seven brothers, over whom he had little real authority, were too many for a small country like this, and their reduction by half will be a relief in more ways than one.

22. The Maharaja personally was popular, but he was a weak ruler, paid little attention to public business, and spent hours every day in worshipping in the temple. He was not at all the person to keep order amongst his brothers, and he is a man who will be much happier, I imagine, as an ascetic than as a ruler. The Jubraj, who, I hope, will be allowed to succeed to the *gadi*, has the reputation of being much more active and businesslike.

23. The Senapati has more than once incurred the censure of the Government, but, as I have mentioned above, he is popular amongst all classes. He is the only prince who is said to be poor owing to his generosity. He is also on good terms with the Jubraj; and if the latter is allowed to succeed to the *gadi*, the Senapati, as Jubraj, would assist in making his rule strong and popular.

24. Both the Jubraj and the Senapati have promised to make proper provision for the Maharaja and his three brothers, and also for their families left behind here. They arranged for his journey to Cachar.

They have also made every profession of loyalty to the Government and many promises of being guided by the Political Agent's advice, but at such a juncture I am not inclined to place too much reliance on such promises.

25. At the time of writing everything is profoundly quiet and going on as usual. The postal services have not been interrupted at all.

26. As regards the movements of the Maharaja and his three brothers, I do not consider there is any necessity for keeping them under surveillance. I would only suggest that none of them are allowed to reside in Cachar or Sylhet. With this exception, I consider they may be allowed to go anywhere in British India. I gave a promise to the Maharaja he should not be detained at Hazaribagh. This I hope the Chief Commissioner will approve of.

I have written to the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar giving the probable date of the arrival there of the Maharaja and his party.

No. 54, dated Manipur, the 29th September 1890.

From—F. ST. C. GRIMWOOD, Esq., C.S, Political Agent, Manipur,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I have the honour to forward two letters which I have received from Kula Chandra Dhuja Singh, Jubraj of Manipur, announcing his accession to the *gadi*: one letter is addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, and one to the Chief Commissioner. Both letters are identical in their terms. A translation was received with each letter, and I have also had a translation made in my

office. The nomination of Kula Chandra Dhuja Singh as Jubraj was approved by the Government of India in the Foreign Department's letter No. 896-E., dated 26th April 1887, forwarded by your Memo. No. 811 (Judicial), dated 7th May 1887.

2. I have already reported fully on the circumstances which led to the Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh resigning the *gadi*.

3. With regard to the second paragraph of the letter, I think it will probably be advisable to arrange for the allowance to be deducted and paid from the Kubo Valley compensation money. This would secure the Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh getting the allowance, and would also give the Government information as to where he and his brothers are residing. The amount of the allowance can be subsequently discussed and arranged with the Darbar.

4. The country, as far as I can tell, appears to have acquiesced willingly in the change of rulers, and at present everything is quiet and orderly.

Telegram, dated the 6th October 1890.

From—Maharaja SURA CHANDRA SINGH, Silchar.

To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam, Shillong.

Just now opening Political Agent's pass learn that I abdicated. Wholly untrue. Political Agent misunderstood me. Shall submit full representation later on. Solicit reconsideration and help.

Telegram No. 4208-P., dated 9th October 1890.

From—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

See letter from Inspector-General of Police, No. T-70, dated 25th September. Chief Commissioner would feel obliged if you would kindly inform Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh of Manipur on arrival at Calcutta that Chief Commissioner will give his best consideration to any representation he may submit, but that he and his brothers who accompany him cannot return to Sylhet, Cachar, or Manipur till further orders. Mr. Quinton quite willing that Inspector of Police who accompanies Maharaja should be retained at Calcutta during Maharaja's stay, if Commissioner of Police thinks it desirable. Maharaja's party consists of about 60 persons.

[Translation.]

Dated 15th Ashin 1812-B.

From—KULA CHANDRA DHUJA SINGH, Maharaja of Manipur,

To—HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HON'BLE SIR CHARLES KEITH, MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., &C., &C., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

My most Hon'ble and Esteemed Friend,—I beg most respectfully to inform Your Excellency that owing to certain reason there was constant displeasure and quarrels between our brothers, for which my eldest brother, the Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh, making voluntary abdication of the throne to me (the heir of the throne), left for Brindaban. Accordingly I ascended the throne of my father and grandfathers on the 8th Ashin last.

I paid Rs. 1,000 to my brother Maharaja for his passage money to Brindaban, and, as long as His Highness will live, I will remit his subsistence money without breaking our usual *dustoor*.

My country is quiet now and the subjects are satisfied. I hope Her Most Gracious Majesty's Government will favour me as usually shewn to my father and grandfathers.

[Translation.]

Dated Manipur Palace, 15th Aswin 1812 Sak.

From—Maharaja KULA CHANDRA DHUJA SINGH,

To—HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HON'BLE SIR CHARLES KEITH, MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., &C., &C., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

My most Hon'ble and Esteemed Friend,—I beg most respectfully to inform Your Excellency that owing to certain disputes there was a great ill-feeling amongst my brothers, and that after a complication my brother, Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh, has abdicated the throne in my favour (I being the heir apparent), and left for Brindaban in pilgrimage, and that in accordance with his will I succeeded to my father's throne on 8th Aswin.

I also beg to inform Your Excellency that Rs. 1,000 has been paid to the Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh to meet expenses on his way, and that I shall send him remittance as long as he lives at Brindaban for his maintenance and according to our custom.

Now the country is quiet and the people are happy. I hope the British Government will favour me in every respect as it did towards my father and grandfather.

Report on the circumstances connected with the recent departure of Sura Chandra Singh, Maharaja of Manipur, from that State.

No. 5210-P., dated Shillong, the 31st December 1890.

From—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

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

With reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram No. 2234-E., dated the 17th October 1890, I am now directed to forward, for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, a report on the circumstances connected with the recent departure of the Maharaja of Manipur from that State.

2. The account of the events which took place at Manipur on the 22nd September and following days, given in the report of the Political Agent, No. 288, dated the 25th September, which was forwarded with this office letter No. 4209-P., dated the 9th October, showed that at 2 A.M. on the morning of the 22nd September the Maharaja took refuge at the Residency, accompanied by his brother, the Pucca Sena, and two or three attendants, alleging that an attack had been made on the Palace, and that the Maharaja had fled in consequence. The Political Agent, who on first hearing the firing had summoned assistance from the Officer Commanding the Langthobal Cantonment, did not feel justified with the force at his disposal in attempting by a night attack to recover possession of the Palace, but assured the Maharaja that he would provide for his personal safety, and telegraph to the Chief Commissioner for instructions. The Political Agent's telegram reached the Chief Commissioner at Silchar on the morning of the 22nd, and instructions were at once issued that the Political Agent should endeavour to mediate between the parties, and, if necessary, telegraph for troops to Kohima, where the Commanding Officer had been authorised to send 200 rifles on the Political Agent's requisition. Mr. Grimwood was further told to defend himself, but not to assume the offensive without informing the Chief Commissioner of the reasons for which he recommended that course. Meantime 25 rifles, with the Officer Commanding, arrived at the Residency from Langthobal, and the Political Agent and Commanding Officer confined themselves to making the Residency as secure as practicable against any attack which the presence of the Maharaja and his party might possibly invite. The Maharaja sent out men with a view of taking up a position and collecting

adherents, but no result followed. Communications passed between the Political Agent and the Senapati at the Palace, who declined to come to the Residency so long as the Maharaja was there. In the afternoon many of the Manipuris in the Residency were directed to leave with a view to prevent the possibility of disturbance and confusion during the night, and the Maharaja then first talked of giving up the *gadi*, and retiring to Brindaban as a devotee. The Political Agent advised His Highness not to decide hastily, but to wait until the following day, and assured him that he would defend his person with British troops, though he was unable at the time to assume the offensive. On the evening of the same day the Chief Commissioner's telegram reached the Political Agent, who sent word to the Palace that he would visit the Senapati the next morning, and decided not to ask for troops from Kohima until after the interview with the Senapati. Next morning the Maharaja informed the Political Agent that he had made up his mind to go on a pilgrimage and settle at Brindaban. He begged the Political Agent to arrange for this, and entreated that he should not be sent to Hazaribagh. The Political Agent promised to make the necessary arrangements if the Maharaja had really made up his mind, but he added that "His Highness must understand he could never return to Manipur, Cachar, or Sylhet, and that the Pucca Sena must go with him, but that the others might stay or not as they liked." The Maharaja then wrote a letter to the Senapati, informing the latter that he had no hope of fighting against him, and asking him to arrange for his journey to Brindaban, adding that for the sake of their late father, he (the Senapati) should forgive the Pucca Sena, who had sinned much against him. The Political Agent, as arranged, visited the Palace, when the Senapati promised to make all arrangements for the journey of the Maharaja and his brothers to Cachar in a proper manner, and guaranteed that those who chose to stay at Manipur should not be molested. He undertook to send for the Jubraj, then eight miles away on the Cachar road, who arrived two or three hours afterwards, and at once proclaimed himself Maharaja. The Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh, accompanied by the Pucca Sena and two other brothers and attendants, in all about 60 persons, left Manipur on the evening of the 23rd September under an escort of 35 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, who saw the party safely to Cachar, whence they proceeded to Calcutta. The Jubraj, whose nomination by the Maharaja as his successor on his demise had been sanctioned by the Government of India in Foreign Department letter No. 896-E., dated 26th April 1887, has since carried on the government of the country, having been recognized as Regent by the Political Agent under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

The above occurrences have been described in considerable detail from the earliest reports received from the Political Agent, an accurate statement of them being of the greatest importance with reference to issues which have subsequently been raised by the Maharaja.

3. On arrival at Lakhipur, on the road to Cachar, the Maharaja telegraphed to His Excellency the Viceroy and to the Chief Commissioner soliciting help in the emergency, without further specification of the nature of the help desired; and from Silchar His Highness again telegraphed repudiating the abdication, declaring that he had been misunderstood by the Political Agent, and that he would submit a full representation later on. In reply he was informed that the Chief Commissioner would give his best consideration to any representation he might submit, but that neither he nor his brothers who accompanied him could remain in Sylhet or Cachar or return to Manipur until further orders.

4. The promised representation, dated 14th November, reached the Chief Commissioner on the 19th idem, and was forwarded under this office letter No. 4686-P., dated 22nd November (copy enclosed), to the Political Agent for a full report on the various allegations made. A further letter, dated 27th November, from the Maharaja (copy enclosed) was received; but as its contents were mainly argumentative, the Chief Commissioner did not consider it necessary to delay the case by a further reference to the Political Agent. The reply of the Political Agent, No. 351-C., dated the 4th December (copy enclosed), reached the Chief Commissioner at Dibrugarh on the 15th idem, and Mr. Quinton loses no time in

acquainting the Government of India with the conclusions at which he has arrived respecting the facts, and his recommendations as to the course to be pursued. There is no doubt that an apparently unjustifiable attack was made upon the Palace, and that the Maharaja, in alarm for his own safety, at once abandoned it and took refuge at the Residency without making an effort to regain possession. Further, when at the Residency, he declined to take any active steps to recover the ground he had lost or to punish the assailants. The assertion made in the representation now submitted, that he was prevented from doing this in consequence of his troops being disarmed and disbanded by the Political Agent, appears to be entirely untrue. The Political Agent, it may be allowed, took no active steps to reinstate the Maharaja by force; but, as explained by Mr. Grimwood, it was not possible to do this with the scanty force at his disposal. He, however, acted on his instructions to mediate between the parties, but the Maharaja declined to accept his advice, announced his intention of becoming a *fakir*, and practically resigned the headship of the State. No pressure was brought to bear on His Highness for this purpose by the Political Agent, who, on the contrary, endeavoured to dissuade him from taking this step hastily, guaranteed his personal safety, and was authorized and prepared to summon troops to his assistance. Having thus abdicated and left the country, the Maharaja changed his mind, and wishes now to repudiate his previous action and resume his position as ruler of the State. This course cannot, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be adopted, unless the Government of India is prepared to support the Maharaja on the *gadi* with British troops. The eight sons of the late Maharaja Chandra Kirti Singh are divided into at least two parties, animated by most hostile feelings towards each other. There is no hope of any permanent reconciliation being effected, and the weakness shown by the Maharaja generally since his accession, and especially on this occasion, makes it clear that, if restored, he will only be a tool in the hands of others. That the disposition to retire into private life was not suddenly adopted appears to be shown by the following extract from the Political Agent's diary of 27th June last:

"The Maharaja is buying some land (4,000 *highas*) at Muthra (North-Western Provinces), and is very anxious that the Government revenue should be remitted. It is said that the Maharaja is going to build a temple there, but there is rumour also that he means to retire into private life and live there himself."

It must, moreover, be remembered that the present occurrences are not the result of a revolution in which the people of the State have any interest of foreign aggression, or of any ascendancy gained by rival chiefs, but are merely the outcome of a family quarrel between the brothers of a nominal ruler. The Chief Commissioner does not understand that the recognition by the Government of India of Sura Chandra Singh as successor to his father conveyed in Foreign Department letter No. 844-I.P., dated the 7th October 1880, has any bearing upon the present condition of affairs, or that it justifies a claim on the part of the Maharaja for support in attempting to regain a position which he voluntarily gave up. The succession of the Jubraj, who has been recognized as heir by the Government of India, merely anticipates the ordinary course of events, and is generally acquiesced in by the people of the State. Since he assumed office, the administration has been successfully and tranquilly conducted, and the Political Agent expects no opposition to it, whereas the restoration and maintenance in the chiefship of Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh, unless effected by a strong British force, would most probably involve repeated insurrections, such as those which have characterized the history of the Manipur State.

Should these views not commend themselves to the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner thinks it only right to point out that, unless fresh arrangements are made regarding the location of troops at Manipur, the probability is that the occurrences now reported will be repeated, and that the necessity for interference will constantly arise so long as the Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh retains the chiefship. If, on the other hand, the views of the Chief Commissioner are adopted by the Government of India, and the abdication of Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh is regarded as a demise of the chiefship, there is no apparent obstacle to the recognition of the Jubraj as Maharaja being any longer withheld by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

Dated 14th November 1890.

From—HIS HIGHNESS SURA CHANDRA SINGH, Maharaja of Manipur,

To—The HON'BLE J. W. QUINTON, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Availing myself of the opportunity afforded to me, I have now the honour to approach you with a brief narrative of the events which preceded my departure from Manipur and arrival in British territory at Cachar, and the distressing circumstances under which I was compelled to do so. To this narrative I most earnestly solicit your kind, indulgent, and attentive consideration which, as an impartial judge, I feel confident you will be pleased to vouchsafe to it in order to right the grievous wrongs which I have been allowed most undeservedly to suffer.

1. I ascended the *gadi* of Manipur on the death of my father, Maharaja Sir Chandra Kirti Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., in the year 1885, and was recognised as Maharaja by the paramount power and by all my relations without any dispute.

2. When I ascended the throne I appointed my step-brother, Kula Chandra Singh, who has now usurped the throne, as Jubraj, and his brother, Jholo Kirti Singh, Commander-in-Chief, in accordance with the express wish of my late father. Jholo Kirti Singh died within a fortnight, and I appointed as his successor his brother, Tekendrajit Singh, *alias* Koirang, who organised and headed the present revolt. After their several appointments, my step-brothers as well as my own brothers in public Darbar took the oath of allegiance to me in accordance with the custom with the most solemn oaths and formalities, including the touching of our deceased father's shoes and the sword of State.

3. I appointed my other brothers, according to their qualifications, to the different important offices of State, and gave preference generally to my step-brothers, to whom I most certainly never preferred my own brothers.

4. Since my accession to the *gadi*, I have daily performed all the duties appertaining and attaching to my position. In the morning I generally received the reports of the fort sentries and guards and matters relating to the jail administration. Immediately after noon I sat to hear representations, complaints, and petitions of my subjects. In the afternoon I generally sat with the Jubraj and the Ministers to hear and pass orders on important State matters which the Jubraj thought fit to bring up for orders.

5. I have never neglected the duties of the State. I have kept my dominions in profound peace, and have never at any time been the cause myself or through my subjects of anxiety to the Indian Government, which has always expressed approval of my policy and actions as Maharaja, and in no instance has fault been found with my administration or dissatisfaction expressed.

6. It is not out of place that I should here recall the fact that I commanded under Colonel Johnstone, the then Political Agent at my State, the detachment which in 1879 marched through most difficult country, and, after encountering much hardship, to the relief of Kohima—an achievement for which my father received high honours from the Government of India, and I myself a gold medal. With this preface, I come to events of the 21st September last, which took me wholly by surprise, except that I had shortly before heard rumours of mischievous design being on foot, as to which I determined to make an enquiry.

7. On the 21st September last, after disposing of State matters with the Jubraj, I asked him whether he had received any information of a large gathering of men in the house of the Commander-in-Chief, Dolaroi Hanjaba, and Zillah Singh, and if he knew why these officers were not present at the Darbar that day. The Jubraj told me he knew nothing of the matter, and that he would immediately enquire and report the result to me. He then left with the Ayapurel Major. At about 8 P.M. he returned, and reported that he had asked all my step-brothers whether there was any such assemblage, and what it meant, and that they had given him their word of honour that nothing unlawful or contrary to my authority was meditated; that they were willing to come and pay their respects to me at once, but that he, the Jubraj, had told them to appear next morning, as night was advanced; and he added that I had kept every one in comfort and happiness;

why, therefore, should they think of acting against me? I accepted this assurance of the Jubraj, which I had no reason to doubt. I also considered that I was ruling my State under the protection of the British Government, whose representative, the Political Agent, always resided at my capital, and the Government had made a public avowal of their determination to uphold my father's authority and punish those who would attempt to disposses him; that I had the right to expect that a similar course would be followed in my case, and that this policy would never be departed from, or its benefits denied to me when occasion arose; that any attempt at disturbance, which would be a clear defiance of the authority of the Indian Government, would be therefore at once put down with a strong hand, as had been done even during my time twice—once when Bara Chauba rose against me, and again when Jogendra Singh did so.

8. I retired to rest as usual in the Palace. At about midnight I was suddenly roused from sleep by the report of firearms. The only explanation I could conceive was that my step-brothers had rebelled against me. I rose at once, and was tying on my turban when it was pierced by a bullet; and as heavy firing began, I concluded that the Palace had been treacherously seized, and I made my way as rapidly as possible by a back door to the British Political Agency, where I expected to receive that friendly advice and assistance to which I was entitled.

9. Outside the fort, and close to the Songenthong bridge, I met my brother, Lieutenant-General Pucca Singh, with his clerk, Money Lal Dey, and his personal guard of 80 sepoys, proceeding in haste to the Palace to my relief. The night was, however, dark, and it would have been difficult in a night attack to recover the fort, to distinguish friends from foes; and, as I was very anxious to prevent bloodshed, we both went to the Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood.

10. It seems that the heavy firing in the fort had awakened the Political Agent, and the first person who waited on him was Dumbro Singh, the Bandmaster, a Manipuri, who told the Political Agent that a great *gulmal* had taken place. Shortly after Ebayman Choubi, an attendant of my brother, Lieutenant-General Pucca Singh, went in and saw the Political Agent, who asked him who were firing. He replied that it was the Senapati (Commander-in-Chief). The Political Agent said that it could not be the Senapati, who had a better head; it must be somebody else. "The Senapati," he said, "is not a madman; tell me who are firing." Ebayman Choubi replied that, although he did not exactly know who were fighting, he had distinctly heard loud shouts, "Durgamaikijai!" ("Victory to Goddess Durga!"), "Senapati ki fate hua!" ("the Senapati has become victorious!"). Shortly after, Money Lal Dey informed the Political Agent that I and my brother, Lieutenant-General Pucca Singh, had come. We then went in, and informed the Political Agent of what had occurred. He desired me to make an enquiry, and I sent Money Lal Dey, who went to the vicinity of the fort, and returned and said that he could not enter it, as it was very dark, and bullets were flying in all directions. I then asked the Political Agent for assistance and advice. He told me he would telegraph to you for orders, and that he would do nothing unless and until he received such orders. When these reached him I cannot say, but certainly Mr. Grimwood did not communicate any to me, nor did he give me any advice. What he did do I shall now state.

11. I arrived at the Residency after midnight, and at dawn my brother, Samoo Hanjaba, and Gopal Sena, Colonel Samoo Singh, and Dhala Raja, Artillery Major, Major Jambhuban Singh, and Tongal General, and other officers and ministers came to me at the Residency with about 2,000 men, of whom about four to six hundred were properly armed. This force was all that could be collected in the short time available for giving the alarm to my friends. I was then under British protection and out of deference, therefore, to the representative of the Government, I again asked for his assistance and advice, and for sanction to fight with the rebels at once. On this he told me I should not be allowed to fight until your orders were received. At this juncture one Tassu Sardar, a Mahomedan photographer, came in with a letter, which was reported to the Political Agent, who went out to him, and, after secretly conversing with him, returned to me, and soon after ordered the arms of the troops, who had

come to my support of their own accord, with my officers, to be seized by the British sepoys, which was done, he himself personally assisting, and the arms were put in the Political Agent's bungalow godown. He then ordered the troops to disband and to return to their homes, which, disheartened and humiliated, they did. I claim to know the contents of this letter which was brought to the Political Agent, and which apparently had such a decided effect; and the purport of that letter should also be known to you.

12. Observing the Agent's action in disarming my men, Choubi Lal Jamadar, the native officer of 44th Gurkha Regiment, in charge of the Political Agent's guard, remonstrated with the Political Agent, pointing out that he had on my repeated application rendered no assistance to me, but, on the contrary, had seized the arms of my troops, which should not have been done. The Political Agent then offered to return the arms, but my men had then dispersed.

13. Between 9 and 10 A.M. the Political Agent told me that he had no definite orders from you. Being thus, by the action of the Political Agent in favour of the rebels, put into a hopeless condition, and being still wholly ignorant of your instructions to the Political Agent, I sent a telegram to you at about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 22nd September, asking for assistance with troops. I received at about 2 P.M. your reply saying only that you were on communication with the Political Agent. I then asked the Political Agent's advice what to do, and he told me *to go to Kohima; otherwise there would be serious personal danger to me,* and he offered me, if I would go, an escort of 50 sepoys.

14. This advice I declined, as Kohima was a long journey from Manipur, and I had heard that the road thither was occupied by the insurgents, from whom I should incur very serious risk of losing my life, as, after the weakness displayed by Mr. Grimwood, it was by no means unlikely that emboldened by success they might attack me in spite of my British escort. Besides, I had heard that the Jubraj, Kula Chandra Dhuja, was at Buribazar with a large force to intercept my way towards Cachar. Seeing from your reply to my telegram that you were in Silchar in connection with the Lushai expedition work, and as the Political Agent himself had also spoken of your being there, and he had advised me to go to Kohima, and being still unaware of your orders, and so unable to depend upon anybody, I made up my mind to see you personally and make known my grievances. I was not allowed to recover my throne by force of arms, and I was denied all assistance. The road to the north towards Kohima was infested by the rebels, and that towards the west strongly occupied by the Jubraj himself, and I could hardly at the moment reach a place of safe refuge in my own dominion. I bethought me therefore of the best means to escape out of the reach of my enemies. I accordingly, on the 23rd September, in a very agitated and unsettled state of mind, caused a letter to be written to the rebels, which I signed, saying that I would not fight, and that I should like to have their assistance to proceed to Brindaban on pilgrimage, with one or two other unimportant matters. This was the only way by which I could get away peaceably from Manipur, as anyone going on a pilgrimage to Brindaban would be safe in person anywhere; and this letter was written with the sole object of getting away from my enemies, and was written when I was in a state of great agitation, caused by my treatment by Mr. Grimwood. It will be noticed that the date of the letter is incorrect, as it gives the wrong Bengali month. The Political Agent seemed very much to approve of my apparent intention, and gave me an escort of British soldiers, who escorted me to Silchar. He also gave me a letter or pass, the tenor of which I did not then know. I started at about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 23rd of September, and reached Silchar on the 3rd October. On arrival there I found to my disappointment that you had left Cachar. It was there I discovered for the first time that Political Agent's pass asserted that I had abdicated my throne. I at once sent you a telegram denying this. and I deny it now, and assert that I had no intention of abdicating, and am fully desirous of being allowed to return to my country and people, who will, I can assure you, rejoice to receive me back with open arms and restore me to my throne. My army was faithful to me, as is evidenced by the fact that such portion of it as could be got together in the time available came to me at the Political Agent's house, and only wanted my orders to go and fight the rebels.

15. The four chief rebels, *viz.*, the Jubraj, the Commander-in-Chief, Dolaroi Hanjaba, and Zillah Singh, had respectively allotted to them a personal body-guard of 300, 200, 80, and 60 sepoys, fully armed, and when they made common cause against me, with all their preparations made in secret, their forces were sufficient for a treacherous midnight attack, which was wholly unexpected, and against which I had taken no precaution. They, however, being unable to calculate upon the services of the army, had opened the jail at midnight, and released the convicts to the number of about 400, and armed them to join in the attack, which they readily did.

16. My father in his time rendered good services to the British Government, and I claim that my own services deserve a better return than I have received. Among my services are—

(*a*) The relief of the British garrison at Kohima, and the consequent subjugation of the Nága country.

(*b*) The supply of troops during the Burmese war, in consultation with Sir James Johnstone and Major Trotter, the then Political Agent.

(*c*) The supply of 2,000 levies twice, during the Chin-Lushai Expedition and Burma war.

(*d*) The establishment of eight posts in the hills garrisoned by my troops to cut off the retreat of the Lushais.

(*e*) The deputation of my brother, Lieutenant-General Pucca Singh, with a body of 500 troops, with the Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood, to Sangam, in the Chin-Lushai country, in April last.

(*f*) My own services during the famine of last year, in which I remitted the rents of my subjects for a whole year, opened all my rice granaries, and freely distributed grain to the famine-stricken people, and made large purchases of grain, which was sold in the open market at half price to those who were able to purchase.

17. All these facts I have no doubt are on the records of the Agency, and I believe also in your own office. I have refrained from going into lengthened details of the occurrences attending the rebellion, considering it sufficient to state the main facts, and I lay special emphasis on the fact that not only did I receive no help from the Political Agent, whose help and counsel I sought, and had a right to receive in pursuance of the solemn assurances conveyed to my father, and in accordance with the policy adopted twice previously in my own reign, but he actually by disarming my troops rendered the insurgents valuable assistance at the most critical time by making me utterly powerless for offence. One word of authority from him at this crisis would have been quite sufficient to suppress the revolt, and would have enabled me quietly to regain my throne. My people were not, and are not, parties to the revolt. Nor do I believe that the army as a body is out of sympathy with me. On the contrary, I have proof of its being favourable to me, and I venture to assert with confidence that my people would welcome my restoration to power with acclamation. The Political Agent having suggested my leaving Manipur, I could do nothing else under the heavy pressure of circumstances. I am said to have abdicated. I deny again that I have done so. Had I intended to do so, it would have been by a more formal act, and with some stipulation that provision should be made for me and my family by the State. As it is, I came away without a single pice in my pocket, or even a second suit of clothes or bedding, being dependent for everything upon the assistance of the Government. I left Manipur because I was abandoned by the Political Agent, and my hands tied by him against my enemies, from whom my life was in danger. I declared my intention of going to Brindaban to secure my personal safety until I could lay my case before you, and ensure for it that fair consideration which, in the excitement of the sudden disturbance of the 21st September, the Political Agent had neither the courage nor the presence of mind to give it.

18. I have no desire to indulge in needless recriminations, but I think it right to point out that Tekendrajit Singh, the Commander-in-Chief, who has headed the rebellion, had been convicted of serious crimes and offences several times

during the reign of my father and myself, and had been transported by order of my father for committing a murder; and not long ago he was publicly disgraced by being fined Rs. 50 at the suggestion, I believe, of your office for a murderous assault committed upon two Manipur subjects. The appointment of Commander-in-Chief would never have been given to him but for the express wish of my father.

19. What most surprises me is that such a character, who has been guilty of rebellion, not only against me, but against the authority of the Government, in open defiance of which he took up arms against me and made an attempt upon my life, and who began the revolt by committing such a grave offence as the release of a large number of criminals from the jail to swell the ranks of his followers, does not appear to have been called upon to account for his conduct, and has been quietly permitted to meddle with the affairs of the State.

20. In conclusion, I have only to add that the above is a perfectly accurate and faithful narrative of what actually took place, and, if I have been obliged to speak in terms of disparagement of the officer in charge of the Agency, you will observe that I have no option in the matter. I now seek a fair consideration of my unfortunate case and a full enquiry into the conduct of the chief actors in this transaction, and I need hardly say that my restoration of power would not only be an act of justice to me and to my subjects, but an emphatic assertion of policy on the part of the Government, indicating its disapproval of the rising of brothers against brothers, and subjects against their ruler, in defiance of all constituted authorities.

Considerable delay has occurred in the preparation of this representation in consequence of my not understanding the English language and the necessity of preparing the first draft in the language of my country and its translation subsequently into the Bengal language, upon which is based this representation.

I have also suffered very severely from fever since I reached Calcutta, which incapacitated me from going fully into the matter, and I ask indulgence for the delay which has been inevitable.

No. 4686-P., dated Shillong, the 22nd November 1890.

From—F. C. DAUKES, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,
To—The Political Agent, Manipur.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram dated the 27th October 1890, I am directed to forward confidentially a representation dated the 14th November 1890, in original, from His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur, and to request that you will furnish the Chief Commissioner with a full and immediate report upon the various allegations made therein. The paragraphs which should be reported on with especial fulness are paragraphs 11-15 inclusive.

2. I am also to request you to report what the prevailing feeling amongst the people is in regard to recent events, and what results would in your opinion probably follow on the return of the Maharaja to Manipur.

3. Please submit with your report a copy of the communication made by the Maharaja to the Senapati, which is referred to in paragraph 11 of your letter No. 228, dated the 25th September 1890, and return the original representation herewith sent.

Dated Maharani Shurnamoy's Villa, Kankurgachi, Manicktolla Road, the 27th November 1890.

From—HIS HIGHNESS SURA CHANDRA SINGH, Maharaja of Manipur,
To—The HON'BLE J. W. QUINTON, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam.

My friend,—I am told that the letter which I caused to be written to the Senapati on the 23rd September last has been represented by my enemies as containing my formal abdication of the Manipur *gadi*. I beg, therefore, to transmit a copy* of it in the Manipuri language, with a translation in the

* Printed as enclosure to the Political Agent's letter No. 351-C., dated the 4th December 1890

Bengali language, as also an English translation by an authorised translator of the High Court of Calcutta.

2. I have already said in my previous representation to you that this letter was written in an extremely disturbed state of mind. You will observe that there is in this letter not one word of abdication, nor did I for one moment intend to abdicate. On the contrary, the moment I came to know that the Political Agent had said so, I at once repudiated it by a telegram sent to you from Cachar.

3. I have certainly said in this letter that I intended to go to Brindaban, but I never said that I was going to settle there; and you will see in this letter ifself that I distinctly said that I intended to go to Brindaban *once*, which certainly does not indicate that I was going to abdicate my throne and settle in Brindaban. Then, the allusion in the letter to my brother Sagol Hanjaba was caused by my anxiety to protect him as far as I could during my enforced absence from Manipur.

4. I send also a copy of the reply which the Senapati had sent under his own signature in Nagri, of which also I annex a translation in Bengali and English. This reply has only lately come to my knowledge. It was with the baggage of one of my men, who says it was dropped before him by some one when he was packing his baggage. This man immediately after his arrival here with me went to Benares, and has only returned here four days ago, and found this letter in one of his bags, and handed it to one of my brothers, from whom I got it and read it for the first time.

5. I beg you to allow me to ask to consider whether the letter I had written can be construed into an abdication, and whether the reply from the Senapati is not wholly inconsistent with the position now taken up by him that I by my letter abdicated my throne, while in this very reply he fully continues to look upon and treat me still as the lord or ruler of Manipur, and has begged me for pardon.

[Translation.]

To the most High in Dignity and the Chief Ocean of Dignity, *Srilaw. Sri Ponchoshi* (*i.e.*, the lucky and auspicious possessor of five virtues or good qualities), *Manipureyshvr* (*i.e.*, Lord or Ruler of Manipur).

Maharaja who is all powerful and mighty in power.—With millions of obeisances to the feet of (my) auspicious and lucky elder (or eldest) Maharaja brother, my humble prayer is that, on receipt of the kind letter of *Navami* (*i.e.*, ninth day of the moon) sent by Srijut elder (or eldest) Maharaja brother, I make myself acquainted with all the directions and *Raj Agya* (*i.e.*, Raj command or Royal mandate) contained therein. Agreeably to the Raj command or Royal mandate of Srijut elder (or eldest) brother, I will take the necessary steps (or make the necessary arrangements) to ensure safe arrival at *Sridham Brijo* (*i.e.*, the holy place Brindaban). Forgive us, who are dependents, the offences (or crimes) committed at the feet of the Srijut Maharaja. The present incident must be taken as the most improbable of all improbabilities. *Year 1812, Sak, 23rd September.*

No. 351-C., dated Camp Jhiri, the 4th December 1890.

From—F. ST. C. GRIMWOOD, Esq., C.S., Political Agent, Manipur,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, the following report on the representation, dated 14th November 1890, from His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur, received with your confidential letter No. 4686-P., dated 22nd November 1890.

2. The first six paragraphs of the Maharaja's letter do not call for any remark, except that I might say that His Highness did not usually get credit for such businesslike habits as he attributes to himself in paragraph 4.

3. In paragraphs 7 and 8 the Maharaja gives an account of the origin and result of the attack. I have already in my letter No. 288, dated the 25th September 1890, reported on these points, and from what I have heard since, I believe I was right in stating that the Jubraj had no knowledge that any attack was meditated by the two younger brothers, Dolaroi Hanjaba and Zillah Singh; but it is said they told the Senapati (Commander-in-Chief) before starting.

4. The Palace was actually captured by a very small number of persons, who, with the two younger princes, gained access to the Maharaja's enclosure by climbing over the wall; they began letting off their guns, and the Maharaja at once fled. The shot through the Maharaja's turban is, I fancy, a fiction, or he would have told me about it at the time. Nobody was hit by any of the bullets that were fired, and I have little doubt myself if the Maharaja had stood his ground, and called on his sentries and guards, the attack might easily have been repulsed.

5. I have no recollection of the conversation which in paragraph 10 I am said to have held with Ebayman Choubi, and I deny entirely the statement that the Maharaja asked me for assistance and that I refused it. On the contrary, I repeatedly urged the Pucca Sena to get a few sepoys together, and try and hold the Palace magazine till daybreak, when I would assist him with the men of my escort. The Pucca Sena replied there were no sepoys to be got. The magazine is a good defensible post, on the south side of the Palace, and if that and the ammunition in it had been seized and held at once, then at daybreak my escort could probably have retaken the Palace without much difficulty; but it would have been madness to have sent 85 Gurkhas to attack the Palace when the Senapati and his brothers had possession of all the guns and ammunition.

Paragraph 10.

6. The Pucca Sena appeared to have no inclination to fight, and the Maharaja himself, when he came to the Residency, was in such a state of terror that he was unable to sit in a chair and talk to me, but asked to lie on the floor, supported by a pillow I gave him.

7. I now come to paragraph 11 of the letter. It is quite true that the Ministers and others came to the Residency at daybreak, but I am certain there were nothing like 2,000 men with them. Possibly, taking all, there may have been 400 at the outside, of whom 40 or 50, certainly not more, were armed. The Maharaja never asked me for sanction to fight. If he was so anxious to fight, as he now makes out, why did he not make any resistance at the outbreak? I certainly told him that with the men at my disposal I could not assume the offensive, but I assured him repeatedly I could protect his person, and would do so as long as I had a sepoy left.

Paragraph 11.

8. The Maharaja had no wish to fight, but the Tongal general openly expressed his opinion at the folly of the Maharaja in not taking up some position a few miles away, and collecting his adherents together, instead of coming to the Residency. Soon after daylight the Samoo Hanjaba did leave the Residency, saying he would fortify a place which three years ago the Wang Khairakpa held in his revolt; but a shot or two was fired, and the Samoo Hanjaba returned.

9. I do not know what letter the Maharaja refers to in paragraph 11, and I do not remember Tassu Sardar bringing me a letter at all; but he may have done so, and perhaps it was handed to me by a chupprassi. The Maharaja probably refers to a letter from the Senapati, in answer to one I sent him at daybreak, in which he said he could not come and see me. There was nothing in the letter the Maharaja could not have seen if he wished (it is in the file).

10. The disarming of the Manipuris did not take place in the morning of the 22nd September, as the letter would seem to imply, but late in the afternoon. These troops had had the whole day to fight, if they wished to. When Mr. Berkeley, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, and I were arranging for the protection of the house during the night, we both considered that no armed Manipuris should remain in the Residency grounds during the night, and we began collecting the guns from the Manipuris who were in the verandah and near the house. If I recollect right, there

Disarming the Maharaja's troops.

were about 30 guns altogether. While the guns were being collected, the Maharaja objected, and I at once gave them all back on the condition that the armed men went into one of the villages near by, which they did.

As for the troops being humiliated or disheartened, it is nonsense; they were not troops in the ordinary sense of the word, but single Manipuris with guns, without any organization.

11. Our object in getting rid of the armed Manipuris was to prevent a night alarm. Between 40 and 50 men of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry were on duty during the night; and as at that time I did not know for how many nights the same precautions would be necessary, it was important to ensure the men from being unnecessarily turned out during the night by a false alarm.

12. The statement made in paragraph 12 about the Jemadar remonstrating is, I am sure, quite wrong; nor do I know of any foundation for such a statement. The Maharaja's men also had not dispersed, as they all took back their arms at once. The guns were not in my possession more than 15 minutes or so.

Paragraph 12.

13. Paragraph 13 of the letter goes back again to the morning of the 22nd. I may say here that the Chief Commissioner's first telegram only reached me in the evening of the 22nd; the telegraph line was interrupted near Golaghat, and messages had to go *vid* Mandalay and Rangoon.

Paragraph 13.

14. I suggested that the Maharaja should retire to Kohima, as I knew our troops would come from there, and he could have met them; but I certainly never said there was personal danger to the Maharaja. I did not think it likely the Senapati would attack the Residency, and I repeatedly told the Maharaja he was quite safe at the Residency. The Maharaja appears in his letter to assume that, because I refused to take the offensive with the troops (85 rifles) at my disposal, I also declined to protect him. But this is quite wrong.

15. In paragraph 14 the Maharaja says he was not allowed to recover his throne by force of arms. But, as a matter of fact, he had no arms to speak of. When he and his party, about 70 persons, left for Cachar on the night of the 23rd, all arms were given up to me to be made over to the Darbar. There were altogether 21 guns and a few swords. I think this fact alone disposes of the statement that he had 400 to 600 men properly armed, and that I disarmed and dispersed them.

Paragraph 14.

16. The Maharaja then goes on to say that the letter he wrote was a ruse to get out of the country, and that he never intended to abdicate. I am, however, quite sure myself that the Maharaja fully intended abdication at the time. He first mentioned it to me on the evening of the 22nd. I was adverse to the idea, and so were the Ministers. I told the Maharaja that the troops at Kohima were ready to start, and if he was determined to go on a pilgrimage, he should re-occupy the *gadi* for a few days, and then leave.

17. My own feeling was that such a course would be more honourable, and I thought that I should be able to make the Senapati agree to such terms. I am sure the Maharaja did not misunderstand me, and the three Ministers got up and solemnly shook hands with me. They were entirely of my opinion, but the Maharaja said "No." He was determined to become a pilgrim. In the end I told him not to decide till next morning, the 23rd; but then he was of the same opinion, and not only sent the letter to the Senapati, a copy of which was given me by the Darbar, and which is annexed to this letter, but he also sent his State sword and a State coat he was wearing. I told the Maharaja he could not return to Manipur, to which he said he did not want to, and he more than once said to me "From to-day I am a fakir." Of course it is easy to say now that this was part of the ruse, but personally I am sure it was no ruse at the time. In fact, there seems to have been no need of any ruse; he could easily have left the country; neither road as a matter of fact was blocked by the rebels; or if, as he says now, he was so keen on fighting, why did he not leave the Residency, and see what he could do?

18. He says now my treatment of him caused him great agitation. All I can say is that before leaving he expressed his gratitude to me, and regret for any trouble he had given.

Paragraph 15.

19. There is an inaccuracy in paragraph 15. I have to inspect the jail periodically, and the number of prisoners is always somewhere about 100; the building would not hold 400 men. The prisoners did not, I believe, join in the attack, but the Senapati, or some one, let them all out on the morning of the 22nd after the Palace was taken. They were put back again a day or two afterwards.

Paragraph 16.

20. There is also a slight inaccuracy in the list of services, *viz.*,—

(*c*) Five hundred coolies were supplied in 1888 and one thousand in 1889-90.

(*d*) These posts were established to protect the Manipur frontier and stop murders on the Manipur-Cachar road.

(*e*) Sangam is usually considered in Manipur territory. The 500 troops were quite unnecessary.

(*f*) I never heard of any general remission of rent last year.

Paragraph 17.

21. Paragraph 17 recapitulates the charges against me, but I hope that what I have written above will prove to the Chief Commissioner what little truth there is in the allegations. To put the matter briefly, my contention is (1) that the Maharaja could have left the Residency at any time if he wished to fight, but that he had no men or arms to speak of, and had not the slightest inclination to fight; (2) that I all through assured the Maharaja I could guarantee his safety while at the Residency as long as he liked to stay, but that until the troops came from Kohima I could take no offensive steps to replace him on the *gadi*; (3) that the Maharaja's abdication was real and *bonâ fide*. I was against it at first, but when I saw he had fully made up his mind, I considered it the best way of peacefully settling the dispute.

22. If the Maharaja would have tried to help himself in the slightest degree, I would have done what I could; but it is no use the Maharaja being so brave when he is safe in Calcutta: if he had shown some of his bravery here, he would probably have saved his throne.

Paragraph 18.

23. In paragraph 18 reference is made to the previous misconduct of the Senapati. But it was the Maharaja himself who refused to punish the Senapati for "the murderous assault," and also justified his brother's action, although strongly advised by the Government to punish him.

24. This is all I have to say on the Maharaja's letter. I have refrained as far as possible from repeating what I have already said in my letter No. 288, dated the 25th September 1890.

25. With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter under reply, I should say that, as far as I can tell, the feeling of the bulk of the people is one of perfect contentment under their new ruler, and there is no reason why this should not be the case; the revolt was not one of the people against their ruler, but it was a personal quarrel between the brothers, and there have been no changes amongst the Ministers or minor officials that I know of which might produce discontent. The Jubraj and Senapati are both popular, and at present the people seem quite content.

26. If the Maharaja returns to Manipur, in my opinion he has no chance of regaining his throne unless brought back by British troops. The Maharaja was not unpopular, and naturally he has some adherents; but the people were not very enthusiastic about him, and they cordially disliked the Pucca Sena. I would certainly not advise the return of the Maharaja, but if he does come back, he should be accompanied by a force of our troops sufficient to overawe all opposition; but even then I believe the Jubraj and Senapati would fight in

preference to being sent into exile in India, which would be necessary, as after late events the eight brothers could never live peaceably here again all together.

27. I annex a copy of the letter asked for in paragraph 3 of your letter, and I also return the original representation sent with your letter.

[Translation.]

The Maharaja of Manipur, Greeting, to His Excellency the Senapati.

I have much to inform my younger brother, the Senapati. I have no hope of fighting against you, and I have already told you before that I intended to go once to Brindaban, but I am unable to cross the hills on foot and go to Brindaban. Therefore, my brother, be kind and arrange for your elder brother's (*i.e.*, my) journey to Brindaban, and you must for our father the late Maharaja's sake forgive the Sagol Hanjaba (*i.e.*, Pucca Sena), who has sinned much against you, and I wish to hear from you that you will do this.

(Signed) SURA CHANDRA SINGH.

1812 Bhadra Sukla, 9th, Tuesday.

No. 203-E., dated Fort William, the 24th January 1891 (Confidential).

From—W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 5210-P., dated the 31st December 1890, reporting on the circumstances connected with the departure of the Maharaja of Manipur from that State.

2. It appears that the recent attack upon the Maharaja's Palace arose out of the quarrels between two of the Maharaja's brothers, the Senapati and the Pucca Sena; and although the circumstances which immediately gave rise to the disturbance had more intimate connection with an apparently unimportant difference between the Maharaja and two younger brothers, the Senapati took the leading part in the affair as soon as violence was offered by these. The Maharaja and the Pucca Sena took refuge in the Residency, and the Jubraj alone of the brothers held aloof until he saw which way the dispute would end.

3. These occurrences took place on the night of the 21st September 1890. The Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood, having telegraphed the state of affairs to you was instructed to defend the Residency, to endeavour to mediate between the brothers, and not to assume the offensive without informing you of the reasons for which he recommended that course, and obtaining orders. He was also told that he could obtain 200 rifles from Kohima if he called for them. The Maharaja spent the next day, the 22nd, in the Residency at Manipur. His brother, the Pucca Sena, appears to have made some show of collecting men for the purpose of attacking the Palace; but neither he nor the Maharaja himself appears to have made any actual attempt to regain their position, nor did they directly apply to the Political Agent to assist them in doing so. When, moreover, the Political Agent, to prevent the chance of a night alarm, insisted on the afternoon of the 22nd September upon many of the Manipuris who thronged the Residency compound withdrawing from its precincts, the Maharaja began to talk of leaving Manipur and going to Brindaban as a devotee. The Political Agent attempted to dissuade His Highness from this step, and succeeded in inducing him to postpone a decision until the following morning. The Maharaja, however, was determined, and before Mr. Grimwood could, on the morning of the 23rd September, carry out your instructions to endeavour to mediate between the parties, repeated his intention of leaving, and wrote to the Senapati saying that he had no hope of fighting against him; that he wished to go to Brindaban, but was unable to cross the hills on foot, and therefore asked the Senapati to arrange for his journey. Mr. Grimwood took this letter to the

Palace, and no longer tried to dissuade the Maharaja. The Senapati was perfectly satisfied with the proposed arrangement, and with his concurrence the Maharaja left the same evening for Cachar.

4. There is no reason to believe that these events were the result of popular feeling against the Maharaja or of any deep or widespread discontent with his rule. Mr. Grimwood certainly says that the Senapati is the most popular of all the brothers, but he also says that, as soon as the Maharaja's intention of leaving the country was known, numbers of Manipuris flocked to the Residency to see him, most of them bringing various sums of money to present to him, and, "to judge from the way the people wept, one would say the Maharaja was popular, and every one seemed sorry at his departure."

5. The Maharaja had no sooner arrived at a place of safety in Cachar than he repented of his precipitate action in leaving the State, and he has since endeavoured to show that he had no intention of abdicating, but that he wrote his letter to the Senapati as a ruse, and in order to get safely to a place where he could obtain your advice and assistance. It is clear, however, that the Maharaja's action was as deliberate as any action could in his state of terror be; and if his resignation can be said to have not been intended as a final and permanent abdication of the *gadi*, it is only in the sense that his mind was at the time so engrossed in the difficulties of the moment that he was incapable of taking account of the effect of his actions upon the future.

6. At the same time, when Mr. Grimwood received your telegram directing him to mediate and assuring him of military assistance from Kohima, the proper course for him to pursue was to have gone to the Senapati at the Palace, to have ascertained the reason of the disturbances, and to have communicated with you. It would then in all probability have become apparent before the Political Agent had committed himself to assenting to the Maharaja's flight, and thereby admitted the success of the Senapati's revolt, that the Maharaja was entirely in our hands, and that the Senapati, a declared traitor in open mutiny, could have [redacted]

7. The Senapati has more than once incurred the displeasure of the Government of India on account of the violence of his conduct; and if the Maharaja in 1888 had not been afraid of his turbulent brother, he would have been banished from the State. The Maharaja, whom we have recognized as the ruler of Manipur, has now been ousted by a cabal in his own family led by this man; and if the British Government acquiesce in the present state of affairs and recognise the Jubraj as ruler of Manipur, the Senapati will wield the real power in the State. The Government of India cannot regard occurrences of this kind with indifference. We have now a stronger interest in Manipur than we had in past years, and the toleration of such disorders may be expected to have a mischievous effect upon the lawless tribes adjoining the State—tribes which we are now engaged in reducing to order.

8. The opinion which the Governor-General in Council has formed from a perusal of the papers in this case is that we should intervene with a sufficient show of strength to make it understood that we intend to be masters of the situation; that the differences between the Maharaja's brothers must be settled on principles of justice and for the benefit of good government in Manipur; and that whatever arrangement is come to must have our full sanction.

9. The Governor-General in Council thinks that you should visit Manipur for the avowed purpose of making and, if necessary, enforcing a decision upon the merits of the case. You should in that case probably have with you a sufficient force to overawe the conspirators. It is probable that a very small body of troops would be enough, and that sufficient numbers could be taken from Cachar or Kohima.

10. In the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, if you find that the Maharaja would receive a reasonable amount of support from the people of Manipur, he might be re-instated, and promised assistance in consideration of his implicitly following our instructions. The Senapati should in this case be removed from Manipur, and placed in surveillance elsewhere. Indeed, it will probably be desirable that the Senapati should in any case be removed, for,

even if the Maharaja proves hopelessly incompetent and the Jubraj is recognised, it would be necessary to remove his disreputable adherents from the State, and to punish the Senapati for his violent and lawless conduct. I am to request the favour of an early expression of your opinion upon the course which is here suggested.

Dated Calcutta, the 9th February 1891.

From—His Highness the Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh of Manipur,

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

Availing myself of the reservation in my letter to you of the 21st November last, with which I forwarded a copy of my memorial, dated the 14th idem, addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, I now desire to place before His Excellency the Viceroy certain additional points bearing on my case which I think should be before His Excellency when, in fulfilment of the kind assurance contained in your letter to me, dated 11th December last, he takes up my case for decision.

I have received no intimation from you of the receipt by the Government of India of the reports of the Political Agent and the Chief Commissioner of Assam on my memorial, but I feel assured that I shall be given an opportunity of dealing with anything in their reports (if anything there be) likely to prejudice my case with Government. I desire first to deal with the reflections on my character as a ruler which have been made publicly by my enemies in Manipur or at their instigation, and which may, owing to absence of testimony on my side, have received credence with those whose opinion may have weight with you. I allude chiefly to the statements publicly made that, while ruling my territory, I was a priest-ridden imbecile, neglected my duties, and devoted myself to the performance of religious ceremonies and observances, so as to justify my subjects in welcoming the change following on the Palace intrigue and *coup de main* which, assisted by the Political Agent's action, expelled me from my kingdom. [redacted]

I was educated in the Sanscrit and [redacted] with a very slight knowledge of English. When I attained the age of discretion, I was during the lifetime of my father initiated in the practical work of administration, and subsequently entrusted with responsible State duties, which, as Jubraj or heir-apparent, I continued to discharge for some 15 years to the entire satisfaction of the people, of my father up to the time of his death in 1884 (when at the age of 34 I succeeded him), and of the Political Agents who, as far as I am aware, always spoke well of me.

I had the honour very recently of an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, to whose judgment and in whose hands I leave the charge of imbecility. Sir Charles Elliott, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, formerly Chief Commissioner of Assam, knew me at Manipur, and I would ask that his opinion of Manipur affairs and my rule there be obtained.

Colonel Sir James Johnstone was for several years Political Agent at Manipur, both while I was Jubraj and Maharaja. He is more familiar with my career and Manipur affairs than any other Political Agent. He, like many others, knows well the antecedents of the Senapati Koirong. I would beg that his testimony be obtained, if it is not already plain on his official reports and diaries, as to the character of my opponents. If his judgment is against me, I have nothing more to say.

My great blunder, as is now evident, was my lenient and friendly treatment of the Senapati and his brother Kula Dhuja, the usurpers. I treated them as my own brothers in spite of much provocation, and entrusted them with important posts, which they have used to oust me from my kingdom.

The Senapati, the author of the rebellion, is a man whom Colonel Sir James Johnstone, so long as he was at Manipur, never allowed into his bungalow; and Colonel Johnstone openly declared that, if ever misfortunes befell Manipur, the Senapati would be their author, as has now been the case.

I do not desire to enter into the reasons for the Senapati's influence with Mr. Grimwood, whose action at the time of the rebellion I have already dealt with, but to that influence in great measure I attribute my exile.

I now hear that my opponents had grave cause for complaint against me. Were any complaints made to the Agent while I was at Manipur? If so, why was I not asked to explain them? If not, with what show of reason are they now brought forward except as an attempt to justify the rebellion? As regards my being priest-ridden, if such an accusation has actually been made against me, can any instance be shown of my having allowed myself to be ruled by a priest in State matters? The fact is that we are a superior class and caste of Hindus next to the Brahmins, and our religion requires us to respect good and learned Brahmin Pandits, of whom, on account of our isolated situation, there are very few in Manipur.

The only Pandit Brahmin who can claim to exercise any influence over us, and to whom we render the highest respect, is our family Guru or spiritual guide, who resides in the district of Murshidabad in Bengal, and visits Manipur once in three or four years, seldom remaining in our capital more than two months.

I have stated (paragraph 14th of memorial) that my people would rejoice at my return, and that my army is faithful to me. I am prepared to put this to the test in any way His Excellency may direct. Were I not assured by conviction and by a great mass of evidence now in my possession (and which I am prepared to lay confidentially before you) dating from soon after the time of my departure till now of the good-will and respect of my people and of the most influential men among them, I should not trouble His Excellency to consider my claim to return to my dominions.

No one can deny that there was universal regret and lamentation among all classes from the time when I left Manipur until [illegible] cannot for obvious reasons allude save in general terms to the assurance of support I have received since my departure from many quarters. Until I return I must be careful to do nothing to endanger the safety of my friends, but I desire an interview in order that I may discuss this point with you and, if possible, with the Chief Commissioner on his arrival in Calcutta.

If I cannot then satisfy you, I would ask permission to proceed, under any conditions you may impose, to Jherighat, which is the boundary between British territory and the Manipur State, with a personal guard to protect me while on the way there, and with a qualified British officer to judge whether my reception would be such as to justify my being reinstated, and by his opinion I would agree to be bound.

If that suggestion cannot be entertained, will Government send to Manipur a special officer, not prejudiced, like Mr. Grimwood, by recent events and by his own action, to make enquiries through private and confidential channels as to the feelings of the people and of the leading men of the army and the State? They obviously could not express their real opinions in public while the present *régime* is in power, as in the event of my not returning they, their families, and property would be at the mercy of the usurper.

I trouble you with this further statement because I hear the Chief Commissioner is expected in Calcutta, and I earnestly beg that I may have an opportunity of establishing my case and of satisfying His Excellency the Viceroy and the Commissioner and yourself that my statements are true. It is a matter of life and death to me; my case is being watched with interest by Native Chiefs as well as by my people to see whether the paramount power will allow a successful conspiracy to deprive a people of its Prince, and, without any expression of disapproval, permit its responsible agent to aid that conspiracy by disarming the followers of the ruling Prince, instead of calling upon the rebels to lay down their arms and not to dare to disturb by force the possession of a Prince who ruled recognised and protected by the British Government.

[Demi-official.]

Dated Yacht *Sonamukhi*, the 9th February 1891.

From—The HON'BLE J. W. QUINTON, C.S.I.,

To—W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., C.S.

Your official letter No. 203-E., dated 24th January, reached me on the 2nd instant at Udalguri in the Darrang district, where I had no materials with me to enable me to consider it fully. I have since then thought over the subject very carefully, and, before sending up officially the expression of opinion which I am directed to submit, I write demi-officially on certain points of the case, as to which I am somewhat uncertain whether they have been left open questions still undecided or not.

The restoration of the Maharaja.—I am still doubtful whether the principles of justice call for this step, and I am certain that it would not be for the benefit of good government in Manipur. In your 5th paragraph the Government of India express the opinion that the Maharaja's action in resigning was as deliberate as any action could in his state of terror be. As to the state of terror, he was no doubt very much disturbed, and had reason to be so; but the Political Agent assured him all long of his personal safety, and he had no reason to doubt that this assurance would be scrupulously fulfilled, while, on the other hand, he took part of a day and a whole night to think over his determination, and adhered to it, although he knew the Political Agent was about to endeavour to compose the quarrel. He wrote the letter to the Senapati announcing his resolution, and only on his arrival at Lakhimpur 12 days afterwards intimated that he had changed his opinion. It should be remembered that he was accompanied by three of his brothers, the eldest of whom, Pucca Sena, had the strongest interest in persuading him to withdraw from the position he had taken up. The principles of justice scarcely seem to call for our allowing the Maharaja to change his mind in this way in a matter of such serious importance.

Again, there is nothing in the character or previous conduct of the Maharaja which warrants the conclusion that his restoration would be for the benefit of good government in Manipur. In Fitzpatrick's demi-official letter to Durand of 23rd May 1888, he is described as a miserably weak man, and up to the present time (see Grimwood's description of him in paragraph 2 of the letter forwarded with my No. 4209-P., dated the 9th October last) he has not altered for the better. In 1888 his conduct in regard to the punishment of the Senapati exhibited the greatest vacillation, and ended in his disregarding the strongly expressed advice of my predecessor, and brought on him the grave rebuke addressed to him in the *kharita* referred to in your official letter No. 2155-E., dated the 21st October 1888. Had the Maharaja then shown ordinary firmness and acted on instead of rejecting our advices, the present state of things would probably not have come about. Again, so lately as August last, I was obliged to recommend that the Government of India should negative what seemed to me a singularly ill-judged request of the Maharaja's, *viz.*, to allow the return to Manipur of the Bara Chauba, a pretender to his throne, who had only a few years ago been in insurrection against him; and, lastly, his conduct in the present crisis exhibited lamentable weakness, and affords no assurance that, if restored, he would be other than what he has hitherto been—a tool in the hands of others. His restoration would simply mean that the authority of the State would be wielded by Pucca Sena, for whom no one has a good word to say (see Political Agent's diary, 23rd September), and the two other brothers now with the Maharaja, instead of by the Jubraj and the Senapati. This is not a state of things likely to lead to strong government, or to anything but a renewal of the quarrels and confusion from which we have just emerged. The Jubraj is the recognized heir to the throne; the Senapati is his next brother, and they will not lightly forego their claims in favour of younger brothers. The present Government has now been in existence for nearly six months, and is conducted with tranquillity. It has shown itself in various matters amenable to the advice of the Political Agent,

Extract annexed.

and has, as already reported, met the views of the Government of India in regard to the Manipur Levy. The only manifestation of feeling against it is that described in the annexed extract from the Political Agent's diary of the 20th December, which was of the most trifling nature, and I was assured by Mr. Grimwood, who met me at Kohima last month, that there was no feeling whatever shown in favour of the return of the Maharaja, and that the present Government was universally accepted. I have enquired further by telegram on this point, and will let you know should things now be otherwise. The punishment of the Senapati is not in my mind in any way dependent on the Maharaja's restoration. An enquiry into his conduct and his punishment to the satisfaction of the Government of India can be made a condition precedent to the recognition of the Jubraj, and, unless it is intended to exclude him permanently from the succession, his recognition as Jubraj in the event of the present Jubraj becoming Maharaja should be made to depend on his obedience and good conduct. I am making arrangements for a visit to Manipur next month in view of the Government of India determining that the question of the return of the Maharaja should be re-opened, but, if I am right in supposing that the point is one on which I am asked for an opinion, I would strongly advise against it. The question is one, as I said before, in which the people of the State have little interest, and is after all a mere family dispute; and a visit from the Chief Commissioner and enquiries such as those suggested must have the effect of unsettling men's minds and disturbing the tranquillity which now prevails without affording any better grounds than we now have for coming to a conclusion on the matter to be enquired into.

P. S.—I hope to be in Calcutta on the 11th or 12th.

Extract from the Diary of the Political Agent, Manipur, for the week ending the 27th September 1890.

* * * * *

During the afternoon the Residency was crowded with Manipuris who came to see the Maharaja, most of them bringing money to give him. To judge from the way they cried, and from the crowd on the road outside, the Maharaja seems to be popular enough, but no one has a good word to say for the Pucca Sena * * * * * *

Extract from the Diary of the Political Agent, Manipur, for week ending the 20th December 1890.

16th December.—The Senapati and Tongal general came in the morning. They informed me that a conspiracy against the Regent had been detected a few days ago. It seems to have been a very trifling affair. One Kaitiba Subadar and three Rajkumars (descendants of former Raja) appear to have collected about 30 or 40 persons, but they only had one gun and a sword amongst them. The conspiracy in fact had hardly commenced when the Darbar heard of it and arrested the people. It does not seem to have been in any way connected with the ex-Maharaja. Some of the people were punished by a flogging of 10 stripes each, and the four ringleaders are under arrest. I told the Senapati the whole thing was a trifling matter, and that the ringleaders ought not to be punished severely.

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[Demi-official.]

Dated Calcutta, the 19th February 1891.

From—The HON'BLE J. W. QUINTON, C.S.I.,

To—W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., C.S.

Your letter of this morning asks my opinion on a settlement of the Manipur case based on the restoration of the Maharaja and deportation of the Jubraj and Senapati, the exclusion of the latter from the succession, and the detention of Pucca Sena if I think it necessary with reference to the question

of good administration in Manipur without constant interference, and of our maintaining an effectively dominant position whenever British interests require anything of the State.

As regards the first of these two points, I stated in my letter of the 9th of February the reasons against the restoration, based on the weakness of the Maharaja's character as shown by his conduct since his accession, and would refer you to what I then wrote. Since the death of Maharaja Chandra Kirti Singh in 1886, the powers of the State have been divided between his surviving sons, or some of them, the Maharaja being merely *primus interpares* (see Chief Commissioner's letter to Foreign Department, No. 1433, dated 23rd May 1888, paragraphs 11 and 12). There are now seven sons besides the Maharaja. He was accompanied on his retirement to India by the Pucca Sena, his third surviving brother, and two younger brothers, Samoo Hanjaba and Gopal Sena. The eldest brother, the Jubraj, now Regent at Manipur, is supported there by the Senapati, who comes next to him, and two younger brothers who made the attack on the palace, Dolaroi Hanjaba and Zillah Singh. The Maharaja proved himself unable to keep the peace between these two parties, and latterly openly espoused the cause of Pucca Sena against that of the Senapati. Several attempts previous to that which gave rise to this correspondence have been made to upset the Maharaja's rule since his accession—two of Bara Chauba in 1886, which were finally suppressed only by the employment of the Cachar Frontier Police under a British officer (see paragraph 3, General Summary of Administration Report for 1886-87). These were followed by two attempts in 1887—one, three months after the Maharaja's accession, headed by the Wang Khairakpa, who was shot through the head while making a rush at the Maharaja's private residence; the other of Jogendra Singh, heading a party of exiles from Manipur, which also called for the employment of Military Police from Cachar and British troops from Manipur.

The Maharaja left the State under circumstances which have been fully reported on; the administration of the State has been carried on by what I may call the opposition, headed by the heir-apparent, for the past six months; and the restoration of the Maharaja and his adherent means the expulsion of the present *de facto* rulers who have hitherto given no cause of complaint to us, or, so far as I can ascertain, to their subjects. Looking to the antecedents of the parties, there is every reason to expect that attempts to upset the Maharaja's Government, such as those I have described in 1886 and 1887, will ensue. The Jubraj is the heir-apparent, and will have on his side numerous partisans who look to his future accession; and the Senapati, the most popular of the brothers, the present head of the army, a man of bold and turbulent character, may be expected, when driven to desperation, if he does not openly resist, to use these utmost efforts to stir up disaffection and rebellion. As pointed out in my official letter No. 5210, dated 30th December last, this will involve a reconsideration of the arrangements made for garrisoning Manipur last year, and bring about occasion for constant interference. A force of 100 rifles, the Political Agent's present escort (a portion of which is employed in guarding stores in the abandoned cantonment of Langthobal), is obviously inadequate to put down all attempts at insurrection, and protect the Political Agent and British subjects and property from popular disturbances; and less help than formerly can be expected from Cachar, as the head-quarters of the military police now quartered there will shortly be transferred to the Lushai Hills. Constant interference will be no less necessary in the internal affairs of the country; the weakness of the Maharaja, already dwelt upon, will leave him a ready tool in the hands of the people around him who have no direct responsibility for the consequence of their advice, and the Political Agent cannot allow abuses of authority, which at present might be held not to give grounds for interference, to be indulged in by a ruler set up and maintained by ourselves. Under the circumstances described, I do not think that good administration can be secured without constant interference.

As to maintaining an effectively dominant position whenever British interests require anything of the State, such a position should, I consider, be maintained whatever be the decision regarding the restoration, and it appears

to me that it will be more effectively asserted by our refusing to accept the withdrawal of his abdication by the Maharaja and by recognizing the succession of the Jubraj on conditions to be made by ourselves, one of which should be an enquiry into the conduct of the Senapati and his punishment to the satisfaction of the Government of India than by again setting up a chief who has proved unable to maintain himself, and shown such weakness that nothing but embarassments are to be expected from his restoration. In either case we can insist on what conditions we please, but in the case of the Maharaja we have no ground for assurance that such conditions can be fulfilled, and we have the certainty that the increase of the British force at Manipur is necessary for his support; while, in the case of the Jubraj, we have no reason at present to suppose that such an increase is called for, and he will feel that his position must depend on his good conduct and compliance with our wishes.

No. 360-E., dated Fort William, the 21st February 1891 (Confidential).

From—W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Since you received my letter No. 203, dated the 24th January, the Governor-General in Council has had an opportunity of conferring with you in person upon the affairs of Manipur, and you have expressed your opinion in two letters, dated the 9th and 19th February. These letters will for convenience be treated officially, and brought upon the records of the Government of India The Government of India have received also a further representation* from His Highness the Maharaja, a copy of which is forwarded for your information.

* Dated the 9th February 1891.

2. The present state of affairs in Manipur may be shortly described as follows: Dissension among the Maharaja's [redacted] the Senapati and Pucca Sena, brought about a demonstration against His Highness which, though it was begun by two younger brothers, was led by the Senapati. This hostile movement resulted in the Maharaja resigning the *gadi* and leaving the State; and the representative of the British Government failed to induce the Maharaja to reconsider his determination. The Jubraj, who is the next brother to the Maharaja, and has been acknowledged as His Highness's heir, although he had held aloof from either side during the commotion at the Palace and the events of the following day, and had in your belief probably no previous knowledge of the intended revolt, threw in his lot with the Senapati as soon as the Maharaja withdrew from Manipur. He has been temporarily, and, pending a decision on the case by the Government of India, acknowledged by you as Regent.

3. It is evident that the Jubraj owes his present position rather to the successful issue of his brother's insurrection than to the authority of the British Government, and that, while the Senapati remains in Manipur unpunished for his treachery against his eldest brother, the Maharaja, the real power in the State, will be in the Senapati's hands. This is not a state of affairs which the Government of India can view with indifference, nor would it be to the credit of the British power any more than to the interests of the people of Manipur itself that the Governor-General in Council should acquiesce in such a settlement of the case.

4. As I have already in my letter above cited informed you, the Governor-General in Council considers that it will be desirable that the Senapati should be removed from Manipur and punished for his lawless conduct. I am to enquire where you would recommend that he should be interned, and what steps you consider necessary for carrying out his removal without affording him the chance, which his position as head of the Manipur forces might possibly given him, of making any forcible opposition.

5. The Governor-General in Council entertained no doubt of the necessity for excluding both the Senapati and Pucca Sena from the Manipur State. It was not, however, so clear whether the Jubraj should be placed on the

gadi or whether the Maharaja should be restored. You do not hesitate to recommend the former. The Maharaja is described as a miserably weak man, and you recall his vacillation in 1888, when he disregarded the advice which was given to him and failed to punish the Senapati, thereby, as His Highness acknowledges in his letter of the 9th February, bringing upon himself his present misfortunes. You anticipate that the Maharaja's restoration would involve the necessity of strengthening the garrison at Manipur, and give rise to frequent occasions for interference in support of the ruler as well as in the internal affairs of the State.

6. It has already been intimated to you that, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, whatever arrangement is come to in the affairs of the Manipur State must be brought about with the full sanction of the British Government. His Excellency in Council accepts your opinion that it will be to the advantage of Manipur and to the furtherance of British interests to recognize the Jubraj rather than restore the Maharaja. His Highness's action in resigning and forsaking his State leaves the Government of India at liberty to select the form of government which appears to give the greatest promise for the future, provided that such Government is not based upon the successful issue of the Senapati's revolt.

7. In the opinion of the Government of India it is advisable that you should visit Manipur and make known on the spot the decision which the Governor-General in Council desires you to enforce. You should take with you a sufficient force even though opposition may not be expected, and you should report for the orders of the Government of India the conditions which you propose to attach to the recognition as Maharaja of Manipur of the present Jubraj.

8. There are several matters of detail to which, in conclusion, I am directed to invite your attention, and as to the disposal of which I am to request your opinion. The amount of restraint to be placed on the Senapati, and the allowance to be made for his maintenance; the allowances for the Maharaja and those brothers who will stay with him; and the place of His Highness's future residence. You should also report whether the younger brothers, Dolaroi Hanjaba and Zillah Singh, who began the disturbances on the 21st September last, ought to be sent away from Manipur or may be permitted to remain, and whether the three brothers who are now in Calcutta with the Maharaja will voluntarily stay with him, or whether it will be necessary to keep them in British India as political detenus.

No. 36 ($\frac{\text{Secret}}{\text{External}}$), dated Fort William, the 4th March 1891.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to forward, for Your Lordship's information, the papers specified in the accompanying list regarding recent affairs in Manipur.

2. The first telegraphic information which we received on the 22nd September 1890 of disturbances having broken out at Manipur was totally unexpected; and the news of the Maharaja's abdication and departure followed almost immediately. It was subsequently reported to us by the Chief Commissioner that the Maharaja desired to be permitted to return to his State.

3. We have enquired fully into all the circumstances, and we have had the advantage of discussing the steps which it is desirable to take with the Chief Commissioner, who has lately visited Calcutta. We are satisfied that the disturbances which led to the downfall of the Maharaja arose entirely from personal quarrels within his own family circle, and that they were aggravated owing to His Highness's deplorable weakness of character. Neither popular feeling nor the ambition of rival parties in the State had any place in the matter, and in arriving at the decision which will be found expressed in the letter from our Foreign Department to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, which forms the last enclosure to this despatch, we have been guided by a consideration of what in our opinion is best for the State and people of Manipur. We should for obvious reasons have preferred to replace the Maharaja in authority, but to do so would only lead to the repeated interference of the British power in supporting a ruler who is incapable of standing alone, and who entirely lacks the decision of character required to enable him to make use of any aid which might be offered to him.

List of Enclosures in Despatch No. 36 ($\frac{Secret}{External}$), dated the 4th March 1891, from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Serial No.	Number and date of paper.	From whom, or to whom.	Subject.
1	Telegram, dated the 22nd September 1890.	From the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Repeats telegrams from the Political Agent, Manipur, reporting an attack by the Maharaja's brotners on the palace, and communicates the instructions sent to the Political Agent.
2	No. 1994-E., dated the 22nd September 1890.	To the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	With reference to the above, approves of his instructions and action.
3	Telegram, dated the 24th September 1890.	From the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Refers to the foregoing telegram, and repeats a telegram from the Political Agent, Manipur, stating that the Maharaja has formally abdicated in favour of the Jubraj and goes to Brindabun as a *fakir*. Adds that the Political Agent has been told that the Jubraj may be acknowledged as Regent pending sanction of Government, and that a full report of all the circumstances should be submitted.
4	No. 4209-P., dated the 9th October 1890, and enclosures.	From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Refers to previous telegraphic cor- respondence on the subject of the recent disturbances at Manipur, which resulted in the ab.lication of the Maharaja, and forwards, with remarks, copy of papers relating to the affairs.
5	No. 5210-P., dated the 31st December 1890, and enclosures.	From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Forwards, with remarks and suggestions, a report on the circumstances connected with the recent departure of the Maharaja of Manipur from that State.
6	No. 203-E., dated the 24th January 1891.	To the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Acknowledges receipt of the foregoing, and communicates the opinion which the Governor-General in Council has formed from a perusal of the papers submitted.
7	Dated the 9th February 1891.	From the Maharaja of Manipur.	Communicates further particulars connected with his case, and asks for an interview with the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Foreign Secretary in order to discuss matters.
8	Dated the 9th February 1891.	From the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	With reference to letter No. 203-E. of the 24th January 1891, offers remarks regarding the restoration of the Maharaja to power.
9	Dated the 19th February 1891.	From the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Gives his opinion on the settlement of the Manipur case and on the question of the administration of Manipur.
10	No. 360-E., dated the 21st February 1891.	To the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Communicates the decision arrived at by the Government of India on the Maharaja's case.

Telegram, dated the 18th March 1891.

From—The Chief Commissioner of Assam, Camp Kairong,
To—The Foreign Secretary, Calcutta,

Your No. 360-E. of the 21st ultimo. Expect to reach Manipur on Sunday with the escort described in my demi-official letter of the 22nd idem. Have communicated with the Political Agent through Lieutenant Gurdon, whom I send on in advance.. Your paragraph 4. I propose requiring Regent and the Darbar to meet me on arrival; announce decision of Government; arrest Senapati, and inform him that length of his exile and return depend on his conduct and the tranquillity of the country; and order the Maharaja to place a gun with the escort during my stay. To prevent any disturbance, the Senapati comes away with me on the 25th. Officer Commanding concurs in this. India, not Assam, should be the place of his detention, the cost of which will be 50 rupees. Paragraph 7. Conditions:—*Site*, three hundred troops, and acceptance by the Maharaja of the advice of the Political Agent. Paragraph 8. Maharaja's residence Brindaban and allowance one hundred rupees. Pucca Sena must not return to Manipur, and his detention will cost 40 rupees. The younger brothers may remain in Manipur. If no reply reaches me by Saturday, I will act as above.

Telegram, No. 545-E., dated the 19th March 1891.

From—The Foreign Secretary, Calcutta,
To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam, Camp.

No. 545 E. Your telegram 18th. Subject to reconsideration, if necessary, of the amount of Maharaja's allowance, proposals are approved.

Dated Calcutta, the 21st March 1891.

From—W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,
To—Maharaja SURA CHANDRA SINGH of Manipur.

I informed Your Highness in my letter of the 2nd instant that the decision of the Government of India regarding your claim to be reinstated would shortly be made known to you.

It is now my duty to tell Your Highness that, after a full and careful enquiry into the conditions and causes which contributed to recent developments in Manipur, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that it will be to the advantage of the State and the people to allow the present administration to continue undisturbed, and to recognise the Jubraj as your successor in the Chiefship. The Chief Commissioner of Assam has accordingly to-day made known this decision in Manipur. At the same time those who have been the direct cause of the disturbances will be suitably punished.

I am sorry to be the medium of conveying this disappointing intelligence, but I am sure Your Highness will understand that this step has been taken solely in the interest of the future welfare of the Manipur State and its people.

I am directed to add that Your Highness will be further addressed hereafter regarding your allowances and place of residence.

Telegram, No. 650-E, dated the 6th April 1891.

From—The Foreign Secretary, Simla,
To—GENERAL GRAHAM, Myingyan.

The Adjutant-General has informed you that you will have political as well as military authority during expedition to Manipur. Viceroy wishes me to inform you that McCabe, who is now in Silchar, has been appointed Chief Political Officer. He will enter Manipur with force from Silchar, and will join as soon as he can safely do so. Please help him. When he has

joined you, he will be under your orders. McCabe is an officer specially qualified to give advice, and you will no doubt attach due importance to his views. It is understood that you have received orders to advance as far as Thobal, or some point about same distance from Manipur, and that you will at this stage endeavour to obtain release of prisoners before precipitating a collision which might imperil their safety. I am to issue following general instructions for your guidance in political matters:—First, if Manipur Darbar try to stop your advance short of Thobal by threat of injury to prisoners, you should reply pointing out uselessness of resistance, warning Manipuris that if any harm is done to our officers none of those concerned must expect any mercy at our hands, and refusing to discontinue your advance. If Darbar try to make conditions about release of prisoners, you are authorized to promise immunity from punishment with death or transportation beyond seas to any persons to whom you may consider it desirable to give such a pledge, provided they have not been guilty of actual murder. You should not, if possible, promise anything else of importance without reference to Government of India. Government should *on no account* be committed without sanction to any pledge regarding future political arrangements in Manipur. If you are in telegraphic communication with India, you will refer all such points to this office. If not, you must use your own discretion regarding best means of obtaining release of prisoners, but in any case let Darbar understand that Government of India are very unlikely to grant any terms whatever beyond guarantee already authorized. You are authorized to incur such expenditure on account of rewards for assistance, or for information, or for other secret service as you may consider desirable. Setting aside release of prisoners, your object is to re-assert political supremacy of British Government and enforce unconditional submission of Darbar. McCabe and Collett will be informed of these instructions.

Telegram, No. 708-E., dated the 13th April 1891.

From—The Foreign Secretary, Simla,

To—GENERAL GRAHAM, Tamu.

My telegram 6th. Under altered circumstances, I am directed to send you following further instructions. Please acknowledge receipt:

First.—When, or if possible before, you cross the frontier, you should issue proclamation stating that as the representative of the British Government and its troops have been opposed by the armed forces of the Manipur State, that State has become guilty of open rebellion against Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. You should say that the authority of the Regent Kula Chandra Dhuja Singh is therefore declared to be at an end, and that until the further pleasure of the British Government is known, you will exercise supreme authority throughout the State.

Second.—You should warn the people against resisting your advance; and should inform them that you are going to Manipur to take possession of the capital, and to punish as they deserve all who have acted as leaders or instigators of the revolt, or who have been concerned in the treacherous murder of British subjects.

Third.—You will understand, however, that you are not to inflict the penalty of death upon persons other than those guilty of murder or abetment of murder, or of having acted as leaders or instigators of revolt. Indiscriminate punishment of the rank and file would be neither humane nor politic.

Fourth.—Your objects should be, after relieving Grant and Presgrave, to take Manipur, to re-establish order, and, if possible, to capture the Regent and others in authority. No terms should be offered to them, and, if they make overtures, you should refuse to treat on any basis but that of unconditional surrender. Do not hold out any promise or hope of their lives being spared.

Fifth.—When Manipur is in your possession, you should disarm troops and city people, and disperse all armed gatherings, and issue a proclamation notifying that all persons thereafter found bearing arms without license in Manipur,

or within such limits as you may think proper to prescribe, will be punishable with death.

Sixth.—Also you are as soon as possible to institute an investigation into causes and circumstances of outbreak, including preparations made beforehand.

Seventh.—You will adopt the following procedure for the punishment of offenders. Any persons suspected of murder or abetment of murder, or of acting as instigators or leaders of revolt, should be placed on their trial before McCabe or Soppitt, to each of whom is hereby delegated the power of passing capital sentences subject to confirmation by you.

Eighth.—If the Regent or any other member of the ruling family falls into your hands and is suspected of murder or abetment of murder, or of having acted as a leader or instigator of revolt, he should be tried by a Court consisting of three officers, including at least one Political Officer. Their sentences to be subject to confirmation by the Government of India.

Ninth.—The punishment of convicted offenders should be public and striking, but it should be completed as soon as possible.

Tenth.—Besides punishment inflicted upon individuals, it is right that some penalty should be imposed upon the Manipur people generally, they being generally responsible for the late outrage. The Government of India has this subject under its consideration, and you will perhaps be able to suggest some suitable measure. In order at once to impress upon the people of Manipur the gravity of the offence which the State has committed, the Palace buildings, or a portion of them, might possibly be demolished. You might also obtain some portion of the supplies your force will require by the levy of a fine in kind. But remember that it is not desirable to drive the Manipur people into further resistance, or to make them more difficult to deal with hereafter. Let any penalty imposed be just and deliberate, and take care that when punishment is being inflicted, the strictest discipline is maintained. If the Palace buildings are demolished, take care that any sacred objects are as far as possible respected.

Eleventh.—You should bear in mind that throughout these instructions the expression "Manipur" is used to refer, not only to the inhabitants of the Manipur valley, but also to the inhabitants of the adjoining hill tracts acknowledging the supremacy of Manipur.

Twelvth.—You should endeavour to ascertain what has been done with the bodies of our murdered officers and other British subjects, and should see that they are treated with all possible respect. Also you should reserve such relics as you may think likely to be valued by friends of the dead.

Telegram No. 954 E., dated the 11th May 1891.

From—The Viceroy, Simla,

To—The Secretary of State, London.

Foreign. Following is correct summary of events Manipur as far as we have been able to ascertain from most recent accounts:

Quinton left Calcutta 21st February, taking with him our letter No. 360-E. of same day, which contained his instructions. He was directed to visit Manipur and make known the decision of the Government of India regarding recent disturbances. Decision was that Regent should be recognized as Maharaja, and that Senapati, who had revolted against the former Maharaja, should be removed from State. Quinton was to take sufficient troops to enforce our orders.

On 7th March Quinton left Golaghat for Manipur with 400 men. The number of the escort was fixed after careful consultation between Quinton and General Officer Commanding in Assam. Record of consultation shows that possibility of resistance on part of Senapati was fully understood by Quinton from beginning, and explained to Collett and Skene. Quinton also pointed out that Senapati had some guns. A force of 500 Gurkhas in Manipur, supported by 200 *en route* from Silchar, was, however, considered ample to overawe malcontents. Papers show that Quinton himself would have been content with even smaller force.

Gurdon, Assistant Commissioner, was sent on in advance to see Grimwood, Political Agent in Manipur, and obtain his opinion on the situation. Gurdon reached Manipur 15th. He informed Grimwood of intention to deport

Senapati; asked Grimwood best way to arrest him without affording opportunity for forcible resistance. Grimwood replied that Senapati personally would resist to the utmost. Grimwood could not suggest any means of obtaining possession of Senapati without giving him opportunity of forcibly resisting

Gurdon asked Grimwood whether he could bring pressure to bear on Regent to arrest Senapati. Grimwood replied that he could not.

Gurdon rejoined Quinton on 18th at Kairong, four marches from Manipur.

On same day Quinton telegraphed to Foreign Secretary as already reported, and on 19th, not 21st, Foreign Secretary answered approving his proposals.

The word "Darbar" in Quinton's telegram of 18th means Court or *entourage*.

On 21st Grimwood came out to meet Quinton at Sengmai, one march from Manipur. Presumably Quinton then explained his views fully to Grimwood.

Four miles from Manipur, on the 22nd, Quinton was met by Senapati, who had with him two regiments. Streets of Manipur were lined by Manipuri troops to number of about 500.

Outside the fort Quinton was received by Regent. Quinton then said Darbar would be held in Residency at 12 o'clock.

When time came Regent appeared at Residency gate, but guard-of-honour had been late in falling in, and Grimwood asked Regent to wait a little. After few minutes Regent came on to Residency steps. Then it became known that Senapati had not come, and he was sent for. He refused to come on score of illness, and Quinton declined to hold Darbar unless he appeared. After two hours Regent went away. During afternoon Grimwood went to Palace to confer with Ministers, and after conference another Darbar was fixed for 9 A.M. on 23rd. When time came no one appeared. Grimwood then paid second visit to Palace, but without result. Senapati would not attend Then Quinton wrote letter to Regent stating that, unless Senapati were [illegible] would be arrested. Grimwood delivered this letter about 2 P.M. on 23rd, and informed Regent that he would not be recognized as Maharaja unless he gave up Senapati; but Regent was afraid to do so, and mission failed. Then Quinton consulted with Skene and Grimwood, and resolved to arrest Senapati next morning. You know what followed.

You may repudiate in strongest language idea that Government of India intended to sanction treachery towards Senapati, and we believe that Quinton was incapable of carrying out instructions in a treacherous manner.

Imputation of treachery arises from misconception of Senapati's position and that of Manipur State.

State is subordinate to Government of India, and Senapati must have known that his conduct in conspiring against Maharaja, who had been recognised by us, rendered him liable to punishment. There was no question of alluring him to Darbar under false sense of security. It is very doubtful whether he ever meant to attend Darbar. According to Gurdon, Grimwood did not believe that he ever left Palace to do so on morning of 22nd. If he did not, he apparently expected arrest.

Until Gurdon's telegram of 7th May reached us, we had not received specific information that, if Senapati refused to submit quietly, Quinton intended to have him arrested at Darbar after announcement of our orders; but we have no doubt Quinton considered open arrest in Darbar in case of such refusal would be most straightforward and safest procedure. Knowing Senapati's character, Quinton probably felt that only chance of depriving him of opportunity of fomenting disturbance was to effect his deportation as promptly as possible.

As a matter of fact, when Senapati failed to comply with Quinton's orders and letter of warning was sent to Regent, Senapati evaded arrest and prepared resistance which led to massacre. This result shows correctness of Quinton's prevision. Had arrest taken place at Darbar as intended, Quinton would not have lost his life.

Antecedents of Senapati should not be overlooked. Grimwood described him as a desperate man who would not be taken alive. In 1881 he was banished and made an outcast for brutally ill-treating some Manipuris, and in 1888 we advised Maharaja to remove him from State for similar offence. His cruelties were notorious.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. III 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 26th April 1890. Total mean length open.	Week ending 26th April 1890. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 26th April 1890. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 25th April 1891. Total mean length open.	Week ending 25th April 1891. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 25th April 1891. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 26th April 1890. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st to 26th April 1890. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 25th April 1891. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st to 25th April 1891. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
2nd May 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	9,83,215	644	1,526	10,95,607	718	36,05,526	636	38,12,105	699	2,06,570	...
2nd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,918	174	57	10,686	187	41,366	195	47,571	234	6,205	...
2nd ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	88,184	136	712	1,26,470	178	3,61,714	150	4,28,390	169	66,676	...
18th April 1891	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Lucknow - Bareilly Section)	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 20,067	53	(*e*) 30,341	59	10,274	...
2nd May 1891	Bengal-Nágpur (*f*)	501	75,753	151	831	1,53,769	185	2,94,743	158	5,38,136	181	2,43,397	...
2nd ditto	Indian Midland (*g*)	752	78,067	104	752	1,22,937	162	2,94,083	105	3,73,234	139	79,151	...
2nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,86,449	231	1,672	4,26,900	255	14,39,874	232	15,52,857	260	1,12,983	...
25th April 1891	Southern Marátha	979	85,558	87	1,064	1,19,204	112	3,27,866	90	3,85,430	103	57,564	...
25th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	17,786	60	296	25,934	87	68,848	63	86,969	82	18,121	...
25th ditto	South Indian (*h*)	737	1,13,548	154	901	1,54,401	171	4,22,638	154	5,28,237	164	1,05,599	...
	Total	7,169	18,38,478	256	7,811	22,34,008	286	68,76,731	253	77,83,270	273	9,06,539	...
	State Lines worked by the State.												
2nd May 1891	North-Western (*i*)	2,390	4,74,060	198	2,305	5,32,629	222	20,56,804	231	21,24,832	219	68,028	...
2nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,65,003	238	692	2,31,397	334	6,33,742	247	8,81,291	357	2,47,549	...
25th April 1891	Eastern Bengal	747	1,73,951	233	777	1,92,430	248	6,38,192	230	8,05,403	290	1,67,211	...
25th ditto	Bengal Central (*j*)	125	11,538	92	125	15,360	123	44,596	96	54,836	123	10,240	...
25th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,718	64	27	1,530	57	6,930	69	4,942	51	...	1,988
25th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	217	31	8	333	42	818	32	1,332	46	514	...
25th ditto	Jorhát	30	777	26	25	943	38	2,759	23	3,256	36	697	...
25th ditto	Burma (*k*)	553	1,32,650	240	556	1,37,256	247	4,42,099	216	4,43,032	223	633	...
	Total	4,580	9,60,814	210	4,605	11,11,878	241	38,26,630	225	43,19,524	263	4,92,884	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
25th April 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*l*)	1,492	9,88,462	663	1,492	13,60,241	912	37,72,085	581	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,79,185	
2nd May 1891	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,07,741	862	461	3,38,000	733	14,77,358	834	11,86,429	721	...	[illegible]
25th April 1891	Madras	840	1,78,832	213	840	1,85,576	221	6,24,476	200	6,40,287	213	15,811	
	Total	2,793	15,64,535	560	2,793	18,83,817	674	58,24,521	561	63,78,988	639	5,54,467	...
	Grand Total (Guaranteed and State)	14,542	43,63,827	300	15,209	52,29,703	344	1,65,27,892	303	1,84,81,782	336	19,53,890	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,59,895	128	77,62,348	141	8,02,453	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,67,997	175	1,07,19,434	195	11,51,437	...
	Assisted Companies.												
2nd May 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	22,003	136	...	...	86,286	149	86,286	...
2nd ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	5,877	267	22	6,096	277	30,541	374	31,190	397	649	...
18th April 1891	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's Section)	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 24,110	133	(*e*)21,774	126	...	2,336
11th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*m*) 17,979	134	(*n*)14,581	93	...	3,398
	Total	22	5,877	267	184	28,099	153	72,630	117	1,53,831	131	81,201	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
25th April 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	51,916	147	354	49,936	141	1,96,617	150	1,76,039	139	...	20,578
2nd May 1891	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	53	4,746	80	72	7,120	99	21,818	100	17,881	70	...	3,937
2nd ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,389	51	68	4,600	68	5,326	53	15,129	62	9,803	
2nd ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	[illegible]	...	...	13	2,010	155	...	...	4,931	106	4,921	
	Total	440	58,051	132	507	63,666	126	2,23,761	137	2,13,980	118	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
[illegible]y 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	7,317	68	108	20,228	187	27,177	68	69,936	182	42,759	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
[illegible] 1891	Jodhpore	124	8,345	67	188	9,200	49	34,002	74	32,614	54	...	1,388
2nd [illegible]	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	52,843	159	334	41,470	124	1,89,172	153	1,42,923	120	...	46,249
2nd [illegible]	Morvi	94	8,627	92	94	8,005	85	26,876	77	25,431	76	...	1,445
	Total	550	60,815	127	616	58,675	95	2,50,050	122	2,00,968	94	...	49,082

(*a*) Includes the Dúdarnagar-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*) Return not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st to 19th April 1889.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st to 18th April 1890.
(*f*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*j*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*k*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*l*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
(*m*) Total receipts from 1st to 12th April 1890.
(*n*) Total receipts from 1st to 11th April 1891.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
R. No.
20 MAY 91
OF LEGISTRATION, MADRAS.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 20.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 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* [redacted] *Legislative Council of the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1891-92, and of the twenty preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

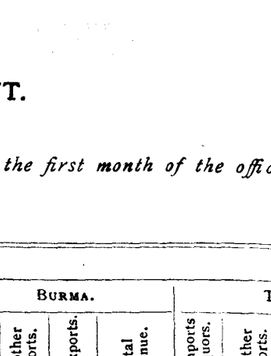
YEAR.	FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.																						YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	92	5,56	1,70	8,18	89	2,13	49	3,51	10	5	11	26		1,02	1,65	2,93	10	40	3,98	4,48	2,27	9,16	11,43	7,93	19,36	1871-72
1872-73	96	5,33	2,04	8,33	44	3,05	53	4,02	5	8	37	50	32	1,19	1,43	2,94	35	47	4,00	4,82	2,12	10,12	12,24	8,37	20,61	1872-73
1873-74	85	4,62	1,27	6,74	44	2,46	46	3,36	6	3	12	21	40	92	1,24	2,56	37	46	6,31	7,14	2,12	8,49	10,61	9,40	20,01	1873-74
1874-75	86	5,04	1,26	7,16	50	1,65	50	2,65	10	3	10	23	26	1,24	98	2,48	38	67	4,69	5,74	2,10	8,63	10,73	7,53	18,26	1874-75
1875-76	98	7,18	1,58	9,74	66	2,79	1,10	4,55	15	12	32	59	31	1,24	1,22	2,77	39	40	7,12	7,91	2,49	11,73	14,22	11,34	25,56	1875-76
1876-77	1,06	5,65	63	7,34	55	2,83	17	3,55	10	3	4	17	48	1,03	62	2,13	48	40	4,88	5,76	2,67	9,94	12,61	6,34	18,95	1876-77
1877-78	1,19	5,61	1,13	7,93	92	4,11	20	5,23	24	8	7	39	57	81	21	1,59	52	51	4,64	5,67	3,44	11,12	14,56	6,25	20,81	1877-78
1878-79	1,16	6,43	84	8,43	82	4,27	28	5,37	22	5	4	31	57	89	44	1,90	90	65	5,13	6,68	3,67	12,29	15,96	6,73	22,69	1878-79
1879-80	90	6,13	76	7,79	1,01	3,47	27	4,75	21	4	4	29	40	71	37	1,48	73	48	6,74	7,95	3,25	10,83	14,08	8,18	22,26	1879-80
1880-81	1,27	4,42	50	6,19	97	4,35	29	5,61	51	7	4	62	49	92	92	2,33	52	62	5,94	7,08	3,76	10,38	14,14	7,69	121,83	1880-81
1881-82	1,19	4,60	71	6,50	96	3,78	35	5,09	58	9	6	73	39	81	84	2,04	74	73	5,83	7,30	3,86	10,01	13,87	7,79	21,66	1881-82
1882-83	1,24	—2*	71	1,93	1,01	—24*	29	1,06	36	...	9	45	39	...	43	82	83	2	7,75	8,60	3,83	—24*	3,59	9,27	12,86	1882-83
1883-84	1,25	—1*	1,60	2,84	1,05	5	15	1,25	53	...	6	59	46	...	57	1,03	87	1	7,89	8,77	4,16	5	4,21	10,27	14,48	1883-84
1884-85	1,13	5	75	1,93	1,09	7	27	1,43	42	2	8	52	34	2	77	1,13	83	3	6,55	7,41	3,81	19	4,00	8,42	12,42	1884-85
1885-86	99	—1*	1,20	2,18	1,04	7	10	1,21	37	...	9	46	39	...	23	62	66	2	7,58	8,26	3,45	8	3,53	9,20	12,73	1885-86
1886-87	1,13	1	1,06	2,20	99	7	21	1,27	36	1	10	47	55	1	40	96	91	—2*	6,97	7,86	3,94	8	4,02	8,74	12,76	1886-87
1887-88	1,08	3	96	2,07	1,25	8	26	1,59	62	1	9	72	85	...	45	1,30	1,38	—4*	7,42	8,76	5,18	8	5,26	9,18	14,44	1887-88
1888-89	1,17	32	1,36	2,85	1,43	44	21	2,08	53	1	10	64	78	15	46	1,39	99	3	4,39	5,41	4,90	95	5,85	6,52	12,37	1888-89
1889-90	1,14	55	1,33	3,02	1,34	62	27	2,23	60	8	11	79	84	1	42	1,27	71	...	5,75	6,46	4,63	1,26	5,89	7,88	13,77	1889-90
1890-91	1,23	54	1,19	2,96	1,47	1,32	28	3,07	62	6	15	83	1,10	5	37	1,52	67	1	7,17	7,85	5,09	1,98	7,07	9,16	16,23	1890-91
1891-92	1,58	56	1,34	3,48	1,72	82	21	2,75	52	19	13	84	93	37	34	1,64	72	11	7,75	8,58	5,47	2,05	7,52	9,77	17,29	1891-92

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*),
Calcutta, 15th May 1891.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 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	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	7 5	7 5
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 12	14 13	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 2	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 12	12 1	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 15	11 0	14 15	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 9	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	16 10	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 8	9 9	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 10	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	13 13	13 13	...	...	8 9	10 12	11 1	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	11 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 0	37 9	56 6	...	...	245 0	245 0	12 14	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	13 10	12 14	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	17 12	9 4	8 14	60 0	65 0	14 7	15 3
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	19 10	22 11	25 6	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	22 6
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 6	17 11	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	18 0	16 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	*	*	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Cachar	8 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 0	9 8
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 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
Brahmaputra—																										
Goalpara	16 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kamrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	8 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	8 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	....	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern Alluvium—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	11 6½	11 6½	16 0	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a) 3 6	(a) 4 8	(a) 5 0	(a) 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 3 8	(a) 4 8	...	...	...	...	... 80 0	... 80 0	(a) 3 8	(a) 4 8
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 14	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 14	...	...	15 4†	12 12†	120 0	120 0	10 5	10 13
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Dacca	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	16 11	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 10	13 5	16 13	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	10 0	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	14 0	14 0	130 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Noakhali	12 0	12 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	9 8
Mymensingh	9 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Delta—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	13 4	10 8	...	...	14 8	12 8	19 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	...	...	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 2	11 4	19 9	17 12	9 3	9 6	13 13	13 14	18 15	17 10	10 9	10 0	...	...	9 4	8 14	16 12	16 9	...	...	15 6	15 11	93 5	95 0	10 12	10 15
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	14 14	13 14	22 14	...	12 5	13 5	14 4	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	...	...	18 13	16 13	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	17 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	20 0	13 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	14 8	15 0	23 8	24 0	17 8	17 8	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	10 4	10 4
Burdwan	10 11	10 11	26 4	...	14 4	15 0	16 14	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	20 2½	...	...	16 8	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	10 11
Beerbhoom	16 8	13 8	...	...	15 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Moorshedabad	15 10	11 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 6	24 0	...	...	14 6	14 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 0
Southal Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Patna	18 12	18 12	...	...	7 6	7 2	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	18 0	...	...	16 8	17 4	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	15 12	15 12	26 4	24 0	15 0	15 0	15 12	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	19 8	...	...	18 10	18 2	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	18 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	10 10	13 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	12 0	8 12	15 6	16 8	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	160 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0
Darjeeling	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	14 7	14 7	....	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	18 6	21 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 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	16 0	14 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhoom	11 8	11 8	24 0	...	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 14
Lohardugga	{ 7 8 to 13 0	7 8 to 12 12 }	24 0	...	14 0	14 8	{ 15 0 to 17 12	15 0 to 17 8 }	...	...	30 0	34 0	...	...	24 0	27 0	14 0	13 0	24 0	27 0	{ 18 0 to 21 8	18 0 to 21 0 }	150 0	150 0	9 8	0 8
Hazáribágh	14 0	12 8	18 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	27 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

(a) Not stated.

* Not sold.

† Khesari, husked.

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.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	15 11	15 12	23 8	23 1	16 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
Darbhunga	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	18 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
Champarún	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	13 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—																										
Hamírpur	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
Bánda	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
Jalaun	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
Cawnpore	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	20 0	...	...	23 8	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 12
Futtehpore	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	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 8
Hamírpur	15 8	11 5½	19 8	16 0	5 12	5 8	11 0	12 6	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
Fatehpur	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
Mirzapur	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	11 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	17 0	...	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	12 0	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	8 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	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
Bareilly	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

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Seven-half pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked. ¶ Six pies per bundle.

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.
Oudh—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Southern—																										
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 0	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	11 4
Lucknow	14 12	14 2	20 12	20 10	6 0	6 0	13 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	...	...	12 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	11 0
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 12½	10 15	10 2½	18 12	17 15½	14 13½	15 4½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	13 4½	12 14½	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
Kriepura	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	...	...	11 0	11 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	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
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	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Kotah	24 8	17 0	25 0	27 8	7 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	25 0	27 8	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	22 0	27 8	27 8	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhalawar	18 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	18 8	17-0 to 17 4	19 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	117 0	115 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	13 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 8	19 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
Deoli Cantonment	15 1	14 9	21 14	21 4	4 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 4½	17 8	7 12	7 10½	8 12	8 10½	18 0	18 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 0
Bikaner	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	14 0
Anádra	14 6	13 10	16 0	20 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 9	20 8	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 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 0½	18 2	...	...	...	...	16 6	15 10	25 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	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	9 0	9 0	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 7	7 11½	7 7	9 13½	9 9	19 2½	18 12½	15 15	16 3½	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 13	17 0½	19 2	19 2	13 2	18 7½	170 0	170 0	11 11½	11 15½

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*).		Maruwa or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Gram, chenna, cholá, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Delhi	12 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0
Umballa	11 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Ferozepore	11 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	253 0	220 0	12 0	12 0
Montgomery	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 3	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—																										
Gurgaon	14 0	13 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	†	9 0	9 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	†	11 0	11 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	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	†	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Karnal	11 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	†	10 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kohat	11 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	†	12 0	12 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	12 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	*	10 0	*	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiana	12 0	11 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	†	12 0	*	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	†	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Ferozepur	11 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	†	8 0	8 0	110 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdaspur	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	†	13 0	†	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	†	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	9 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	65 0	65 0	9 0	9 4
Kangra	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Mooltan	12 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Bannu	16 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	88 0	88 0	13 2	13 8
D. I. Khan	15 0	15 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
D. G. Khan	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Khelati	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	†	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 5	11 5
Hyderabad (Gidu Bander)	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Tha and Parkar (Umarkot)	15 8	15 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 2	18 2	23 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikarpur	12 11	12 11	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 4	10 12	15 2	17 10	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	71 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Pishin	9 6	9 6	12 8	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Madras—																										
Ahmednagar	14 7	14 7	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	24 14	24 14	...	...	20 2	20 2	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...
Nasik	15 13	17 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	20 2	20 2	...	...	20 2	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	26 15	26 15	...	...	19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—																										
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	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	13 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	17 7	17 7	26 0	26 0	7 4	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	23 12	23 12	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	128 0	128 0	13 4	13 4
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 2	10 13½	10 13½	6 4½	6 4½	9 2	9 2	16 9	16 9	16 9	16 9	16 9	16 9	...	...	16 9	16 9	13 8	13 8	16 9	16 9	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Dhakrohi)	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	145 0	145 0	12 2	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	13 8	13 7	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0
Kathiawar—																										
Rajkot	14 0	14 6	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	80 0	80 0	...	...
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	14 4	14 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 1	13 1	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 6	...
Khandesh-Nágarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	26 3	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	...
Hoshangabad	13 0	14 0	...	...	8 1	8 0	9 1	9 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 8	...
Betul	14 6	14 14	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 8	...
Chhindwára	16 14	16 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 2	...
Nágpur	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205 0	205 0	9 13	...
Wardha	17 2	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 7	11 7	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	10 11	...
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 2	...
Saugor	13 6	13 6	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 13	10 13	14 5	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 0	170 0	8 15	...
Damoh	17 2	18 4	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 13	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 8	...
Jubbulpore	13 12	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 4	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	8 0	...
Mandla	18 0	17 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 4	...
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 0	12 0	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190 0	190 0	9 2	...
Bálághát	18 6	18 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 0	15 0	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 0	136 0	9 2	...
Bhandára	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205 0	205 0	9 0	...
Chánda	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	10 0	...
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	23 7	19 14	...	...	13 8	13 8	26 3	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	100 0	8 0	...
Raipur	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 9	13 11	17 10	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 6	...
Sambalpur	19 4	19 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 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	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	...
Basim	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 8	11 10	21 5	28 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	17 5	16 0	21 0	21 0	17 5	16 0	17 5	16 0	81 10	81 0	9 12	...
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	...
Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	27 8	27 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	10 12	...
Amraoti	15 13	15 10	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	17 3	17 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	93 5	93 5	10 0	...
Wun	16 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	17 3	16 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	60 0	60 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	23 14	23 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	130 0	130 0	9 4	9 4
Bolaram	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 1	10 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	11 8	11 4	...	...	7 4	7 0	11 8	11 8	28 0	28 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	9 8

* Not sold. † Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1891—*concld.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. 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. I.

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.													
							April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
			1890.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.	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	...	0·6	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	Given above.	1·3	2·9	...	...	4·1	4·5
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	132,750	146,962	...	14,212	0·2	0·4	...	0·3	...	0·1	0·5	0·8	0·9	0·3	...	...	1 6	1·1
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	...	...	6·3	7·5
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		
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 Para 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

	Acres.
* Includes area dried up	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 Para 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

	Acres.
* Includes area dried up	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 [illegible] 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 2½° to 4½° 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	Barilwal	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. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 1ST TO MAY 16TH, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to May 16th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		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	1·63	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
[illegible]	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.			Week ending 2nd May 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd May 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd May 1891.		Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	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	91,129	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*)	2,399	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	47,13,350	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	16,915	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	5,439	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	1	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	180	...	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	3,19,634	123	2,57,328	94	...	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-Golkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itárai 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.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 23rd, 1891.

The principal feature in the weather of the past week has been the burst of monsoon conditions which occurred over Southern India. In Northern India conditions have been practically the same as those reported during the past two weeks. Thunderstorms giving almost daily rain have occurred over Upper Burma, Assam, and Bengal, while North-Western India has been disturbed by the passage of a small depression which appeared over Upper Sind and passed eastward or east-north-eastward across the Punjab between the 18th and 20th, and by a second depression which appeared over the Central Punjab on the 21st, and increased somewhat without much movement on the 22nd. The first of these disturbances gave only slight rain. A slight thunderstorm prevailed at Simla and Mussoorie after noon on the 17th; on the 18th rain fell at Quetta, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, and Murree; and on the 19th at the hill stations. On the 21st, with the exception of duststorms in Northern Rajputana, the weather was fine throughout North-Western India, but on the 22nd, when the second disturbance deepened, a complete cyclonic circulation was established over North-Western India, and rain fell in Sind, Guzerat, Rajputana, and along the line of the hills in the Punjab. This rainfall continued on and near the hills during the 23rd. In North-Eastern India, as already remarked, the rainfall was of daily occurrence. On the 17th it was confined to Assam and Bengal proper, but was very general and rather heavy over that region. On the 18th it was confined to Assam and East Bengal, but was heavy in that region. On the 20th rain had [redacted] to parts of Burma, while on the 20th the rainfall area had again decreased, though the fall was heavy in North Bengal. During the 21st and 22nd the only important change was the extension of rain to Lower Burma, where rain had not been experienced for some weeks. On the 23rd rain was general throughout North-Eastern India. In Southern India the rain has been more or less connected with a small storm which apparently was formed over the extreme south of the Peninsula, and drifted slowly up the Coromandel Coast. On the 17th nearly 6 inches of rain fell at Colombo, but only slight showers in Malabar. On the 18th moderate rain fell at Colombo and slight showers over the south of the Peninsula, while the depression was shown near Negapatam. The chart of the 19th showed little change, but on the 20th the depression had deepened considerably, and heavy rain had fallen at Colombo and Cochin. On the 21st the storm had commenced to drift northward, and the rain was heavier on the Malabar Coast. On the 22nd and 23rd the storm continued to move northward, and rain fell over the whole of Southern India; but on the 24th the influence of the storm had ceased to be felt, and apparently the monsoon current had again retreated, as rain practically ceased.

Temperature.—Notwithstanding the generally unsettled weather which has prevailed and the large extent of the rainfall area, the general temperature throughout India has exceeded the normal, the mean excess for the whole of India and for the whole week being 1·1°. In Bengal, where the weather has been rainy throughout, the mean temperature of each day of the week has been low for the time of year, the greatest decrease being on the 20th, when it amounted to nearly 4°. In the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the last day of the week was 2½° cooler than usual; in Guzerat and Central India the 17th, in Sind and Rajputana the 17th and 22nd, and in Madras the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd were also days of deficient temperature; but Bengal was the only Province which on the mean of the week exhibited any deficiency.

The following table shows the variation of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	May							Mean variation for week.
	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+5·0	+5·5	+6·7	+5·6	+5·4	+4·0	+4·2	+5·2
Bengal	—0·7	—0·1	—2·0	—3·8	—3·5	—2·1	—3·7	—2·3
North-West Provinces	+0·7	+1·6	+1·0	+2·6	+1·4	+1·3	—2·1	+0·9
Punjab	+1·7	+2·3	+4·1	+3·6	+1·4	+0·4	—2·7	+1·5
Bombay	+1·1	+1·1	+1·6	+2·2	+1·8	+1·0	+0·4	+1·3
Berar and Central Provinces	+0·2	+0·3	+1·4	+3·2	+1·6	+2·2	+2·6	+1·6
Guzerat and Central India	—0·6	+0·8	+0·3	+2·4	+1·8	+1·5	+0·4	+0·9
Sind and Rajputana	—3·6	+1·7	+2·3	+1·7	+0·9	—0·9	0	+0·3
Madras	+1·4	+1·3	+1·6	+0·8	—1·3	—2·5	—1·6	0
Mean for whole India	+0·6	+1·6	+1·9	+2·0	+1·1	+0·5	—0·3	+1·1

The above figures show that, compared with the average, Burma was the hottest part of the Indian region, the average excess of each day varying between 4° and 6°. The hottest day throughout India was the 20th, when there was a mean excess of 2°. The following are the highest temperatures recorded on each day:

On the 17th 109·3° at Jacobabad.
„ 18th 114·7° „ ditto.
„ 19th 117·6° „ ditto.
„ 20th 113·7° „ ditto.
„ 21st 112·7° „ ditto.
„ 22nd 112·7° „ ditto.
„ 23rd 112·8° „ Nagpur.

For the first six days of the week the hottest district in the Indian region was thus Upper Sind, but at the close of the week it was suddenly transferred to the Central Provinces. The highest maximum of the week was reported on the 19th.

Rain.—As mentioned above, the rainfall area of the present week has been very extensive. The only divisions in India where there has been absolutely no rain are Khandeish, Berar, Guzerat, Kattiawar, and the East Coast (Central); and though to these must be added the following divisions, *viz.*, North-West Provinces (Central and West), the Punjab (South, Central, and West), the Central Provinces (West and Central), and Central India (East), where the average rainfall of the week has been less than one-tenth of an inch, the return shows that the greater part of India has received fairly good rain. Bengal and Assam were the seat of the steadiest and heaviest rainfall. Assam (Surma) received 9 inches, East Bengal 6 inches, Assam (Brahmaputra) and North Bengal nearly 4 inches, and Deltaic Bengal $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. In the south of the Peninsula the rainfall was also fairly heavy. Malabar received $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the southern divisions of Madras and Coorg about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Lower Burma received rain for the first time since the 1st of March, but the fall over the whole of Burma was comparatively slight. The third column of the concluding table shows where the week's rainfall was heavier and where lighter than usual. The regions of excess comprised the whole of the Assam and Bengal divisions, except Orissa and Behar (South), the east and submontane parts of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the hill and submontane districts of the Punjab, the south-west and south of the Peninsula, the east of the Central Provinces, and the west of Rajputana and Sind. All the other divisions had deficient rains. The greatest deficiency was in Tenasserim; the greatest excess in Assam (Surma).

The final column of the table shows the state of the rainfall from the 1st of March to date. There has been a more or less considerable excess over nearly the whole of Bengal and Northern India, over the Central Provinces, and over the south-west and extreme south of the Peninsula. Elsewhere there has been a fairly general deficiency; but, except in Burma, Khandeish, Guzerat, Kattiawar, and the East Coast, the deficiency has not been large.

The maximum falls in North-East India have again been large. The following are the most noticeable falls over India:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
East Bengal	Noakhally	Sudder	8·69
	Tipperah	Do.	13·15
	Dacca	Narainganj	8·75
Assam	Sylhet	Sudder	20·03
	Khasia Hills	Cherrapunji	10·47
	Dibrugarh	Sadiya	8·03
Bengal (Deltaic)	Jessore	Magurah	7·86
Ditto (North)	Rungpur	Ulypur	11·22
Oudh	Lucknow	Sudder	4·15
Malabar	Calicut	Cochin	8·60
	Travancore	Quilon	13·75
East Coast	Tanjore	Nidamagalam	5·50
	Trichinopoly	Operambulur	3·17
	Madura	Dindigul	4·40

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 23rd, 1891.			Rainfall data from March 1st to May 23rd, 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 23rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·32	6·30	— 5·98	1·89	13·57	— 86
	Lower Burma	0·60	3·31	— 2·71	0·60	9·20	— 93
	Central Burma	0·15	2·14	— 1·99	0·76	6·53	— 88
	Upper Burma	0·25	?	?	1·09	?	?
	Arakan	1·49	2·41	— 0·95	8·49	13·63	— 38
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	6·17	2·08	+ 4·09	17·22	14·57	+ 18
	Assam (Surma)	9·19	4·24	+ 4·95	28·69	40·77	— 30
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·84	2·41	+ 1·43	17·42	20·78	— 16
	Deltaic Bengal	2·75	1·52	+ 1·23	10·81	9·49	+ 14
	Central Bengal	2·41	1·21	+ 1·20	9·75	6·38	+ 53
	North Bengal	3·83	3·37	+ 0·46	12·47	13·70	— 9
	Orissa	0·69	0·99	— 0·30	5·93	5·29	+ 12
	Chota Nagpur	1·10	0·77	+ 0·33	6·98	3·66	+ 91
	Behar (South)	0·30	0·48	— 0·18	2·77	1·85	+ 50
	Do. (North)	1·02	0·63	+ 0·39	4·04	3·30	+ 22
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·12	0·07	+ 0·05	1·08	0·77	+ 40
	Oudh (South)	0·45	0·12	+ 0·33	1·95	0·92	+ 112
	Do. (North)	0·13	0·20	— 0·07	2·14	1·38	+ 55
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·08	0·08	0	1·62	0·72	+ 125
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·06	0·10	— 0·04	1·72	0·83	+ 107
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·26	0·25	+ 0·01	2·55	2·28	+ 12
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·01	0·19	— 0·18	2·36	1·19	+ 98
	Do. (Central)	0·05	0·13	— 0·08	2·31	1·20	+ 93
	Do. (Submontane)	0·16	0·12	+ 0·04	2·75	2·16	+ 27
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·79	0·75	+ 0·04	5·34	6·75	— 21
	Do. (North-West)	0·28	0·30	— 0·02	4·77	4·03	+ 18
	Do. (West)	0·09	0·15	— 0·06	1·88	1·49	+ 26
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	3·78	3·16	+ 0·62	11·85	10·31	+ 15
	Madras (South Central)	1·59	0·92	+ 0·67	5·23	5·68	— 8
	Coorg	1·48	2·25	— 0·77	9·32	7·55	+ 23
	Mysore	0·75	?	?	4·04	?	?
	Konkan	0·14	0·58	— 0·44	1·02	1·13	— 9
	Bombay Deccan	0·28	0·51	— 0·23	2·71	2·11	+ 28
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·51	— 0·51	0·08	1·08	— 93
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·68	0·78	— 13
	Central Provinces (West)	0·02	0·11	— 0·09	1·08	0·76	+ 36
	Ditto (Central)	0·06	0·14	— 0·08	1·52	1·16	+ 31
	Ditto (East)	0·52	0·23	+ 0·29	5·90	1·90	+ 211
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·04	0·17	— 76
	Kattiawar	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·11	0·37	— 70
	Sind	0·13	0·03	+ 0·10	0·95	0·47	+ 102
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·01	0·20	— 0·19	0·21	0·54	— 61
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·16	0·24	— 0·08	1·50	0·77	+ 95
	Rajputana (West)	0·38	0·22	+ 0·16	0·53	0·64	— 17
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·52	0·95	— 0·43	3·67	4·13	— 11
	Ditto (a)	1·46	?	?	4·96	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·30	0·30	0	2·22	2·15	+ 3
	Madras (Central)	0·19	0·59	— 0·40	1·10	2·49	— 56
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·47	— 0·47	0·63	1·64	— 61
	Ditto (South)	1·41	0·74	+ 0·67	1·81	3·82	— 52
	Madras (South)	1·26	0·40	+ 0·86	6·42	5·35	+ 20

Simla, *28th 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 23rd May.*—Rainfall good in Tanjore, Nilgiris, and Malabar; fair in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, and parts of Tinnevelly, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam; no rain in Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, and Anantapur; and slight rain in the remaining districts. No improvement in prospects in Chingleput and North Arcot. Prices slightly falling in Ganjam and Tanjore; rising in Godavari, Chingleput, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore; and nearly stationary in other districts. Number of coolies employed on works on the last day of the week—163 in Cuddapah, 8,200 in Chingleput, about 5,200 in Wandiwash, and 1,700 in the Kalahasti zemindari, 927 in Tinnevelly, and 335 in Coimbatore. Number fed in kitchens—203, including 79 women and 72 children, in four taluks of Chingleput; 725, including 116 women and 566 children, in the Wandiwash taluk; and 458, including 85 women and 336 children, in the Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Rain in parts of the Karnatic, Satara, and Hyderabad. *Jowari* damaged in Shikarpur. Standing crops otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops continues in Karachi and Hyderabad. Preparations for the next season in full progress throughout the Presidency.

Bengal.—*For week ending 26th May.*—Rain general. Early rice and jute sowing mostly finished, and in some districts sowing of late rice in progress. In Behar cultivation for autumn crops has begun, but more rain is wanted in the south. Sugarcane, indigo, and other standing crops are in good condition. Flights of locusts over Purulia and Hazaribagh. No important change in prices since last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Weather cloudy and unsettled, with good falls of rain. In most districts indigo and sugarcane will benefit, but the melon crop has suffered; *sawan* is being cut. Markets are well supplied, and prices are generally stationary. Export continues from Meerut and Moradabad. Locusts are reported from the Ballia, Rai Bareli, Aligarh, and Bareilly districts, but apparently did no damage.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Slight rain has fallen in all but four districts. Prices rising in one district, falling in six, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over. Threshing and gathering in progress. Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* crops going on. *Rabi* crops are generally reported excellent. Outturn is said to be good. Locusts appeared in all districts, except Hissar, Delhi, and Jullundur. Damage by them is reported from Sialkot, Lahore, Multan, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar. Efforts are being made for their destruction. Slight damage also caused by hail in Amritsar. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Hissar and Delhi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Weather hot and cloudy, with slight showers of rain. Heavy rain has fallen in the eastern districts. Land is being prepared for monsoon sowings under favourable conditions. Fodder becoming scarce in places. Water-supply deficient in Nimar. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Reaping of dry-weather crop nearly completed in Meiktila. Ploughing for wet-weather crop has begun. Rainfall in Kyaukse has supplied abundant water to fields dependent on irrigation. Price of paddy remains unchanged, except at Rangoon and Shwegyin, where a slight falling off has taken place, and at Tavoy, Mergui, and Yamethin, where it has risen slightly.

Assam.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall sufficient. Ploughing for late rice and planting of sugarcane continue. Tea leaves being plucked.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Rainfall more or less throughout the Mysore State. Standing crops generally in good condition. Prospects favourable, except in parts of the Bangalore district, where rain is needed. Prices slightly fallen in the Tumkur district.

Rainfall fair in Coorg during the week. Ploughing for rice continues. Prospects generally good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Weather warm. Land being prepared for *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in Amraoti, Ellichpur, Chikhli, and all taluks of the Wun district. Water deficient in the Murtazapur taluk and Wun district. Prices have slightly risen in the Darwha and Kelapur taluks.

The rainfall in Hyderabad during the week slightly damaged the standing *tabi* crops which are now being reaped. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Slight rain in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, and Baghelkhand. No other changes of importance since last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Rainfall in most parts of Rajputana during the week. Ploughing operations commenced in some places; harvests below average. Locusts have appeared in Marwar and Ulwar. Cattle dying for want of fodder in the Todgarh district and in poor condition at Bikanir and Kishengurh; elsewhere satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States, and failing in Deoli, Kherwara, and in Ajmere and Merwara. Prices steady generally. In Ajmere and Merwara 44,518 acres affected about 6,939 persons on relief works, and gratuitous relief is given to 60 persons who are unable to work.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st May.*—Heavy rain fell during the week. Weather cloudy and fresh. Occasional foggy mornings during the week. Harvesting of the wheat crop and potatoes continues. Prospects of crops good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of March 1891.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.										
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bengal.	N.W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton, raw—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	3,416	16,746	1,208	665	835	902	11,967	...	...	65,739
Bombay Town	27	7,03,250	...	...	1,621	15,337	21,903	3,34,823	...	2,44,116	727	...	13,91,804
Karachi	...	...	54,283	...	...	15,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,077
TOTAL	27	7,03,250	54,283	3,416	18,367	32,339	22,568	3,35,658	902	2,56,083	727	...	15,27,620
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	11,829	23,039	12,247	5,437	...	...	23,967	...	...	1,52,552
Bombay Town	...	3,71,713	...	...	10	278	2,35,107	35,619	...	...	46	...	6,65,829
Karachi	...	...	1,28,316	...	...	1,54,959	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,82,375
TOTAL	...	3,71,713	1,28,316	11,829	23,049	1,66,584	2,40,544	35,619	...	23,967	46	...	11,00,756
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	3,05,030	72,900	...	13,647	...	...	28,246	...	...	4,19,823
Bombay Town	384	2,33,294	...	...	14,985	...	3,73,643	3,22,334	...	1,41,499	1,40,995	...	12,27,134
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	384	2,33,294	...	3,05,030	87,885	...	3,87,290	3,22,334	...	1,69,745	1,40,995	...	16,46,957
Indigo*—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	1,063	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,162
TOTAL	...	...	...	1,063	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,162
GRAND TOTAL	411	13,08,257	1,82,599	3,21,328	29,400	1,98,923	6,50,402	6,93,611	902	4,48,884	1,41,768	...	42,76,495

* The imports of indigo into Bombay Town and Karachi are not returned.

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

DEPT. OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE;
Simla, the 27th May, 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. V 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 10th May 1890.			Week ending 9th May 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th May 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th May 1891.		Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
16th May 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	8,89,821	583	1,526	11,16,438	732	54,30,419	623	60,33,671	710	6,03,252	...
16th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,216	162	57	10,175	179	60,467	186	68,289	215	7,822	...
9th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	1,07,633	166	712	1,10,580	155	5,70,537	154	6,60,690	167	90,153	...
9th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly Section)	141	8,760	62	199	12,253	62	46,668	58	64,661	58	17,993	...
16th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*c*)	546	84,653	155	831	1,56,871	189	4,47,243	143	8,7[illegible],217	190	4,31,974	...
16th ditto	Indian Midland (*d*)	752	73,970	98	752	1,19,055	158	4,42,860	103	6,21,449	148	1,78,583	...
9th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,58,905	215	1,672	4,50,000	269	21,86,719	229	24,36,480	262	2,49,761	...
9th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*e*)	979	97,330	99	1,073	1,14,513	107	5,16,325	92	6,12,394	104	96,069	...
9th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	21,805	74	296	28,214	95	1,09,341	65	1,39,724	85	30,383	...
9th ditto	South Indian (*f*)	737	1,20,604	164	901	1,39,924	155	6,74,069	160	[illegible],21,282	164	1,47,213	...
	TOTAL	7,355	17,72,697	241	8,019	22,48,023	282	1,04,84,664	249	1,23,37,857	277	18,53,203	...
	State Lines worked by the State.												
16th May 1891	North-Western (*g*)	2,399	4,76,234	199	2,395	5,60,456	234	20,69,731	217	31,45,149	236	1,75,718	...
16th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,61,946	234	692	2,05,195	297	9,[illegible]893	240	12,[illegible],613	336	3,47,720	...
16th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,94,878	201	777	2,05,070	265	10,23,531	240	12,11,733	285	2,08,202	...
16th ditto	Bengal Central (*h*)	125	12,909	103	125	13,630	109	70,163	98	83,[illegible]86	120	13,723	...
9th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,504	56	27	1,680	62	10,190	66	8,282	55	...	1,908
9th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	225	32	8	285	36	1,207	32	1,935	43	668	...
9th ditto	Jorhát	30	860	29	25	975	39	4,515	26	5,018	36	833	...
9th ditto	Burma (*i*)	553	96,375	174	556	1,11,002	200	6,50,091	206	6,[illegible],810	217	19,719	...
	TOTAL	4,580	9,44,931	206	4,605	10,99,[illegible]53	238	56,[illegible]81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9th May 1891	*Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.*												
16th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	1,492	10,24,462	687	1,492	15,14,485	1,015	58,13,079	682	75,24,985	905	17,11,906	...
[illegible] ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,63,364	788	461	3,85,000	835	21,[illegible],628	824	19,23,593	749	...	2,47,035
	Madras	840	1,64,922	196	840	1,67,018	199	9,59,383	200	9,[illegible],822	205	439	...
	TOTAL	2,793	15,52,748	556	2,793	20,66,503	740	89,43,090	560	1,04,08,400	669	14,65,310	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,728	42,70,376	290	15,417	54,23,719	352	2,51,07,025	298	2,91,89,913	340	41,82,888	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,16,170	126	1,22,59,763	143	16,43,593	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,50,855	172	1,69,30,150	197	24,39,295	...
9th May 1891	*Assisted Companies.*												
9th ditto	D-lhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	17,[illegible]89	105	...	...	1,20,3[illegible]0	133	1,20,300	...
9th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	6,165	280	22	6,414	291	43,030	342	43,[illegible]06	357	776	...
9th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's Section)	67	7,428	111	67	8,791	101	47,277	123	46,707	125	...	570
[illegible] ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*k*)	...	(*l*) 48,370	132	(*m*) 41,942	118	...	6,428
	TOTAL	89	13,593	153	251	30,294	121	1,38,[illegible]77	145	2,[illegible],735	138	1,[illegible],[illegible]78	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
9th May 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	49,065	139	354	58,469	156	3,00,002	149	2,03,762	149	...	7,640
16th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	4,924	84	72	4,120	57	31,897	95	27,733	69	...	4,164
16th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	963	35	68	4,000	59	7,[illegible]35	49	23,140	61	15,664	...
16th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	11	(*n*) 939	85	13	1,320	101	(*n*) 939	82	7,[illegible]02	106	6,723	...
	TOTAL	451	55,891	124	507	64,[illegible]9	128	3,41,223	132	3,[illegible],[illegible]06	125	10,583	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
9th May 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	11,922	111	108	13,216	122	46,416	75	1,03,380	172	56,964	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
16th May 1891	Jodhpore	124	8,674	70	188	7,920	42	53,164	75	48,210	49	...	4,954
16th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	46,553	140	334	37,[illegible]02	113	2,85,760	151	2,21,111	119	...	64,649
16th ditto	Morvi	94	8,644	92	94	9,024	96	44,579	83	42,[illegible]80	81	...	1,999
	TOTAL	550	63,871	116	616	54,[illegible]46	89	3,83,503	122	3,[illegible],[illegible]01	93	...	71,602

(*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-Colliera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itárei State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Kolhapur State Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*h*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*i*) Includes the Toungoo-Mawchi Extension.
(*j*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
(*k*) Return not received.
(*l*) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd May 1890.
(*m*) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd May 1891.
(*n*) Receipts from 1st April to 10th May 1890.

SIMLA, *the 28th May, 1891.*

R. No. [illegible]
3-[illegible]91
DEPOSITED IN THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS
ST DEC 1891
JOURNALISTS

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 22] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 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.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1890.

No. 325 R. T., dated Simla, the 5th May 1891.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 0102 R. T., dated the 28th December 1888.
" " " " " 0191 R. T., " " 24th January 1889.
" " " " " 0400 R. T., " " 28th March 1889.
" " " " " 496 R. T., " " 17th September 1889.
" " " " " 0210 R. T., " " 17th February 1890.
" " " " " 194 R. T., " " 30th May 1890.
" " " " " 733 R. T., " " 17th October 1890.
" " " " " 3 R. T., " " 5th January 1891.

Read also—

Note by the Director General of Railways, No. 122 (Statistical), dated the 16th April 1891, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railways in India for the nine months ending the 30th September 1890.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the average of the two corresponding previous periods, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-

way, &c., during the nine months ending 30th September 1890 shows an increase of 303, or 11·71 per cent., with an increase of 1,429·52 miles, or 9·72 per cent. in the mean mileage open, and of 1,473,160 miles, or 3·77 per cent. in the train mileage.

2. The following table exhibits the number of accidents resulting in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and the railways on which they occurred, during the third quarter of 1890, the figures for the first and second quarters of 1890 having already been given in Public Works Department Resolutions No. 733 R. T., dated 17th October 1890, and No. 3 R.T., dated 5th January 1891, respectively :—

Railway.	Number of accidents during the 3rd quarter of 1890.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Southern Marátha . .	1	...	4	...	2	...	6
Southern Marátha, Mysore section	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
Cherra-Companyganj . .	1	...	2	...	1	...	3
Total .	...	...	8	..	3	...	11
Average of two corresponding previous periods . .	...	1	19	2	8	3	27

3. On the Southern Marátha Railway, on the 6th September 1890, the driver of a down goods train lost control of his engine and ran through the facing points at Salpa station. Before the train could be backed into the station, an up passenger train arrived and collided, causing the derailment of two wagons of the goods train. Four passengers and the guard and driver of the passenger train were slightly injured.

4. Two passengers were slightly injured on the Southern Marátha Railway, Mysore section, on the 13th August 1890. This accident was caused by an up passenger train, which was coming into Bangalore station, colliding with a down passenger train standing at the station, and was due to the points not being properly set for the former train.

5. On the Cherra-Companyganj Railway, on the 28th September 1890, a train from Thariághat ran over an iron bolt which had been firmly inserted, by some person or persons unknown, into the joint between two rails. Eight trucks next to the engine were derailed, and a trollyman and two transport coolies were slightly injured.

6. The following summary gives the total number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., for the first three quarters of 1890 distri-

buted under the classification adopted in Abstract No. 4 of the Returns ; it also shows the number of persons killed and injured thereby :—

Serial No.	Classes of accidents.	Average of corresponding periods of two previous years.	Nine months ending 30th September 1890. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890. (a)	Number. Other accidents.	Number. Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Number of passengers and others. Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Number of servants. Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Total all classes. Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	2	4	6	...	2	...	...	...	2
2	Collision between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, and engines and vehicles standing foul of the line .	36	3	24	27	...	1	...	5	...	6
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains .	55	5	56	61	...	...	3	6	3	6
4	Collisions between light engines	5	...	11	11	...	...	..	...	...	...
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	65	15	27	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	284	1	204	205	...	...	...	1	...	1
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	37	2	47	49	...	...	...	2	...	2
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed .	9	1	3	4	...	4	...	2	...	6
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	1,053	..	1,234	1,234	...	...	1	...	1	...
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line . . .	95	1	114	115	(b) 1	(c) 7	1	3	2	10
11	Trains running through gates at level-crossings . . .	32	...	47	47	...	(b) 1	...	1	...	2
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	The bursting of tubes, &c, of engines	57	...	92	92	...	...	...	1	...	1
13	The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines .	165	...	250	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	The failure of tyres . .	3	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	„ „ wheels . .	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	„ „ axles . .	65	...	58	58	...	...	1	1	1	1
17	„ „ brake apparatus .	3	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	„ „ couplings . .	143	1	157	158	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	„ „ tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts &c. . .	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) The figures in this column are for the third quarter only ; accidents reported to Local Governments, but not so classed in the Returns for the two previous quarters, are, for the purposes of this table, included under the head "Other accidents."

(b) Not a passenger.

(c) Of these, 5 were not passengers.

Serial No.	Classes of accidents.	Average of corresponding periods of two previous years.	NINE MONTHS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1890.								
			NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
			Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
20	Broken rails	26	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way . . .	93	31	48	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	21	7	45	52	.	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fire in trains . . .	122	...	155	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts .	32	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Other accidents . . .	182	...	151	151	...	3	1	5	1	8
	TOTAL FOR 1890 .	...	69	2,821	2,890	(*b*) 1	(*d*)18	7	27	8	45
	Total average of corresponding periods of two previous years.	...	...	...	2,587	7	76	7	27	14	103

(*b*) Not a passenger. (*d*) Of these, 6 were not passengers.

7. The principal variations occurred under "Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails," 42 against 65; "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 205 against 284; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 1,234 against 1,053; "The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines," 92 against 57; "The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," 250 against 165; "Slips in cuttings or embankments," 52 against 21; "Fire in trains," 155 against 122; and "Other accidents," 151 against 182.

8. The decrease under "Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails" was largest on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, the number returned by it being 11 against 23.

9. Of the decrease of 79 accidents under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 10 were on the North Western Railway, 8 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, 11 on the Madras Railway, 12 on the Bengal and North Western Railway and 23 on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway. On the East India Railway there was an increase of 7 accidents under this head.

10. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Marátha Railway, *viz.*, 187; next to this railway comes the Eastern Bengal State Railway with 124; then the North Western with 116, the South Indian with 114 and the Rajputana-Malwa with 100. As compared with the average of the correspondiag periods of two previous years, there was an increase of 47 accidents on the Southern Marátha Railway, 44 on the Southern Marátha Railway, Mysore section, 28 on the Indian Midland Railway, and 33 on the North Western Railway; and a decrease of 34 accidents on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and 18 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

11. The increase in the number of accidents classed as "The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines" was mainly due to the number of accidents of this description having increased from 6 to 20 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, from 7 to 16 on the Southern Marátha Railway, and from 8 to 19 on the South Indian Railway. The largest number recorded was on the North Western Railway, *viz.*, 25 out of a total of 92.

12. Of the 250 cases of "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," 48 occurred on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, 45 on the North Western Railway, 26 on the South Indian Railway, and 23 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. On the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, the number of accidents of this class increased from 12 to 48, and on the Southern Marátha Railway, Mysore section, from 1 to 12.

13. The number of "Slips in cuttings or embankments" rose from 7 to 27 on the Bengal-Nágpur Railway, and from 5 to 10 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

14. Cases of "Fire in trains" were most numerous on the North Western, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, the numbers being 36, 39 and 33, respectively, out of a total of 155.

15. The decrease in the number of accidents classed as "Other accidents" was principally due to there having been 45 accidents against 71 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

16. The number of "Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains," was very large on the North Western Railway, being 18 or about 30 per cent. of the total.

17. Axles failed in 58 instances, of which 38 failures were returned by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway alone.

18. The number of "Failures of couplings" was the largest on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, *viz.*, 33, though as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of two previous years, there was a decrease of 32 accidents on that line. Next was the Rajputana-Malwa Railway with 26 such cases of failure.

19. The accidents from "Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts" numbered 40; of this number 16 occurred on the North Western Railway, and 14 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

20. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were 33 killed and 99 injured against 27 killed and 101 injured, and those to servants in the employ of railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, were 113 killed and 354 injured against 127 killed and 434 injured. (For details *vide* Abstract No. 2).

21. The total number of casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, suicides, &c., was 347 killed and 563 injured against 369 killed and 708 injured.

22. In addition to the above, 26 persons are reported to have been killed and 111 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 465 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India notices that with an increase of 1429·52 miles or 9·72 per cent. in the mean mileage open, and of 1,473,169 miles or 3·77 per cent. in the train-mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., on Indian Railways shows an increase of 303 or 11·71 as compared with the two corresponding previous periods.

The number of passengers injured by accidents to trains, &c., is 0·151 per million of passengers carried. There were no passengers killed.

The number of passengers killed from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., increased from 27 to 33, and the number injured decreased from 101 to 99.

The accidents to servants in the employ of railways, or of contractors whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., have decreased from 12 killed and 434 injured to 113 killed and 354 injured.

The total number of persons killed and injured from all causes over the whole of the Indian Railway system as compared with the average of the two corresponding previous periods, decreased from 369 and 708 to 347 and 563, or by 5·96 and 20·48 per cent. respectively, against the increases of 9·72 and 3·77 per cent. in the open and train mileages.

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

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be communicated for information to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin.

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

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

F. B. WEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

Documents Accompanying.

Abstract Returns of Accidents for the nine months ending 30th September 1890.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers :—		
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c.	...	12
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	33	99
Servants :—		
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c.	7	87
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	113	354
Other Persons :—		
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	11	11
Trespassers	122	48
Suicides	47	3
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	14	9
TOTAL	347	563

ABSTRACT

No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS, reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon Railways, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable, the Nature and Causes of the Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

PASSENGERS.

FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.

Serial Number.	RAILWAYS.	From accidents to trains, &c. See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By the closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		Total.		TOTAL PASSENGERS.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																		
I	East Indian (*a*)	...	...	1	6	..	5	..	..	2	2	8	11	1	2	12	26	12	26
III	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	...	...	...	...	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2
IV	Bengal-Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
V	Indian Midland	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	2
IX	Southern Marátha	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	1	11	2	3	3	15	3	15
X	Southern Marátha, Mysore section.	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	3
	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																		
XIII	North-Western (*a*)	...	..	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	5	15	1	1	9	19	9	19
XV	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4
XVI	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seraman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVIII	Eastern Bengal (*c*)	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3
XX	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXI	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXII	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIII	Jorhát	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIV	Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
	LINES WORKED BY GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																		
XXX	Great Indian Peninsula (*a*)	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	8	2	12	2	13
XXXI	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (*a*).	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	1
XXXII	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIII	South Indian (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	4	1	4
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																		
XXXV	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXVI	Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXVIII	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIX	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XL	Thatón-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																		
XLV	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
XLVI	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES LINES.																		
LI	Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LII	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LIII	Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL { 1890	...	12	2	9	5	19	1	...	2	3	18	52	5	16	33	99	33	111
	TOTAL { Average for corresponding periods of two previous years	5	73	2	7	5	9	2	...	2	11	65	7	18	27	101	32	174	7

SERVANTS.

FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.

Serial Number.	RAILWAYS.	From accidents to trains, &c. See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3. Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4. Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6. Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting.		7. Whilst breaking, spragging or chocking wheels.		8. Whilst working at cranes or capstans.		9. Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work.		11. Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line.		12. Whilst passing between vehicles.		13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.		14. Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16. Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.		17. By falling of lamps, waggon-doors, timber, weights, &c.		18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19. Miscellaneous.		Total.		TOTAL SERVANTS.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																																										
I	East Indian (*a*)	2	6	1	4	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	6	6	4	30	17	54	19	60	3	1
III	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	...	...	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	6	5	6	5	...	...
IV	Bengal-Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	7	3	...	...
V	Indian Midland	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	..	..
VII	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	..	..
IX	Southern Marátha	1	2	...	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	1	5	8	6	10	..	..
X	Southern Marátha, Mysore section.	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	14	4	19	...	1
	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																																										
XIII	North-Western (*a*)	1	2	1	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	3	2	4	10	25
XV	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	9	10	9	11	1	..
XVI	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seraman	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	..
XVIII	Eastern Bengal (*c*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XX	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXI	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXII	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIII	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIV	Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LINES WORKED BY GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																																										
XXX	Great Indian Peninsula (*a*)	1	1	...	...	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	7	...	18	16	85	17	93	2	..
XXXI	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (*a*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	3	..	...	6	14	6	14	1	1
XXXII	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIII	South Indian (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	5	8	38	8	38	...	1
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																										
XXXV	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXVI	Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXVIII	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIX	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XL	Thatón-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																																										
XLV	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLVI	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES LINES.																																										
LI	Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LII	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LIII	Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL { 1890	4	12	2	9	5	19	1	...	2	3	18	52	5	16	33	99	33	111	7	27	10	34	12	32	...	5	...	2	15	27	3	46	1	1	14	5	5	4	3	3	16	3
	TOTAL { Average for corresponding periods of two previous years	1	8	...	10	8	20	4	6	27	25	3	6	1	14	5	5	4	3	3	16	3	26	4	26	23	120	127	434	134	461	10	9	142	53	34	3	17	8	203	73	369	708

OTHERS.

Serial Number.	RAILWAYS.	Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		Serial Number.
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
	STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.													
I	East Indian (*a*)	3	1	25	6	17	1	2	3	47	11	78	97	I.
III	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	...	...	13	3	3	...	...	...	16	3	23	10	III.
IV	Bengal-Nágpur	...	...	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	10	4	IV.
V	Indian Midland	...	...	2	2	2	..	1	..	5	2	11	14	V.
VII	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1	2	10	4	1	...	...	...	12	6	24	45	VII.
IX	Southern Marátha	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	16	3	23	10	IX.
X	Southern Marátha, Mysore section.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	32	X.
	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.													
XIII	North-Western (*a*)	...	...	17	7	6	1	2	..	25	8	45	54	XIII.
XV	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1	..	1	1	6	..	2	1	10	2	19	17	XV.
XVI	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seraman	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2	..	2	1	XVI.
XVIII	Eastern Bengal (*c*)	...	...	22	13	32	46	...	...	22	13	32	46	XVIII.
XX	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	XX.
XXI	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	XXI.
XXII	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	XXII.
XXIII	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	XXIII.
XXIV	Burma	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	3	3	6	14	XXIV.
	LINES WORKED BY GUARANTEED COMPANIES.													
XXX	Great Indian Peninsula (*a*)	2	..	10	4	5	..	..	..	17	4	86	110	XXX.
XXXI	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (*a*).	1	1	8	2	2	...	...	...	11	3	19	18	XXXI.
XXXII	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	XXXII.
XXXIII	South Indian (*d*)	1	1	2	2	3	..	1	1	6	4	15	47	XXXIII.
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.													
XXXV	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	XXXV.
XXXVI	Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	..	2	2	XXXVI.
XXXVIII	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (*e*)	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	XXXVIII.
XXXIX	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	XXXIX.
XL	Thatón-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	XL.
	NATIVE STATES LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.													
XLV	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	5	XLV.
XLVI	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	XLVI.
	NATIVE STATES LINES.													
LI	Jodhpore	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	..	LI.
LII	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	LII.
LIII	Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	LIII.
	TOTAL { 1890	11	11	122	48	47	3	14	9	194	71	347	563	
	TOTAL { Average for corresponding periods of two previous years	10	9	142	53	34	3	17	8	203	73	369	708	

(*a*) Includes branch lines worked.
(*b*) „ the Tirhoot State Railway. Formerly the Tirhoot State Railway was numbered as XVII, and the Bengal and North-Western Railway as I.
(*d*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*e*) Includes the Bareilly-Pilibhit State Rail

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

	I.—EAST INDIAN. (a)									III.—BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN. (b)									IV.—BENGAL-NAGPUR.									V.—INDIAN MIDLAND.								
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	4	4	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	19	19	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	..	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	3	4	...	..	...	2	...	2	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	22	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
25. Other accidents	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	1	2	1	2
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	142	143	...	...	2	6	2	6	...	76	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	103	109	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	110	112	...	...	1	2	1	2

(a) Includes branch lines worked.

(b) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Formerly the Tirhoot State Railway was numbered as XVII and the Bengal and North-Western Railway as XXXVII.

* The figures shown in this column are for the 3rd quarter only.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, &c.—*continued.*

	VII.—RAJPUTANA-MALWA. (a)									IX.—SOUTHERN MARATHA.									X—SOUTHERN MARATHA, MYSORE SECTION.									XIII.—NORTH-WESTERN. (a)								
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	*	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	*	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	18	...	...	1	1	1	1
4. Collisions between light engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	5	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	16	16	...	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	11	11	...	(b)1	...	..	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	6	6	...	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	38	38	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	12	12	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	7	7	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	278	275	...	(b)2	1	2	1	4	8	298	306	...	(c)	...	5	...	13	1	94	95	...	2	...	...	...	2	24	316	340	...	...	1	2	1	2

(a) Includes branch lines worked.

(b) Not passengers.

(c) Of [illegible] one was not a passenger, but a cartman.

* The figures shown in this column are for the 3rd quarter only.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, &c.—*continued.*

	XV.—OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.										XVI.—LUCKNOW-SITAPUR-SEEAMAU.									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	88	90	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	XVIII.—EASTERN BENGAL. (a)										XX.—NALHATI.									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	*	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	15	15	(b) 1	(b) 3	...	...	1	3		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	277	278	(b) 1	(b) 3	...	...	1	3		...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Includes the Bengal Central Railway.

(b) Not passengers, but cartmen.

* The figures shown in this column are for the 3rd quarter only.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, &c.—*continued.*

	XXI.—WARDHA COAL.										XXII.—CHEERA-COMPANYGANJ.									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1 ...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	3	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	3

	XXIII.—JORHAT.										XXIV.—BURMA.									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	64	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* The figures shown in this column are for the 3rd quarter only.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, &c.—*continued.*

	XXX.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA. (a)									XXXI.—BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA. (a)									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	7	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	56	56	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	9	9	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	5	5	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	..	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	7	7	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	3	3	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	3	4	...	...	..	..	..	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	39	39	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	8	8	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	164	166	...	1	1	8	1	9	1	93	94	...	...	...	...	...	...

	XXXII.—MADRAS.							XXXIII.—SOUTH INDIAN. (b)						
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	* 1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	..	...	..	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12	..	..	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	114	...	.	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	8	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	..	...	..	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	..	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	164	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	225	227	...	..	.	...	...	...

* The figures shown in this column are for the 3rd quarter only.

(a) Includes branch lines worked.

(b) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, &c.—*continued.*

	XXXV.—DEOGHUR.									XXXVI.—DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	..	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...

	XXXVIII.—ROHILKHAND-KUMAUN (a).							XXXIX.—DIBRU-SADIYA.						
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	10	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	92	101	...	...	...	...	..	...

(a) Includes the Bareilly-Pilibhit State Railway.

* The figures shown in this column are for the 3rd quarter only.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, &c.—*continued.*

	XL.—THATÓN-DUYINZÁIK.									XLV.—THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE.									XLVI.—THE GAEKWAR'S DABHOI.								
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	120	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures shown in this column are for the 3rd quarter only.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, &c.—*concluded.*

	LI.—JODHPORE.									LII.—BHÁVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGARH-PORBANDAR.									LIII.—MORVI.								
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, distinguishing the different CLASSES of Accidents and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS, KILLED or INJURED, in each Class of Accident.

		TOTAL.								
		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1.	Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	* 2	4	6	...	2	...	...	...	2
2.	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	3	24	27	...	1	...	5	...	6
3.	Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	5	56	61	...	...	3	6	3	6
4.	Collisions between light engines	...	11	11	...	..	...	...	...	..
5.	Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	15	27	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	204	205	...	...	..	1	...	1
7.	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	47	49	...	...	...	2	...	2
8.	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	3	4	...	4	...	2	...	6
9.	Trains running over cattle on the line	...	1,234	1,234	...	...	1	...	1	...
10.	Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	114	115	(a) 1	(b) 7	1	3	2	10
11.	Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	47	47	...	(a) 1	...	1	...	2
12.	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...
12 (a).	Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	92	92	...	...	...	1	...	1
13.	The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	250	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Ditto of tyres	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Ditto of wheels	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Ditto of axles	...	58	58	...	...	1	1	1	1
17.	Ditto of brake apparatus	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Ditto of couplings	1	157	158	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	Broken rails	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	31	48	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Slips in cuttings or embankments	7	45	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	Fire in trains	...	155	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	40	40	...	...	..	...	...	...
25.	Other accidents	...	151	151	...	3	1	5	1	8
	TOTAL ALL CLASSES	69	2,821	2,890	(a) 1	(c) 18	7	27	8	45

Mean mileage worked	16,138¾
Number of servants employed	166,846
Train-mileage of all descriptions	40,500,765
Number of passengers carried	79,652,352
Passenger-mileage	3,509,356,510
Per mile open—	
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,510
Number of passengers carried	4,935
Passenger-mileage	217,419
Total passengers—	
Killed per million of passengers	*Nil.*
Injured per ditto ditto	0·151
Killed per million of passenger-miles	*Nil.*
Injured per ditto ditto	0·003

(a) Not passenger.
(b) Of these, five were not passengers.
(c) Of these, six were not passengers.
* The figures shown in this column are f

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 23.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 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.

Memorandum on the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India and the abnormal features of the weather in India during the past five months, with a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1891.

The present memorandum is drawn up in accordance with the practice of the past eight years, and includes, *first*, a statement of the information received from certain district officers relating to the snowfall of the past winter or cold weather in the Afghan mountains and the Himalayan area; *second*, a statement of the chief peculiarities or abnormal features of the meteorology of India during the past five months; and, *third*, a forecast of the probable character of the approaching south-west monsoon rains based on this information.

The following remarks extracted from the report of the Famine Commission explain succinctly and clearly one of the duties of the Meteorological Department, which it is attempted to carry out in this memorandum:

"Within the last few years a very satisfactory system of meteorological observation has been established all over British India, and in our opinion it is of primary importance that it shall be maintained in complete efficiency, and shall so far be strengthened and improved as to ensure the early and punctual supply of information to the Executive Governments and to the officials in all departments concerned with the agriculture of the country or the preparations required to meet famines as to the actual progress of the periodical seasons of rain in all parts of the Provinces for which those Governments or officers are respectively responsible. *So far as it may become possible with the advance of knowledge to form a forecast of the future, such aids should be made use of, though with due caution.*"

The present forecast is based in part on the snowfall information and on the abnormal features of the weather during the past five months, and in part on a comparison with the meteorology of the previous 25 years, so far as its history is available. The forecast has hence been drawn up carefully after a consideration

of all the available information, but it should, to use the words of the Famine Commission report, *" be used with due caution."*

It appears to be desirable to repeat the brief preliminary statement given last year in order to explain the theory or the principles upon which the forecast is partly based.

At least five-sixths of the rainfall of India occurs during the south-west monsoon, and is brought up by humid winds in the lower atmosphere from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. The air currents advancing across these two seas into India during this period form the two branches of the monsoon lower air motion or circulation. The current from the Bay of Bengal prevails exclusively in Burma, Bengal and Assam, and the greater portion of Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and the North-Western Provinces. The current from the Arabian Sea obtains wholly in the Peninsula (*i.e.*, the Deccan, Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces, and the greater part of Central India and Rajputana). During nearly the whole of the south-west monsoon there is a well defined belt of country separating the two areas in which one or other of the currents prevails exclusively, which is characterized by very variable winds and by lower pressure than occurs either to the north or south. This belt is hence meteorologically a trough of low pressure, and usually stretches in a curved line from Orissa to Sind or the South-West Punjab.

It is a feature of great importance, as there is a marked tendency for any cyclonic storms that advance from the Bay in the months of June, July, August, and September to run along it and discharge cyclonic rainfall. Its position varies to some extent from year to year, and apparently depends, in part at least, upon the relative strengths of the two currents. Its probable average position during the monsoon is hence one of the factors that has to be taken into consideration in determining the probable distribution of the monsoon rains.

The south-west monsoon winds are undoubtedly the continuation of the south-east trade winds of the Indian Ocean. During the cold and hot weather months the trade winds usually extend only as far north as the neighbourhood of the Equator. Usually in the last week of May or the first week of June a rapid change occurs, due to the advance of southerly winds (with more or less of westing) from the Equator northwards, which produces an almost complete reversal of the weather conditions in India. The primary cause of this extension of the winds and air movement of the Indian Ocean northward across the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea and the land masses of the Indian and Burmese peninsulas is undoubtedly the rapid heating of Central and Northern India in April and May. This cause, however, acts indirectly, and not directly. The air movement does not commence over and near the hot area and extend outwards; nor does it increase gradually in intensity with the increase of temperature during the hot weather months. It is only after hot weather conditions have prevailed for a considerable period in India that the movement commences. It also begins far to the south in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal as a rush of strong winds which advance more or less rapidly northward and eastward according to circumstances.

Previously to the setting in of the south-west monsoon proper very dry hot weather, with cloudless skies, usually much obscured by dust, prevails. The advent of the monsoon gives damp, cloudy weather, with much rain and a moderate and nearly constant temperature. On the West Coast the change is always more or less sudden, and frequently accompanied with very severe thunderstorms, and is usually known as the "burst or setting in of the monsoon." On the Bengal Coast the change is less marked, as the weather is always more or less showery in Bengal and Assam in May.

The motion of the south-west monsoon current is hence a horizontal movement from the Indian Ocean across the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal into India and Burma. This vast mass of humid air is impelled northwards by forces due to differences of pressure over the whole tropical region of Southern Asia and the Indian Ocean. It is evident that if there are differences from year to year in the strength of the south-east trades or in the pressure gradients over the sea area to the south of India and Burma due to causes in operation there, they will affect the general strength of the monsoon.

Whether there are such differences from year to year has not been proved in the absence of accurate observations over the sea area, but there are various reasons for believing that they do occur. If this be the case, they form one of the factors which determine the general strength of the monsoon currents.

Again, the conditions in India and Burma before and at the time of the advance of the monsoon differ very largely from one year to another. In one year, for example, little rain may fall in the cold weather, and the hot weather may be prolonged and intense, or may be tempered by frequent series of thunderstorms and dust-storms. In other years excessive rain and snow may have fallen in Upper India and the adjacent mountains, and the cold weather may have been unusually prolonged, and the hot weather conditions necessary to initiate the monsoon may have been feebler than usual, or may have been chiefly exhibited in Burma, North-East India, or Central India. It is evident that these prevailing conditions will modify and determine to some extent at least the extension of the monsoon currents over India at the time of their advance. These conditions must give a certain set to the air currents. Also in virtue of well known laws of air motion or of fluid motion, the currents by their subsequent action and motion will tend during their existence to maintain the peculiarities set up by the conditions in existence at their commencement. The forecast in the final paragraphs is hence partly based on the important principle indicated above, *viz.*, that the meteorological conditions prevailing in India before and at the commencement of the monsoon mainly determine the character and extension of the current, and thus impress upon it features which are more or less permanent throughout its whole period of prevalence, and are largely influential in determining the accompanying rainfall, and may therefore be used as indications of the probable distribution of that rainfall.

It is, however, necessary to point out that such a forecast is a statement of probabilities and not of certainties, and that it is liable to error from the limitation and uncertainty of part of the data on which it is based. The monsoon forecasts as at present issued necessarily leave out of consideration two important points on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz.*:

(1) The probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August;

(2) The probability of the unusually early termination of the rains in Upper India or Bengal;

and are hence imperfect in every year to that extent.

To sum up: the chief features or conditions which appear to influence and determine the extension and general strength of the south-west monsoon current are as follows:

1st.—The amount and time of occurrence of the cold weather snowfall in the mountain districts adjacent to Northern India.

2nd.—The local peculiarities of the weather in India itself immediately antecedent to the advance of the monsoon currents across the coast of India into the interior, and which it is found are generally impressed upon it during the hot weather, and are frequently more or less persistent in character. These abnormal features are on the whole best estimated by means of the variations of pressure from its normal value in different parts of India.

3rd.—Local peculiarities in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, over which the monsoon currents pass before they reach India.

The first of these conditions or factors appears to be mainly influential in determining the northern limits of the monsoon rains, heavy and prolonged snowfall in the Western Himalayan area either preventing or delaying the extension of the monsoon current over Upper India during the rainy season. Heavy and untimely snowfall in April and May appears especially to exercise a very powerful influence in this way.

The second factor appears to determine those large local district or provincial variations of rainfall during the monsoon which are evidently due to persistent local conditions or peculiarities, and not to general causes influencing the whole of India more or less. As a recent example may be given the prolonged drought in Ganjam in 1888-89.

The third and last factor is almost certainly of equal importance with the preceding two, but it is that on which information is most difficult to obtain, and

is least in amount and longest in being received. In fact, hitherto information respecting the weather conditions in the Arabian Sea or Bay of Bengal has rarely been received in time to be utilized in drawing up the annual forecasts.

Snowfall information.—The whole of the information referring to the snowfall of the past cold weather (up to the end of May) in the mountain districts bordering Northern India which has been received is given in the following paragraphs:

I.—AFGHAN MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS.

(*a*) Hills west of Dera Ismail Khan.

The Deputy Commissioner, in a letter dated 25th April, thus describes the weather and snowfall of the past winter in the Suleiman range bordering the Dera Ismail Khan district: "Snow began to fall in the early part of the season, *i.e.*, about the end of November, and was unusually heavy. Towards the end of December the Nave Fizha, Sapreza, Bushta and Kaisargarh peaks of the Takht-i-Suleiman and the Pirghal range in the Mahsud country were well covered with snow, which continued to fall at intervals until the middle of March. In the lower ranges, such as Kashmir Kar, the snow disappeared in February. The total fall is said to have been between 5 and 6 feet in depth, and on some of the ranges the snow still remains unmelted. Rain fell in abundance, and the season was a severe one, with great cold. Snow fell on the sanitarium of Shekhbudin for the first time for many years, and the low Bhittani mountains of Ghabbar received some at the end of December."

(*b*) Mountains west of Kohat.

The Deputy Commissioner has forwarded the following information received from the Assistant Commissioner, Thall Outpost, respecting the snowfall on the Sufed Koh and neighbouring mountains:

January.—There was heavy snow in the mountains near the Kohat frontier in January.

The following gives the approximate depth of snow that fell on the 15th, 16th and 17th, on which days heavy snow was received:

	January.			Total fall.
	15th.	16th.	17th.	
	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	
Samana	3¼	2¼	3¼	8¾ feet.
Forghar	3	2	3	8 ,,
Hangu village	...	...	½	½ foot.

February.—There was an unusually heavy fall on the 1st and 2nd, on both of which days snow fell low down at Thall and Hangu. This fall was succeeded by rain in the plains and lower hills, which quickly melted away the snow.

The following is the approximate depth of the snowfall during the month:

Spinghar (Sufed Koh)	10 to 15 feet.
Dandoghar	2 ,, 3 ,,
Zawa mountain	3 ,, 4 ,,
Samana	2 ,, 3 ,,
Mastura	3 ,, 4 ,,

The depth of snow on the highest peaks of the Sufed Koh has not been ascertained, but is undoubtedly large.

The snowfall of the month was exceptionally heavy.

March.—Snow fell on the 10th and 17th on the Spinghar and other high mountains. The snowfall during the month is estimated as follows:

Spinghar	9 to 12 feet.
Dandoghar	½ foot.
Forghar	½ ,,

The snow melted away almost entirely by the end of the month from all except the higher peaks of the Sufed Koh, on which there was at the end of the month from 6 to 9 feet of snow still lying.

The reports for April and May have not yet been received, but it is probable no further snow has fallen.

(*c*) Mountain Districts west of Peshawar.

The whole of the following information was sent by the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar:

I.—KHYBER AND TIRAH HILLS.

January.—Heavy rain and snow fell on two occasions on these hills during the month. The first fall of snow was preceded by heavy and continuous rain, and amounted to 2¾ feet in the Shinwari hills. On the Tirah hills the first fall measured 6 feet and the second 4½ feet. Also unprecedentedly heavy snow fell on the Cherat Range and the Khyber Pass hills, and the winter up to the end of the month was very severe and trying.

February.—Snow fell in the beginning of the month. The following give the estimated amounts on different hills:

Khyber hills	1 foot.
Lakka hills	3 feet.
Forsapper	2 ,,
Tirah	3 ,,
Bazar Valley	½ to 1 foot.

The snowfall of the 4th on the higher parts of the Cherat Range was 4 feet, and lower down about 2½ feet. The greater part of this melted away during the next fortnight.

The following statement gives the snowfall for the months of January and March in the hills to the north and west of the Yusafzai division of the Peshawar District (the statement for February has not been received):

Name of Hill.	Approximate depth of snowfall in					
	January.		February.		March.	
	Ft.	in.	Ft.	in.	Ft.	in.
Maha Ban hills	15	6	...	...	1	6
Bagooch	4	...	...	...	1	...
Ban	2	6	...	...	...	*Nil*
Tanga	1	...	...	...	...	*Nil*
Nal	1	6	...	...	..	*Nil*
Sakra	4	6	...	...	...	*Nil*
China Tangi	1	...	...	...	...	*Nil*

No later accounts have been received of snowfall in these districts, and it is probable that no snow has fallen during the past two months.

II.—THE HIMALAYAS.

I.—The Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas.

(*a*) *Ladakh.*—The Reverend Mr. Redslob, Superintendent of the Observatory at Leh, writing on the 3rd May, describes the weather in Ladakh during the past winter in the following terms: "The amount of snow which fell at any time during the winter was not large, never exceeding ½ foot. We had, however, far more frequent falls than usual, and the whole valley was white with snow for over a fortnight, which is a very rare thing with us. On the adjacent higher hills heavy snow has fallen. Some people tried to cross the Karakorum pass in February, but found so much snow lying (over 9 feet) that they had to return. The snow is unusually low down on the neighbouring hills, and the cold at night is still severe. The villagers in the Upper Sutlej Valley near the Chinese frontier were not able to begin ploughing until nearly the end of March, over a month after the usual time."

(*b*) *Lahoul.*—The Reverend Mr. Heyde, Superintendent of the Observatory at Kailong, sends full information of the weather in Lahoul. In his first letter, dated 14th March, he writes: "The winter set in unusually early at the end of November, and has been so far a very severe one. The chief characteristic of the present winter was the strong and almost storm-like winds which accompanied the heavier falls of snow. This was especially the case on the 25th December, 16th and 17th of January, and 1st, 2nd, 26th, and 27th of February. Clear sunny days were very rare, and hence the fallen snow has not melted away in the intervals between the storms, as is usually the case, and there is at present upwards of 4 feet of snow lying in the valley.

The letter was written on the 14th March in the hope that the passes into Kulu would open at the usual time. It was not possible to send it off until the second week of April, and Mr. Heyde adds in a postscript that 4 feet more of snow had fallen during that interval.

In his second letter of the 23rd May he states that the passes by which communication is kept open with Kulu had been twice closed after the despatch of the previous letter. They are usually open for the season from the middle of March, but this year they were passable for the first time in the second week of April. They were closed again from the 21st of April to the 8th of May in consequence of heavy snowfall, and again from the 10th to the 20th of May, on which day the second dâk of this season was sent across. Snow, however, began to fall again on the 21st, and fell steadily for over forty-eight hours. This fall has probably added at least 5 feet of snow to the past winter's accumulation on the higher mountains.

The ploughing of the fields, which was begun a fortnight later than usual, has been interrupted by this heavy fall, and it is feared the season will now be too short to permit of the ripening of the crops.

(*c*) ***Murree.***—**The following statement of the snowfall at Murree and on the hills adjacent to Kahuta is based on information supplied by the Deputy** Commissioner of the Rawal Pindi District:

District.	Approximate depth of snowfall in			Total fall from January to March				
	January 1891.	February 1891.	March 1891.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.
Murree	13 8	12 6	2 10	29	3⅜	7¼	6⅛	4⅜
Kahuta	2 9	2 6	*Nil*	5¼	⅜	4¼	6	2⅛

(*d*) ***Kulu.***—The Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, has sent very full and interesting information of the weather during the past winter in his district. The following gives all the more important facts:

January.—The weather was very cold during the month. From the 15th to the end of the month the sky was more or less clouded. A heavy fall of snow on the 16th and 17th completely closed all the passes. They had also been previously closed by a heavy fall of snow on the 20th and 21st of December, but before the storm of the 16th and 17th some people crossed the Rotang pass, though with some difficulty.

February.—The weather was very cold and much damper than usual, and the sky was more or less clouded throughout the whole month. Snow or rain fell at frequent intervals, and the passes were closed throughout the whole month.

March.—The weather was cold, damp, and cloudy throughout the month. Frequent snow or rain fell, and in some parts of the district hailstorms occurred, but did no serious damage. The passes were closed throughout the month.

April.—The snow melted steadily throughout the month, but there were falls of snow on the higher elevations on the 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 22nd,

and 28th. On the 28th snow fell down to 10,000 feet. The Hamta pass is still closed. The Rotang pass is practically closed, although several natives of Lahoul crossed it at the end of the month, but with much difficulty. These facts and the data given in the following table show that there was much more snow lying on the mountains at the end of April 1891 than there has ever been at the same time of year since the systematic reports of snowfall were commenced (in 1883). The winter is, according to popular opinion, the latest and most severe that has been experienced for many years.

Kulu District.

Name of Pass.	Height.	Approximate depth of snow on					Depth of snow on April 25th.			
		January 25th.	February 25th.	March 25th.	April 25th.	May 25th.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Rotang	13,000	15	19	13	10	9	10	6	15½	4
Hamta	14,500	18	16	13	?	12	?	8	13	3
Chandar Khani	?	14	15	14	10	8	10	3	7	5
Barsai	?	11	9	9	5	5	5	3	1½	1
Bujadhar	?	13½	13	10	4	½	4	3½	1	2
Lori Achri	?	9	10	8	3	*Nil*	3	2	3	3
Pushtari	?	7	8	9	3	*Nil*	3	½	1	*Nil*
Bhubhu	10,000	9	9	9	5	*Nil*	5	1½	2	4
Majang	?	5	6	5	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	½	*Nil*	*Nil*

Plach District.

Name of Pass.	Height.	Approximate depth of snow on					Depth of snow on April 25th.			
		January 25th.	February 25th.	March 25th.	April 25th.	May 25th.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Chul	?	10	13	9½	4	*Nil*	4	2	1	1
Sirikand	15,000	25	35	39	36	32	36	17	55	14
Maghian	?	8	11	11	4	1	4	2	2	1
Tikkar	?	7½	11	9	4	1	...	...	...	...
Durdku	?	11	15	15	7	2	7	4	2	3½
Ramgarh	?	2	1	½	?	...	...	...	...	...
Nuna	?	7	7	7	2	*Nil*	2	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Jalori	10,500	7	10	7	4	1	4	1	1	*Nil*
Raghopur	?	8	11	8	5	2	5	2	1	*Nil*
Himri	?	6	11	8	4	1	4	1	1	*Nil*
Sakiran	?	10	12	13	5	*Nil*	5	1	?	?
Suphakun	?	13	17	23	12	4	12	5	1	5
Gargarasan	17,000	16	21	28	12	4	12	8	2	7
Bashleo	11,000	8	12	9	4	1	4	2	2	1
Plach	?	10	14	11	7	2	7	6	?	2
Tirath	?	10	14	15	10	2	10	7	11	7

Upper Sutlej Valley.—The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bushahir Division, wrote on the 16th May that the valley of the Buspa was blocked by snow, and that it was not possible to launch any timber at present, and hence that a much smaller quantity of timber will be sent down this year than usual.

II.—The North-Western Provinces Himalayas.

Garhwal.—The Senior Assistant Commissioner, Garhwal, states that from the information obtained from hill men, it appears that the snowfall during the past winter in the northern parts of Garhwal is at least four times the usual amount. Painkhanda is the most northern pargana of the district, and from Painkhanda the Niti and Manâ passes lead into Thibet. These passes have been closed since the 16th September, and not a week has passed without snow falling on the higher mountains. It is not expected that these passes will be open before August next.

No snowfall reports have been received from the district officers of Kumaon in the North-Western Provinces and Darjeeling in Bengal.

III.—Assam Himalayas.

The Assistant Political Officer, Sadiya, states that the snowfall in the neighbouring Himalayas was later than usual, but was about the same in amount as in the preceding year.

The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Darrang District, Tezpur, states that, as far as he can ascertain from the various hill tribes to the north of his district, there was less snowfall this year than in the previous year. This is further confirmed by the Chardner Bhutia Sub-Rajas, who said unusually heavy showers of rain were received, and there was in consequence a good harvest, but that there was less snow than usual.

The Subdivisional Officer of Koriapara also states that the snowfall to the north of his district was somewhat less than usual.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup states that there were so few Bhutias in Durranga this year that he did not make much enquiry about the snowfall. The men whom he asked said that there had been a good deal of snow, and, so far as he could understand, above the average.

Summary of the snowfall information.—The following gives the chief facts respecting the snowfall of the past winter in Central Asia and the Himalayan and Afghan mountain districts:

(*a*) The past winter has been unusually severe and prolonged over nearly the whole of the Temperate Zone, extending across from the United States through Central Europe into Central Asia. Statements have been published to the effect that over a large part of Central Asia at least, as well as over the greater part of England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Central Russia, the season has been an exceptionally severe one, and the snowfall everywhere much above the average.

(*b*) The snowfall in the mountain regions of Baluchistan and Afghanistan was very much above the average. The winter began early in November and continued unusually late, and snow fell at frequent intervals and in large amounts during the whole of that period.

(*c*) The winter has been exceptionally severe and prolonged in the Western Himalayas (bordering the Punjab and North-Western Provinces). The first considerable snowfall occurred in November, and snow has since fallen more or less steadily throughout the whole season up to nearly the end of May. The amount received in the lower ranges was generally (except in the North Punjab) not much greater than usual, but on the higher interior ranges it has been very excessive, and over the greater part of the area at least heavier than the snowfall of 1885, and also than that of 1877 and of 1878. So far as it can be judged from the reports, it appears to be almost certain that an average fall of 40 feet, if not considerably more, must have occurred over all the higher ranges from Murree eastwards to Garhwal, and perhaps to Central Nepal. This is equivalent to a fall of between 40 and 50 inches of rain over an area 800 miles in length and upwards of 50 miles in breadth. It is hence evident that there must be at the present time a very great accumulation of snow in the mountain districts to the north and north-west of Upper India. In this respect the conditions of the present year differ entirely from those of the previous three years, in every one of which the snowfall was below the average, but resemble more or less closely those of the years 1885, 1878, 1877, and perhaps 1868.

(*d*) The snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas was over a considerable part of it certainly less than usual, and over the whole area was either normal or in defect. As the fall of last year was also below the normal in that area, it is certain the snow accumulation in the Eastern Himalayas is at present decreasing in amount, and is below the average. Hence the conditions with respect to the amount and accumulation of snow in the Eastern and Western Himalayas are this year opposite in character.

Abnormal features of the weather of the past six months.—The south-west monsoon currents of last year were unusually vigorous, and gave heavy rain over the greater part of India. The rains were especially heavy along the foot of the hills from Dhubri to Sialkot. The currents withdrew from Upper India unusually early in September.

The pressure was at that time and throughout October locally in excess in the Deccan and the Bombay Coast districts. Weather was very unsettled in the Bay in October, and three cyclonic storms formed in it during the month, one of which passed into Bengal and the other two into Madras. Although the north-east monsoon did not set in strongly or steadily, the Carnatic, Mysore, and Hyderabad received moderate rain in that month from these storms. Madras continued to receive moderate rain during the first fortnight of November, when a remarkable change occurred in the weather. Weather cleared and rain ceased in Southern India, and it became disturbed with more or less frequent rain in Baluchistan and Afghanistan and North-Western India, more especially the North and West Punjab, and unusually early and heavy snow fell on the higher elevations. The Carnatic received an average of only 5·15 inches during the month of November (its normal amount being 10 inches). The drought in Southern India continued during the whole of December. The Carnatic, for example, had an average fall during that month of only 05 inch, its normal fall being 4·5 inches. Disturbed weather continued in North-Western India throughout December, and unusually heavy snow fell on the Western Himalayas and the Afghan mountains, and heavy rain in the Punjab. Thus the West Punjab received an average of 3·6 inches, its normal average in December being only ·3 inch. The following gives a somewhat fuller account of the most important features of the weather in India from January to May 1891:

January.—The weather was unusually disturbed in Upper India. Three disturbances appeared in or passed across North-Western India, and gave heavy rain in Northern India and much snow in the mountain districts to the north and north-west. The Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Behar received from 25 to 200 per cent. in excess of the normal fall. The mean pressure of the whole of India was ·005 inch above the normal. Relatively to the general state pressure was locally in defect in Burma and North-Eastern India and in excess in North-Western India. The excess was greatest in the Indus Valley and the deficiency greatest in Assam and Burma. The mean temperature of the month was below the normal in North-Western and Central India, and above it in North-Eastern India and Burma. The contrast between the meteorological conditions of the western and eastern halves of Northern India and Burma was hence even at this stage very clearly marked.

February.—The weather in February was on the whole somewhat less disturbed than in January. Two large disturbances, the first extending over the 1st to the 5th, and the second from the 19th to the 22nd, gave heavy rain to the plains of Northern India and very heavy snow in the North-Western Himalayas. In the interval between these two disturbances there was a period of unsettled weather in Madras and Southern India, during which numerous thunderstorms occurred, which gave rain in many districts where it was urgently required after the prolonged drought of December and January.

The variations of the meteorological conditions from the normal were similar in character, but generally larger in amount, than the corresponding variations of

the month of January. Thus the mean pressure of the whole of India for the month was ·022 inch in excess. Pressure was locally in excess in North-Western and Central India, and was in defect in Assam, Burma, and Southern India. The temperature of the month was below the normal over the whole of Northern and Central India. The deficiency ranged from 3° to 5° over the greater part of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and was absolutely greatest in the hills at Murree ($6\frac{1}{2}$°) and in the plains at Peshawar ($5\frac{1}{4}$°). It was, on the other hand, in moderate excess in Assam, Burma, and the Peninsula to the south of Lat. 18° N. The deficiency in the temperature in Northern India was chiefly due to unusually low day temperature.

March.—The conditions were even more abnormal than in the preceding two months. A depression appeared in North-West India on the 10th and gave much rain in the Punjab. It was immediately after followed by a very remarkable disturbance in Bengal, Behar, and the North-West Provinces, which gave a very unusual and general burst of rain on the 12th, 13th, and 14th. During this period an average amount of about 3 inches fell in Behar and West Bengal, in which the average rainfall of the whole month is less than half an inch.

The mean pressure of the whole of India for the month was ·015″ above the normal. Relatively to this general condition pressure was in excess in Northern India. The excess was greatest in the Indus Valley at Jacobabad, where it was ·05″. Pressure was locally in defect in Assam, Burma, and the Peninsula. The deficiency exceeded ·02″ in Burma and the Peninsula to the south of Lat. 18°. It was absolutely greatest in Lower Pegu and South India, and at several stations amounted to nearly ·04″. The month was remarkably cool over the whole of Northern and Central India. The mean temperature in Northern India was below the normal by amounts varying from 3° in East Bengal to $8\frac{1}{2}$° at Lahore. It was in slight excess in Burma and Southern India.

April was a month of frequent slight disturbance. During the first three weeks of the month the weather was very dry in Burma, Bengal, and Assam, whilst frequent thunderstorms or duststorms occurred in Upper India and South Madras. From the 22nd to the end of the month rain, chiefly as thundershowers, fell daily in Bengal and Assam. The 27th and 28th were also disturbed periods in Upper India, with duststorms in the plains and rain or snow on the hills. Temperature increased somewhat more rapidly than usual, and was below the normal by smaller amounts than in the preceding month. The deficiency exceeded 2° only in the North and East Punjab, and was greatest at Lahore (4·7°). On the other hand, it was nearly 3° above the normal in East and Central Burma. The mean pressure of the month for the whole of India was ·028″ above the normal. Pressure was locally in excess over the whole of Northern and Central India. The positive anomalies were largest in the West Punjab and Baluchistan at Peshawar (+·040″) and Quetta (+·041″). Pressure was in relative defect in Southern India, Burma, and Assam. The deficiency was very large in Assam at Sibsagar (—·065″) and Dhubri (—·021″). A remarkable and important feature of the meteorology of the month was the predominance of north-westerly winds along the West Coast of India as far south as Cochin, and also in Rajputana, Central India, and Berar. The Punjab, Bengal, and Southern India received heavier rain than usual. Elsewhere the rainfall was very small in amount and unimportant.

May.—The weather was slightly disturbed throughout the whole month. From the 1st to the 16th frequent thunderstorms occurred in Bengal. On the 7th, 8th, 12th, and 13th duststorms and thunderstorms visited Upper India and the hill stations. Heavy rain commenced to fall at Colombo on the 16th, and shortly afterwards a depression formed in the south-west of the Bay, which drifted very slowly northwards. This depression gave moderate rain to Southern India on the 21st and 22nd, and afterwards chiefly to Burma, Assam, and Bengal. This gave a preliminary burst of the monsoon up the Bay of Bengal, but at the end of the month rain was very light at Colombo, and there were no indications of the immediate advance of the monsoon up the Malabar and Bombay Coasts.

The variation of the mean pressure of India from the normal was +·015″. Pressure was locally in excess in North-Western and Central India, the excess being greatest in the Indus Valley at Peshawar (+·052″), Mooltan (+·041″),

and Jacobabad (+·046″), and at Quetta (+·049″). Pressure was relatively in defect in Assam, Burma, and Southern India. The negative anomalies were greatest at Calicut (—·040″), Madura (—·030″), and Sibsagar (—·031″). The mean temperature of the month was below the normal in Northern and Central India. The deficiency was greatest in the Punjab at the following stations:—Peshawar (—3·2°), Lahore (—3·3°), and Rawalpindi (—3·7°). It was, on the other hand, excessive in Burma and the Peninsula. The following gives the largest variations in those two areas:

Burma	Rangoon	...	+5·6° (?)
	Moulmein	...	+4·4°
	Tounghoo	...	+4·1°
Southern India ...	Salem	...	+3·3°
	Bangalore	...	+2·5°

The extraordinary character of the rainfall during the past seven months is shown by the following data:

District.	Station.	Actual from 1st November to 31st May 1891.	Average from 1st November to 31st May.	Ratio of actual to average.
Punjab Hills . .	Quetta . . .	19·38	7·56	2·5
	Murree . . .	51·51	17·52	2·9
	Simla	19·42	15·15	1·3
Punjab Plains	Peshawar . . .	17·99	7·86	2·4
	Sialkot . . .	16·18	6·99	2·3
	Lahore . . .	10·47	4·24	2·4
	Dera Ismail Khan .	9·58	2·79	3·4
North-West Provinces Hills.	Mussoorie . . .	15·96	13·64	1·2
	Ranikhet . . .	13·94	11·56	1·2
North-West Provinces Plains.	Roorkee . . .	6·00	5·72	1·1
	Lucknow . . .	8·59	2·95	2·8
	Allahabad . . .	3·47	2·32	1·5
	Gorakhpur . . .	6·20	3·32	1·9
Bengal Hills . .	Darjeeling . . .	22·58	17·52	1·3
Bengal and Assam Plains.	Patna	7·22	4·10	1·7
	Purneah . . .	15·05	7·54	2·0
	Dhubri	24·53	22·51	1·1
	Calcutta . . .	9·61	11·66	·8
	Dacca	28·91	19·35	1·5
	Sibsagar . . .	30·59	29·71	1·1

This return indicates that the precipitation during the past winter and spring months has been excessive over the whole of Northern India. It was most excessive in Baluchistan and the Punjab, where from two to three times the normal amount of the season fell. The excess relatively to the normal decreased eastwards, and in Assam the rainfall was very slightly in excess, and this was

chiefly due to the rainfall of the months of April and May. The data for Quetta and Murree support very strongly the statement of the Assistant Commissioner of Garhwal that in the northern portion of his district four times the usual amount of snow has fallen. Considering the whole of the evidence, it is almost certain that over the Afghan mountains and the western half of the Himalayas the past winter snowfall has been very largely in excess, and probably at least from three to five times the normal amount has been received.

The preceding remarks show that the following abnormal features have been remarkably persistent from January to the end of May:

1st.—General excess of pressure over the Indian area, *viz.*,—

Excess in January	. . . .	+·005″
„ February	. . . . .	+·022″
„ March	. . . . .	+·015
„ April	. . . . .	+·028″
„ May	. . . . .	+·015″

The excess was hence not very large, but was a permanent feature throughout the whole period.

2nd.—Local excess of pressure relative to the general condition during the whole period in Northern India (excepting Bengal and Assam) and Central India, greatest in amount in the Indus Valley and Baluchistan, and decreasing eastwards and southwards. This excess has not only been a permanent feature, but has steadily increased in amount from the beginning of January up to the end of May. One example will suffice:

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Peshawar ...	+·024	+·016	+·038	+·040	+·052

3rd.—Local deficiency of pressure in North-Eastern India, Burma, and the Peninsula (south of Lat. 18° N.). This deficiency in April and May was greatest and most marked in Assam and Southern India, and was as persistent a feature as the excessive pressure in North-Western India.

4th.—The temperature conditions have been throughout as marked as the pressure conditions. Temperature has been steadily below the average in Northern and Central India, and above it in Burma and the Peninsula. The deficiency in Northern India increased until the month of March, in which month it was 6° in defect over the greater part of North-Western India. It has decreased throughout April and May, and at the end of the latter month temperature was slightly above the average in North-Western India and increasing rapidly. The excessive temperature was most marked in Burma and increased until May, when the mean of the month was upwards of 4° above the normal over the greater part of that province.

5th.—South-easterly winds have been unusually prevalent in Bengal and Behar during the months of April and May, and north-westerly and northerly winds on the West Coast of India as far south as Cochin. The unusual prevalence of north-westerly winds on the Bombay Coast in the month of May was one of the features of the weather in 1876, 1883, and 1885, in which years the monsoon was greatly retarded on that coast.

All these abnormal features are satisfactorily explained by the heavy snowfall of the winter in the Himalayan and Afghan areas, and hence further confirm the conclusions respecting the character of the snowfall based on the snowfall reports.

Comparison with previous years.

During the past twenty-five years the snowfall in the Himalayas was most excessive in the years 1868, 1877, 1878, 1883, and 1885. The following gives a very brief summary of the chief features of the meteorology of these years for comparison with the present year:

1868.—The information for that year is very scanty. Heavy snow is stated to have fallen in the Punjab Himalayas. Pressure was throughout the pre-monsoon period locally in excess in North-Western India, and in defect in Burma, Assam, and Orissa. So far as can be judged from the rainfall data, the snowfall in the hills and the rain on the plains were excessive in the months of February, March, and April. May was on the whole a dry month. The whole pre-monsoon period was somewhat drier than usual in North-Eastern India. Bengal and Burma received very heavy rain during the monsoon. The rains were retarded on the West Coast, and were very deficient in Rajputana and the adjacent portions of the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Central India. The drought caused an intense famine in Rajputana in 1869.

1877.—There was heavy snowfall during the months of January, February, March, and April in the Western Himalayas. It appears to have been very excessive only in the Garhwal and Kumaon Himalayas. Pressure was steadily in excess at this period in India. It was during the pre-monsoon period locally in defect in Bombay and the Deccan, and was locally in excess in Northern and Central India, more especially the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India. Temperature was very considerably below the normal in North-Western India from February to May, the deficiency being very large in April (when it averaged 6° in the Punjab). The monsoon rains were very late in the Peninsula, but were on the whole abundant, and brought the Madras famine of 1876-77 to a close. They were very largely deficient in the North-West Provinces, and considerably in defect in the Punjab, Rajputana, Behar, and the Central Provinces. There was, on the other hand, a large excess in Bengal and Burma.

1878.—Very heavy snow fell in the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas in January, February, April, and May, and there was an enormous accumulation of snow in the Kashmir Himalayas at the end of May. Temperature in North-Western India was above the normal in February and March, and was slightly below it in April, and very largely below in May (4° to 7° in the Punjab). The chief feature of the cold weather was undoubtedly the excessive snowfall in Kashmir in [illegible] generally in Upper India. Pressure was steadily in defect in the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana, and Sind during the pre-monsoon period, the deficiency being greatest on the West Coast, and was considerably in excess locally in Bengal and Assam.

The rains were much later than usual on the Bombay Coast. The rainfall was generally above the average in Northern India (except the southern districts of the North-West Provinces and Bundelkand) and the Peninsula, but was considerably in defect in Burma. The rains terminated slightly earlier than usual in North-Western India.

1883.—Very heavy snow fell in the Punjab and Kashmir in January, and again in the last week of May, but little in February, March, and April. Temperature was in excess in January, April, and May, and slightly in defect in January and March in Upper India. The pre-monsoon pressure variations were neither large nor persistent. The monsoon was considerably retarded on the West Coast, and did not set in strongly at Bombay until the 24th June.

The Peninsula received normal or abundant rain. There was a more or less general deficiency in Northern India, but the chief features in the rains were a long break in August and their early termination in Northern India in September. The North-West Provinces and Bengal were chiefly affected by this, and the autumn crops in Bengal suffered greatly from drought in October and November.

1885.—There was very heavy snow in the North-Western Himalayas in the months of January, February, April, and May. The whole cold weather season was, on the other hand, drier than usual in North-Eastern India.

Temperature was below the normal in Northern India in January, March, April, and May, the deficiency reaching its maximum in May, when it ranged from 6° to 11° in the Punjab. The pre-monsoon variations of pressure were

very similar to those of the present year. Pressure was locally in excess in North-Western and Central India, the excess being greatest on the North-West Frontier, and was in defect in Assam, Burma, and the Peninsula.

The rains were greatly delayed on the Bombay Coast, and did not set in fully until the end of June. They were very deficient in North-Western India in June, July, and September, and were generally excessive in August. The rains were normal or in excess over the greater part of India, excepting the greater part of North-Western India, where, moreover, they commenced late and terminated early.

Probable character of the approaching south-west monsoon.—The combination of conditions which have obtained in India with remarkable persistency from the beginning of January to the present time are the results of prolonged—probably the heaviest and most prolonged and extensive—winter snowfall in the Western and Central Himalayan area and Afghan mountains that has occurred during the past twenty-five years at least. The snowfall commenced in November, and has continued more or less steadily from that date until nearly the end of May. It was almost certainly as excessive in the Himalayas of the North-West Provinces as in those of the Punjab and Kashmir, and also, relatively to the normal, even more excessive in the Afghan mountain districts; hence, perhaps, also in Central Asia. In several respects the meteorological conditions strongly resemble those of the pre-monsoon of 1885, and in others those of the pre-monsoon of 1868. They resemble to a less extent those of the pre-monsoon periods of 1877 and 1878. The only favourable feature of the snowfall is that it does not appear to have been very excessive in May, although probably above the normal.

The conditions are such as are almost invariably accompanied by a considerable delay in the progress of the monsoon current up the Bombay Coast, and into the interior of the North Deccan and Central India. They are also frequently accompanied by a weak Bombay current, and occasionally by the early withdrawal of that current from Upper India in the beginning of September.

The low pressure area in Assam and Burma will tend to draw the Bay of Bengal more to the eastward than usual. The relatively high pressure conditions in Upper India as well as the low pressure conditions in Bengal and Burma will tend to deflect the Bombay current in the same direction, and cause it to sweep more directly across the Peninsula than usual. The Bombay current will probably supplement the action of the Bay current to some extent in the North-West Provinces, Chutia Nagpur, and perhaps South Behar. Hence the conditions are such that the Bombay current will very probably be largely diverted from North-Western India, and that Rajputana, Guzerat, and the adjacent districts to the north and east will have dry north-westerly winds to an unusual extent during the monsoon.

The chief meteorological factors of the season are so strongly marked that the minor features will probably have less influence than usual.

So far as can be judged, the trough of low pressure will occupy its normal position from Orissa through the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Its probable position in North-Western India is very doubtful, but will probably be more easterly than usual.

There has been for some time a small area of deficient pressure in the North-West Provinces extending from Allahabad to Lucknow. It is difficult to judge how far it will influence the distribution of the rains in the present year in Upper India, but it is an unfavourable feature so far as the East Punjab is concerned.

The following is a statement of the chief inferences respecting the probable character of the monsoon rains of the present year drawn from the *known* antecedent conditions:

(1) Snowfall conditions on the Western Himalayas and Afghan mountains (and probably over a large portion of Central Asia) and the pressure conditions in India are very unfavourable to the establishment of a strong and early monsoon on the Bombay Coast. It is very probable that the monsoon will not be established in full strength on the Bombay Coast before the third or fourth week in June, and it is probable that it will be below its average strength, and may be withdrawn from Upper India earlier than usual in September.

(2) The snowfall conditions in the Eastern Himalayas and the pressure conditions in North-Eastern India and Burma are favourable to the advance of a moderately strong or strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal earlier than usual, and to its establishment in Burma and Bengal before or about its normal period.

(3) Pressure and other conditions are very favourable in Burma and North-Eastern India (Bengal and Assam), and it is probable that these Provinces will obtain normal or abundant rain (more or less in excess of the normal).

(4) Conditions are slightly less favourable in Behar and the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, but it is probable they will obtain about their normal rainfall. The local depression in the North-West Provinces may, if it intensifies (which, however, does not appear, so far as can be judged from the other conditions, to be probable), determine heavy local rain to the central and eastern districts of the North-West Provinces.

(5) Pressure and other conditions are very unfavourable for Rajputana, and also to a somewhat less extent in Guzerat, the southern districts of the Punjab, and the western districts of the North-West Provinces. It is probable the rainfall will be more or less deficient over the whole of that area, and possible that the deficiency may be large and serious. If the Bombay current be strong (in consequence of at present unknown conditions in the Arabian Sea area), these Provinces may receive moderate rain throughout the monsoon. In the East Punjab rainfall will probably be normal or slightly deficient, but may be unfavourably distributed in time, commencing late and terminating early.

(6) Conditions are partly favourable and partly unfavourable in North Bombay and Behar, and the amount of the rainfall in these areas will depend chiefly on the strength of the Bombay current as determined by conditions in the Arabian Sea. The rainfall is on the whole more likely to be slightly deficient than to be up to its normal amount.

(7) Taking into consideration the probable position of the trough of low pressure and the other known conditions, the rainfall in the Central Provinces will probably be fairly normal in character, any tendency to excess being most probable in the eastern districts.

(8) In Southern India the pressure conditions are favourable for heavy rain on the Malabar Coast. There may probably be some slight delay in the establishment of the monsoon on that coast, but the Malabar district and Southern India generally are likely to receive favourable rain during the monsoon.

It should be noted, as was the case last year, that one of the important factors, namely, the pressure conditions in the Arabian Sea, is again of unusual importance, and hence that the inferences stated above, more especially so far as they relate to North-Western India, are uncertain to that extent, and that this element of doubt should be carefully kept in view in judging the probabilities.

It will thus be seen that the conditions are most unfavourable for Rajputana and the districts adjacent to it, including Guzerat, South Punjab, the western districts of the North-West Provinces, and some portions of Central India. The chances that the rains in that area will be more or less deficient are at least 5 to 1, and the chances that they will be largely deficient, at least 2 to 1.

P.S.—The two following interesting statements were received after the previous memorandum was sent to Press. The first, giving an account of the

weather in Kulu during the month of May, was sent by the Assistant Commissioner, Kulu. The second is a valuable statement of the snow accumulation in the Upper Sutlej and adjacent valleys at the end of May forwarded by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bushahir Division:

Kulu.—The quantity of snow on the mountains has been considerably reduced during the month of May, although the thunderstorms which characterize that month in Kulu have been of more frequent occurrence than usual, and have been attended with falls of snow down to an elevation of 10,000 feet. The Rotang pass has been open for foot traffic during the month. The Hamta pass still continues closed—the first time for many years that it has not been open before the beginning of June.

Upper Sutlej Valley.—The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bushahir Division, writing on the 31st May from Sungri, says: "I have just returned from the Upper Sutlej Valley. None of the passes into Thibet, Spiti, Garhwal, or the Paber Valley are open yet, and there is an unusual quantity of snow in the slopes above 10,000 feet. On the north and north-east slopes the snow is 5 to 6 feet in depth at 10,000 feet, and it is said to be as much as 20 feet deep in the valleys below the Barenda, Rupin, Bakch, and Sholarung passes. In the Baspa Valley the torrent beds are full of snow, from 15 to 20 feet deep, and in the Burna Khud below the Barenda pass the snow extends down to 7,000 feet, and there is a snow bridge across the Baspa at that elevation. The villagers say that the snowfall has been the heaviest they remember. From the 3rd to the 10th of May snow fell every day as low down as 9,500 feet, and this has delayed the melting of the snow considerably."

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *4th June, 1891.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 30th, 1891.

As mentioned in last week's summary, the small storm which had brought up a preliminary burst of the monsoon to Southern India drifted northward along the Coromandel Coast, and its influence ceased to be felt in Southern India on the 24th, on which day rain practically ceased over the south of the Peninsula. On the 25th and all the subsequent days of the week showers were registered over Malabar and Ceylon, but they were never very heavy, and the monsoon current did not during the period under review reappear on the West Coast. The Bay area was affected from the 24th to the 28th by the shallow storm drifting up the East Coast. Not only did this storm give northerly to westerly winds and showers to Madras, but it occasioned a considerable increase in the steepness of the barometric gradient on the eastern side of the Bay, which was followed by a rush of monsoon winds over Burma, &c. Hence strong southerly and south-easterly winds were felt all over the Indian region lying to the east of Long. 88° E., and moderately heavy rain fell over Burma, Assam, and a large part of Bengal. On the 24th rainfall was confined to Lower and Central Burma and the Assam Valley; on the 25th the fall had decreased considerably in Burma and Assam, but had become general and rather heavy in Bengal; on the 26th the rain was general throughout North-East India, and was very heavy in Bengal; on the 27th there was no change on the 28th both the area and the amount of the fall had decreased considerably. On the 29th and 30th rain was confined to Burma, Assam, and North Bengal, and was generally moderate in amount. In North-Western and Central India conditions were unsettled during the first part of the week. The trough of low pressure which ordinarily lies along the Gangetic plain lay considerably to the south of this region at this time, and hence south-easterly to easterly winds from the Bay passed uninterruptedly into Northern India, and very general showers resulted. This continued during the 24th and 25th, but on the 26th the sky cleared considerably over North-Western India, and, except for one or two slight showers of rain during duststorms, the weather remained fine till the close of the week.

As mentioned above, the trough of low pressure, which is the marked feature of the pressure distribution over India at this time of the year, lay in the early part of the week across the head of the Peninsula, but as the week advanced the region of lowest pressure progressed northward, and by the close lay over the Gangetic plain and the Punjab. Between this low pressure area and the high pressure area over Southern India gradients have been rather steep, and the winds have blown strongly. Over the Bay area the winds blow from about the normal monsoon directions, but in Western India the directions were somewhat abnormal, being more northerly than is usually the case.

Temperature.—The fairly general rain which fell at the commencement of the week was accompanied by a large fall of temperature, and the mean temperature remained low for some days after the rainfall had ceased. Towards

the close of the week, however, the heat began to increase considerably, and the last two days were warmer than the normal, except in North-East India.

The following table shows the variation of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	May							Mean variation for week.
	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·1	+ 3·4	+ 4·3	+2·9	+0·3	−2·0	−0·4	+1·5
Bengal	−2·0	− 2·1	− 5·1	−4·2	−1·5	−0·8	−1·0	−2·4
North-West Provinces	−8·2	−12·3	−12·4	−8·3	−4·0	+0·2	−0·9	−6·6
Punjab	−7·7	−12·0	− 7·1	−2·6	−1·9	−0·8	+1·3	−4·4
Bombay	−0·6	− 1·0	− 0·3	+0·5	+1·6	+1·7	+1·6	+0·5
Berar and Central Provinces	0	− 3·3	− 4·3	−1·9	−1·0	+2·2	+3·8	−0·6
Guzerat and Central India	−2·7	− 3·1	− 4·3	−3·5	−1·2	+2·6	+1·4	−1·5
Sind and Rajputana	−2·8	− 4·0	− 5·4	−3·2	+0·6	+0·9	+2·8	−1·6
Madras	−2·3	− 1·2	+ 0·6	+1·1	+1·5	+0·7	+2·1	+0·4
Mean for whole India	−2·7	− 4·0	− 3·8	−2·1	−0·6	+0·5	+1·2	−1·6

The concluding column of the table shows that the mean temperature of the week was $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above the normal in Burma and about $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above in Bombay and Madras, but that it was below in all the other Provinces, the principal deficiency being in the North-West Provinces. From the 24th to the 27th the mean temperature was from 7° to 12° below and the maximum temperatures from 15° to 25° below the average in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab.

The following are the highest temperatures recorded on each day:

On the 24th 109·8 at Nagpur.
„ 25th 109·9 „ Deesa.
„ 26th 109·4 „ do.
„ 27th 111·5 „ do.
„ 28th 115·6 „ Jacobabad.
„ 29th 113·5 „ Deesa.
„ 30th 114·9 „ Nagpur.

These figures show that the region of greatest heat travelled about the Central Provinces, Guzerat, and Sind, and that on the whole the heat was less during the present than during the preceding week.

Rain has been very general throughout the Indian region during the week. The only divisions where there was absolutely no rain were Khandeish, Berar, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, Rajputana (West), and Hyderabad (South). To these must be added the Punjab (North-West and West), Madras (South and Central), Mysore, the Konkan, the Central Provinces (West), Central India, Rajputana (East), and Madras (South), where the average rainfall of each division was less than one-tenth of an inch throughout the week. In all other parts of the Indian region effective rain fell. Assam (Surma) received $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Tenasserim $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; Arakan $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and Bengal (North) 5 inches. These were the largest amounts recorded, and show that the heaviest rain fell in North-East India. The rainfall was excessive over Assam (Surma), all the divisions of

Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the south, central, and hill divisions of the Punjab, the central and east divisions of the Central Provinces, and the East Coast (North). In all other parts of India the rainfall was defective. The largest excess was in Central Bengal, and exceeded 3 inches.

The concluding column of the table shows that for the period March 1st to May 31st there has been a considerable or large deficiency of rain in Burma, the Konkan, Khandeish, Berar, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Central India (East), Madras (Central), and East Coast (Central and South), and a moderate or slight deficiency in Arakan, Assam, the hill districts of the Punjab, the west of the Peninsula, the west of the Central Provinces, the west of Rajputana, and Hyderabad (South). In all the other divisions the rain for the period has equalled or exceeded the normal. The greatest excess relatively to the average has been in the North-West Provinces.

The record of maximum falls shows several large amounts in North-East India. The following table shows the more important:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Tenasserim	Tavoy	Sudder	9·03
Ditto	Amherst	Thaton	7·40
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	6·54
Upper Burma	Magwe	Sudder	3·37
Arakan	Akyab	Ditto	8·44
East Bengal	Mymensingh	Netrakona	6·70
Assam (Surma)	Khasia Hills	Cherrapunji	14·37
Ditto (Brahmaputra)	Goalpara	Sudder	4·98
Bengal (Deltaic)	Jessore	Jhenidah	4·97
Ditto (Central)	Moorshedabad	Akhriganj	8·51
Ditto (North)	Darjeeling	Sudder	11·38
Orissa	Puri	Pipli	5·43
Chota Nagpur	Manbhoom	Chash	6·47
Behar	Monghyr	Gogri	3·80
North-West Provinces	Barabanki	Sudder	4·56
Punjab	Delhi	Sonepat	2·16
Malabar	Travancore	Sudder	3·16
Central Provinces	Balaghat	Ditto	14·08
East Coast	Ganjam	Berhampur	7·96

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 30th, 1891.			Rainfall data from March 1st to May 30th, 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 30th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	7·70	7·71	— 0·01	9·59	21·28	— 55
	Lower Burma	4·11	4·23	— 0·12	5·11	13·42	— 62
	Central Burma	1·96	3·56	— 1·60	3·48	10·70	— 67
	Upper Burma	0·74	?	?	1·83	?	?
	Arakan	6·30	8·65	— 2·35	14·79	22·28	— 34
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·41	4·14	— 1·73	19·63	18·71	+ 5
	Assam (Surma)	8·56	6·71	+ 1·85	37·24	47·48	— 22
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·69	2·80	— 0·11	20·11	23·58	— 15
	Deltaic Bengal	3·15	1·63	+ 1·52	13·95	11·12	+ 25
	Central Bengal	4·99	1·71	+ 3·28	14·74	8·09	+ 82
	North Bengal	5·14	3·20	+ 1·94	17·61	16·90	+ 4
	Orissa	3·11	1·00	+ 2·11	9·04	6·29	+ 44
	Chota Nagpur	3·46	0·87	+ 2·59	10·44	4·52	+ 131
	Behar (South)	2·62	0·62	+ 2·00	6·19	2·45	+ 153
	Do. (North)	2·81	0·78	+ 2·03	6·85	4·09	+ 67
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·45	0·22	+ 0·23	1·53	0·99	+ 55
	Oudh (South)	0·55	0·16	+ 0·39	2·51	1·07	+ 135
	Do. (North)	2·16	0·29	+ 1·87	4·19	1·66	+ 152
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·74	0·13	+ 0·61	2·36	0·84	+ 181
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·46	0·17	+ 0·29	2·19	0·99	+ 121
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·56	0·40	+ 0·16	3·11	2·69	+ 16
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·26	0·14	+ 0·12	2·61	1·34	+ 95
	Do. (Central)	0·86	0·19	+ 0·67	3·18	1·39	+ 129
	Do. (Submontane)	0·19	0·20	— 0·01	2·94	2·36	+ 25
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·44	0·81	+ 0·63	6·78	7·55	— 10
	Do. (North-West)	0·03	0·20	— 0·17	4·55	4·23	+ 8
	Do. (West)	0·05	0·10	— 0·05	1·92	1·59	+ 21
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·58	5·21	— 2·63	13·14	16·02	— 18
	Madras (South Central)	0·01	0·75	— 0·74	5·34	6·43	— 17
	Coorg	0·13	3·70	— 3·63	9·45	11·31	— 16
	Mysore	0·03	1·24	— 1·21	4·32	?	?
	Konkan	0·07	1·51	— 1·44	1·09	2·66	— 59
	Bombay Deccan	0·16	0·89	— 0·73	2·87	3·00	— 4
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·82	— 0·82	0·08	1·90	— 96
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·64	— 0·64	0·68	1·42	— 52
	Central Provinces (West)	0·01	0·48	— 0·47	1·03	1·24	— 17
	Ditto (Central)	0·56	0·34	+ 0·22	2·08	1·50	+ 39
	Ditto (East)	1·88	0·39	+ 1·49	7·78	2·29	+ 240
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·04	0·33	— 88
	Kattiawar	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·11	0·48	— 77
	Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·95	0·50	+ 90
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·06	0·40	— 0·34	0·27	0·94	— 71
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·01	0·28	— 0·27	1·51	1·05	+ 44
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·17	— 0·17	9·53	0·81	— 35
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·23	0·62	+ 1·61	5·89	4·75	+ 24
	Ditto (*a*)	0	?	?	4·96	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·58	— 0·58	2·22	2·73	— 19
	Madras (Central)	0·16	0·86	— 0·70	1·25	3·35	— 63
	East Coast (Central)	0·20	0·41	— 0·21	0·83	2·05	— 60
	Ditto (South)	0·11	0·40	— 0·29	1·93	4·22	— 54
	Madras (South)	0·02	0·40	— 0·38	6·44	5·74	+ 12

Simla, *4th June, 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 30th May.*—Rainfall good in Ganjam and Vizagapatam; fair in parts of Godavari, Kistna, and two taluks of Salem; no rain in Anantapur, Kurnool, and Madras; slight rain elsewhere. Situation continues unfavourable in Chingleput and North Arcot. Prices rising in Godavari Kistna, Bellary, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura,, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, South Canara, and Malabar; nearly stationary in other districts. Coolies employed on works on last day of week—175 in the Rayachoti taluk, Cuddapah, 7,496 in Chingleput, 5,070 in the Wandiwash taluk, 804 in the Kalahasti zemindari, North Arcot, 756 in Tinnevelly, and 318 in Coimbatore. Number fed in kitchens—186, including 64 women and 71 children, in four taluks of Chingleput; 738, including 126 women and 572 children, in the Wandiwash taluk; and 558, including 152 adults, in the Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot.

Bombay.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Rain in parts of Satara and Karnatic. Cotton affected by hot winds in one taluk of Shikarpur and blightedi in one of Dharwar. Standing crops damaged by locusts in a few taluks of Sind; otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops continues in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad. Ploughing and sowing operations progressing generally.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd June.*—General rain during the week; in some parts rather excessive. Early rice and jute sowings are nearly over, and the seedlings are coming up well. Late rice is being sown in some districts in Behar; cultivation for *bhadoi* sowings is in progress. Sugarcane prospects are favourable. Indigo and millet crops are promising. Flights of locusts have passed over parts of Patna and Sarun, but not much damage reported. No marked fluctuations in prices since last week. Common rice generally cheaper than at this time last year.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Weather generally hot; rain has fallen in some districts. *Kharif* operations begun in a few places. Locusts passed over Ballia, Fyzabad, Jhansi, Aligarh, and Meerut districts; some damage to the sugarcane crop in Ballia reported. Markets are well supplied; prices are fairly steady; they show a tendency to rise in Partabgarh, Allahabad, and Saharanpur. Export continues from Meerut.

Punjab.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Rain has fallen in all but six districts. Prices falling in five districts; rising in one; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of *rabi* crops in progress; sowings of *kharif* crops going on. Extra *rabi* and standing *kharif* crops are said to be in good condition. Locusts are reported to have visited most districts, and are said to have done more or less damage to extra *rabi* and standing *kharif* crops, except in Umballa. Measures are being taken for their destruction. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Hissar and Delhi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Weather hot, with frequent clouds and slight sprinkling of rain. Land being prepared for monsoon sowings. Rice sowings commenced in Bilaspur and Sambalpur. Flights of locusts passed over Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, and Nimar districts, but did no damage.

Burma.—*For week ending 30th May.*—Reaping of dry-weather paddy completed in some districts; in progress in others. Outturn very fair. Early paddy has suffered from want of water in the Sagaing and Myinzu townships, Kyaukse district. The price of paddy has risen largely in Pyinmana, moderately in Prome and Henzada, and slightly in Upper Chindwin, Yeu, and Pakokku, and declined in Tavoy and Akyab.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for winter paddy and planting of sugarcane continue. Sowing of early rice continues in some places. Prospects generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Crops and prospects good in Mysore. More rain wanted in parts of the Bangalore, Mysore, and Tumkur districts. Outturn of harvest generally favourable. No material change in prices.

Rainfall moderate in Coorg during the week. Ploughing of rice fields in progress. Prospects good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Weather hot. Preparation of land for *kharif* crops continues. Fodder insufficient in three taluks and in the Wun and Akola districts. Water deficient in the Murtazapur taluk and Wun district. Prices fluctuating in the Kelapur taluk. Locusts passed through Ellichpur taluk without causing damage.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *tabi* crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Slight rain in Baghelkhand and Western Malwa. Swarms of locusts passed over Bhopal and Mhow; no damage reported.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Slight rain in three States. Locusts have appeared in some districts of Kotah and at Kherwara Cattle dying for want of fodder in Todgurh district and in poor condition at Bikanir and Kishengurh; elsewhere satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States and at Deoli, and in both districts of Ajmere-Merwara. Prices generally steady, but rising in some places. 44,518 acres affected by scarcity in Ajmere-Merwara, and about 5,029 persons employed on relief works. Gratuitous relief given to 66 persons who are unable to work.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th May.*—Heavy showers of rain fell during the week. Weather cloudy and unsettled. Harvesting of wheat and potatoes continues. Outturn good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VI 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 17th May 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Week ending 16th May 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th May 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th May 1891. Total.	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.
23rd May 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	8,96,866	588	1,526	11,05,926	725	63,27,285	618	71,39,597	712	8,12,312	...
23rd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,703	135	57	10,785	189	68,170	178	79,074	211	10,904	...
23rd ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	1,08,448	167	712	1,12,350	158	6,78,985	156	7,73,340	166	94,355	...
16th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly Section)	141	10,327	73	199	11,862	60	56,995	60	76,633	59	19,638	...
23rd ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*c*)	503	92,283	164	831	1,54,013	185	5,30,5.0	152	10,33,230	189	4,93,704	...
23rd ditto	Indian Midland (*d*)	752	84,427	112	752	1,18,196	157	5,27,293	104	7,46,157	151	2,18,864	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,91,625	234	1,672	4,86,000	291	25,78,344	230	29,52,072	269	3,73,728	...
16th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*e*)	979	1,00,463	103	1,073	1,10,101	103	6,16,788	94	7,24,048	104	1,07,860	...
16th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	20,006	68	296	32,508	110	1,29,347	65	1,69,3.5	87	39,978	...
16th ditto	South Indian (*f*)	737	1,19,265	162	901	1,46,142	162	7,93,334	160	9,70, 68	164	1,76,934	...
	TOTAL	7,372	18,31,413	248	8,019	22,87,883	285	1,23,16,067	250	1,46,64,344	279	23,48,277	...
	State Lines worked by the State.												
23rd May 1891	North-Western (*g*)	2,390	4,77,242	199	2,395	4,60,087	192	34,46,973	214	36,05,536	229	1,58,563	...
23rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,58,575	229	692	2,14,531	310	11,07,407	238	15,08,029	332	4,00,562	...
23rd ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,81,328	243	777	1,85,730	239	12,04,859	240	14,17,463	278	2,12,604	...
23rd ditto	Bengal Central (*h*)	125	12,302	98	125	12,260	98	82,465	98	96,146	117	13,681	...
23rd ditto	Nalháti	27	1,913	71	27	1,660	61	1,1,103	67	9,942	56	...	2,161
16th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	234	33	8	316	39	1,501	32	2,251	43	750	...
16th ditto	Jorhát	25	697	28	25	562	38	5,212	28	6,010	37	798	...
16th ditto	Burma (*i*)	553	1,06,545	193	556	1,11,498	201	7,57,536	204	7,84,320	215	26,784	...
	TOTAL	4,575	9,38,836	205	4,605	9,87,044	214	66,18,116	215	74,29,697	245	8,11,581	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
16th May 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	1,492	11,08,645	743	1,492	13,06,360	876	69,21,724	691	88,45,353	902	19,23,629	...
23rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,39,857	737	461	3,92,000	850	25,10,485	811	23,40,625	773	...	1,69,860
23rd ditto	Madras	840	1,79,490	214	840	1,65,383	197	11,38,873	202	11,28,613	204	...	10,260
	TOTAL	2,793	16,27,992	583	2,793	18,63,043	667	1,05,71,082	564	1,23,14,591	671	17,43,509	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,740	43,98,241	298	15,417	51,38,870	333	2,95,05,265	299	3,44,08,632	340	49,03,367	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,24,99,406	127	1,44,51,625	143	19,52,129	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,70,05,769	172	1,99,57,007	197	29,51,238	...
	Assisted Companies.												
23rd May 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	19,609	121	...	...	1,39,909	131	1,39,909	...
23rd ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	5,119	233	22	5,370	244	48,149	326	49,176	340	1,027	...
16th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's Section)	67	8,058	120	67	7,524	112	55,335	123	59,255	135	3,920	...
9th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*k*)	...	(*l*) 58,817	132	(*m*) 51,713	119	..	7,104
	TOTAL	89	13,177	148	251	32,503	129	1,, 2,301	145	3,00,053	139	1,37,752	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
16th May 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	61,718	174	354	53,592	151	3,62,620	153	3,46,854	149	...	15,766
23rd ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	4,760	81	72	5,120	71	35,658	93	33,539	71	...	3,119
23rd ditto	The Gaekwar's Mahsána	87	950	35	68	3,300	49	8,434	47	26,027	60	18,493	...
23rd ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	13	1,360	105	13	1,520	117	(*n*) 2,299	96	9,379	110	7,080	...
	TOTAL	453	68,788	152	507	63,532	125	4,10,011	138	4,15,699	125	6,688	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
23rd May 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	11,922	110	108	13,216	122	58,338	81	1,16,596	164	58,258	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
23rd May 1891	Jodhpore	124	7,453	60	188	8,400	45	60,617	73	60,188	51	...	429
23rd ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	47,301	142	334	35,314	106	3,33,061	149	2,58,740	117	...	74,321
23rd ditto	Morvi	94	8,834	94	94	8,161	87	53,413	85	50,772	82	...	2,641
	TOTAL	550	63,588	116	616	51,875	84	4,47,091	121	3,66,700	92	...	80,391

(*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-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Kolhapur State Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*h*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*i*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension.
(*j*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amra State Railways.
(*k*) Return not received.
(*l*) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th May 1890.
(*m*) Total receipts from 1st April to 9th May 1891.
(*n*) Total receipts from 5th to 17th May 1890.

F. B. HEBBERT

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMEIT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THI 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1891.

QUANTITIES PER RPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA R CUMB (*Penniseum typhoidem*).		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	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 8	13 7	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	7 5	7 5
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 0	14 0	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 5	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	14 4	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 4	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	16 10	16 10
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 1	10 6	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 10	8 10	450 0	450 0	14 8	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 10	11 8	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	13 13	13 13	...	...	10 12	8 9	12 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	320 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	13 6	11 3	...	...	12 11	11 11	14 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	14 3	...	37 9	...	...	245 0	245 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 4	13 10	...	...	9 4	9 10	10 1	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 10	22 0	...	8 4	9 4	65 0	60 0	15 3	14 7
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 10	24 0	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	28 0	24 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	14 6	16 3	15 8	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	18 0	18 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	18 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	*	*	...	...	11 12	12 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Cachar	7 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 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
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	163 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	8 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	6 8	8 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	11 6½	11 6¾	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 6	14 14	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	11 6	...	...	14 8‡	15 4‡	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 5
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	9 0
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 11	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 11	10 0
Dacca	14 0	12 0	27 0	20 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	14 0	140 0	130 0	9 12	9 12
Mymensingh	10 0	9 0	...	...	11 4	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	13 0	10 0	...	...	9 8	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	12 4	12 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	13 4	13 4	...	...	14 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	14 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 4	12 2	18 14	19 9	9 2	9 3	13 12	13 13	18 14	18 15	10 14	10)	...	...	10 11	9 4	16 10	16 12	...	...	15 4	15 6	90 8	93 5	10 10	10 12
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	14 14	14 14	22 14	22 14	13 5¼	12 5	15 1	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	...	...	17 12½	18 13	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	11 8	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	19 0	20 0	29 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	15 0	14 8	24 0	23 8	17 8	17 8	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	10 4	10 4
Burdwan	12 12	10 11	33 0	26 4	15 0	14 4	17 1	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 2	...	...	18 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	10 0½	10 11
Beerbhoom	16 0	16 8	...	...	13 8	15 0	17 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Moorshedabad	12 0	15 10	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	17 4	18 12	...	...	7 5	7 6	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	21 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	10 14	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	15 0	15 12	26 4	26 4	13 8	15 0	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	21 12	...	...	19 0	18 10	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	12 12	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	...	...	13 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	19 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	...	...	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	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhoom	12 0	11 8	25 0	24 0	13 8	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	10 0
Lohardugga	{ 7 8 to 13 0	7 8 to 13 0 }	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	{ 15 8 to 17 8	15 0 to 17 12 }	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	...	{ 13 12 to 16 0 }	14 0	...	24 0	{ 18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 21 8 }	150 0	150 0	9 4	9 8
Hazáribágh	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	19 0	17 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

(a) Not stated. * Not procurable. † Not sold. ‡ Khesari, husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd 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	16 0	15 11	25 8	23 8	10 8	10 7	15 0	13 9	17 0	...	...	...	17 0	...	21 0	14 10	21 0	23 8	16 0	19 2	18 0	18 2	164 0	168 0	10 8	10 7
Gya	14 8	14 0	22 0	22 0	9 12	10 0	14 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	120 0	140 0	9 12	10 0
Patna	14 12 to 15 12	14 1 to 15 2	22 0	21 3	11 0	11 0	16 8	14 12	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	20 8	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	11 0
Shahabad	14 8	11 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	14 12	15 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	16 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	20 0	15 0	...	20 0	12 0	16 0	115 0	115 0	9 8	9 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 12	25 4	25 4	13 4	13 4	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	20 3	20 3	20 3	18 15	17 11	164 0	164 0	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	14 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	180 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 8	12 8	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	...	...	18 8	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Sarun	15 0	14 2	21 8	21 0	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 8	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Chumparun	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	14 0	14 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	16 0	...	...	17 8	16 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 3	12 7	17 5½	17 5½	9 3	9 8	15 3	15 11½	15 11½	15 11½	4 10	14 14½	...‡	...	13 4	13 8	17 5½	17 5½	16 8	17 1	18 7	18 7	110 0	120 0	10 2	10 2
Ghazipur	14 3	14 3	19 5	19 8	7 1	7 1	11 0	11 0	15 7	15 7	16 12	16 2	20 10	20 10	12 14	12 14	19 5	19 5	...	...	16 1	16 1	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	13 4	13 0	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	11 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	170 0	170 0	11 0	11 0
Allahabad	12 11	12 9	17 8	18 0	8 0	9 0	13 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 4	15 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 4	16 4	...	...	19 4	19 4	105 0	105 0	10 4	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	17 0	16 8	20 8	21 0	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	16 0	14 8	180 0	180 0	11 8	11 0
Fatehpur	15 12	15 8	20 4	20 4	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 12	...	...	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamírpur	17 0	16 8	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	...	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	...	...	22 0	23 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 12
Jalaun	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 0
Cawnpore	...‡	14 8	21 0	21 0	8 8	9 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	19 8	14 0	...	...	21 0	18 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 8	15 8	19 2	19 8	6 0	5 12	12 0	11 0	18 12	19 8	18 12	19 0	17 0	16 10	16 0	14 8	18 2	17 12	19 2	18 8	21 2	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 0
Farukhabad	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 8	5 12	5 12	8 0	8 0	18 8	14 0	12 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	20 0	18 8	19 0	17 12	160 0	140 0	11 4	11 0
Mainpuri	16 4	15 0	19 8	19 4	4 8	4 8	7 8	9 4	14 0	17 8	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	15 8	14 0	14 0	19 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 4	13 12	22 4	22 12	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 4	12 8	16 4	16 4	10 4	10 4	16 4	16 4	...	...	15 4	16 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	16 12	16 10	24 0	26 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	20 10	22 0	21 0	11 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 12
Jhánsi	16 3	16 5	22 14	23 3½	7 12	7 12	13 4	13 4	20 10	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	19 5½	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 0	14 0	19 8	20 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	18 8	18 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 8	17 8	...	...	16 0	14 12	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	15 0	14 0	21 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	11 8	19 8	19 8	15 8	15 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 0	14 0	23 8	23 8	5 4	5 4	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	21 0	20 0	20 8	17 8	25 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	17 0	16 8	22 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	9 10	16 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	16 8	12 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	14 8	14 8	20 8	21 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 8	15 4	23 10	20 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	14 12	13 4	18 8	16 10	8 14	8 14	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	...	17 8	16 4	...	...	12 8	10 5	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Goruckhpur	13 15	13 8	19 12	20 10	9 7	9 7	13 15	13 8	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	7 3	7 4	18 14	18 14	15 4	16 3	18 0	19 12	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	14 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	24 8½	28 0§	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	17 0	16 0	22 12	24 0	8 8	8 8	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 8	19 8	...	...	21 8	14 8	140 0	140 0	12 0	11 4
Budaun	16 8	16 0	21 8	21 4	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 8	18 8	18 4	18 0	23 8	24 4	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	15 5	15 0	25 0	26 4	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	10 15	10 14
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	15 0	21 14	23 12	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 10	20 0	20 0	17 8	17 ‡	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 4	21 4	27 0	27 8	...	...	15 1	15 0
Bánswára	18 12	18 12	...	18 12	8 9	8 9	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 5	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	10 15	19 2½	17 15½	10 ‡	10 2½	10 15	10 15	19 14½	18 12	15 10	14 13	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	13 4½	13 4½	19 8½	18 12	10 8½	10 15	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	20 ‡	...	...	22 0	22 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	15 0	14 14	24 3	23 12	...	..	8 6	8 6	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 ‡	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	..	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	14 0	13 8	19 0	18 8	4 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 ‡	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	18 0	20 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Abu	10 12	12 4	19 8	18 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	16 8	15 ‡	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	13 12	13 12	19 8	20 4	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 0	19 8	18 8	17 4	17 ‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	17 0	19 0	17 12	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	20 0	19 4	23 8	27 0	10 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	...	...	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 12
Kotah	18 0	17 8	25 0	25 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 ‡	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	27 8	27 8	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	15 15	16 5	25 1	25 14	8 14	11 12½	26 7	25 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 3	23 3	16 11	18 13	27 0	26 9	12 14	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	15 12	15 4	21 8	20 0	8 12	8 8	9 12	10 2	23 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	100 0	11 4	11 9
Jaypore	15 8	13 12	21 4	21 0	5 0	8 4	8 8	21 8	21 8	17 8	17 ‡	‡	16 0	16 0	15-8 to 17 8	15-8 to 18 8	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	117 0	117 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 10	15 10	21 4	21 10	10 0	11 10	11 14	20 10	20 14	18 12	18 ‡	...	...	18 12	18 4	21 4	21 4	...	...	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	13 12	13 1	18 0	17 8	8 7	8 7	10 11	10 11	17 13	17 1	16 5	16 ‡	...	...	13 8	15 12	17 7	17 12	...	...	21 6	12 3	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8
Bhurtpore	15 14	14 10	22 0	21 0	8 0	8 12	7 0	19 0	19 0	14 14	14 ‡	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	19 8	18 8	18 0	16 0	21 0	19 8	260 0	260 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	15 11	14 5	21 5	20 6	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	19 4	19 4	16 8	16 ‡	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 8	20 8	20 3	19 3	26 10	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	14 9	15 1	20 4	21 14	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	22 8	23 2	18 8	19 ‡	...	...	...	...	16 15	17 4	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 0	13 0	18 8	19 1½	7 12	8 12	8 12	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 ‡	...	...	...	...	16 10½	16 6½	18 10½	18 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 8
Bálmer	13 12	13 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	23 8	23 ‡	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	14 0	14 0
Anádra	13 8	14 6	19 0	16 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 ‡	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	21 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	...
Shahpoora	15 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	8 8	9 4	11 8	10 8	20 0	20 4	19 0	19 ‡	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	21 12	21 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 12
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 12	14 6	18 12	18 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	16 14	16 ‡	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jeysulmere	11 6	10 12	...	...	8 4	10 10	10 12	18 12	20 0	17 0	16 ‡	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 8	10 2½	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 2	15 ‡	...	...	...	...	13 6½	13 2½	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	13 0	12 12	17 0	17 0	8 9	8 9	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 ‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	16 4	29 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	12 10	12 9	23 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	23 4	23 5	18 0	18 ‡	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 6	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	17 8	17 0	23 8	23 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 8	15 0	15 ‡	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 4	...	...	25 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Goona	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	34 9½	13 4½	17 8½	18 9½	7 11½	7 11½	9 9½	9 13½	17 10½	19 2½	15 14½	15 15	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 13	13 13	18 4½	19 2	12 3½	13 2	170 0	170 0	11 15½	11 11½

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Nosold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd 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 corocana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUE, CADJAN PEA (*Cotanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Ferozepore	14 0	11 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	22 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	300 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	11 0	11 0	23 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	17 0	12 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	15 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	†	‡	13 0	13 0	21 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	13 0
Jullundur	16 0	10 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	*	10 0	10 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	*	†	100 0	100 0	12 8	13 0
Hoshiárpur	13 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	15 0	12 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	12 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	65 0	65 0	8 7	9 0
Kángra	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	11 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	22 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	14 0	11 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	*	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	15 0	13 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	10 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	17 0	†	†	240 0	140 0	13 0	14 0
Jhelum	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	13 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	‡	‡	†	*	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	*	†	100 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	13 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	‡	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	85 0	90 0	13 8	13 2
Hazára	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	+	+	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	14 0	11 0	30 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	13 0	‡	‡	21 0	20 0	14 0	12 0	21 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	41 0	42 0
Kohát	14 0	10 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	25 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	‡	‡	30 0	+	17 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	†	†	110 0	120 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	14 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	+	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	+	S 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	+	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	19 0	16 0	41 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	28 0	25 0	19 0	18 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	27 0	17 0	39 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	16 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	38 0	35 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 0
D. G. Khan	14 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	20 0	21 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 8	10 8	18 0	18 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	90 0	103 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 5
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 12	12 11	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 2	11 4	18 1	15 2	7 14	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 4	18 2	26 9	26 10	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 4	...	...	9 12	7 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 0	11 8	19 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	10 0	8 8	13 0	12 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 12	8 8	11 8	10 8	...	8 0	71 0	71 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 4	10 6	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	213 5½	213 5½	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	10 9	11 2	...	...	9 4	10 0	11 14	12 13	18 3	18 3	14 11	14 11	18 13	18 13	...	...	12 8	14 0	...	...	13 10	13 10	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 6	7 6	11 3	11 3	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	9 10	9 10	83 0	83 0	15 0	15 0
Bombay	9 13	10 1	14 15	15 3	6 9	6 11	11 2	11 0	17 7	17 3	14 6	15 6	14 14	15 0	14 14	15 7	14 5	14 12	17 6	18 1	10 5	10 1	67 3	67 3	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	10 5½	10 5½	...	...	7 3	6 15	9 7½	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)	17 9	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	14 12	15 8	36 0	36 0	10 8	10 0	11 8	11 0	22 0	21 8	22 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	14 12	15 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	16 7	17 6	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 5	11 5	27 12	27 12	24 6	24 6	...	...	...	...	19 2	20 0	...	...	19 8	19 1	73 0	71 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	16 5	17 4	...	...	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	15 5	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	...	...	21 10	18 0	67 7	67 7	11 2	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 14	14 7	...	...	7 9	7 6	9 1	9 1	25 6	24 14	19 8	20 10	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 5	...	...	27 5	27 5	100 0	100 0	12 11	13 0
Násik	15 13	15 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 2	20 2	23 12	23 12	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	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 11	26 15	19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	12 12	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	12 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 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	21 5	23 0	107 0	128 0	13 4	13 4
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 2	11 9	10 13½	6 4½	6 4½	9 2	9 2	16 0	16 9	16 0	16 9	17 2	18 4½	...	...	12 9	13 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 3½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 8	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhál (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	8 7	20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	26 4	24 7	...	...	14 6	14 6	26 4	23 5	10 5	10 5	160 0	160 0	12 2	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	13 3	13 8	...	...	6 0	6 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 0	...	...	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	12 13	14 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 8	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	11 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 5	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 2	...	...	13 8	13 14	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 1	9 1	18 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	14 6	13 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	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 9	...	...	14 6	13 2	160 0	160 0	9 2	8 0
Nágpur	15 10	15 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	23 12	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	16 4	17 8	120 0	120 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	17 2	17 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	10 7	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	...	...	20 0	24 0	120 0	123 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	13 10	13 10	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 6	13 6	...	...	8 15	9 12	9 12	10 13	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	18 12	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	17 2	17 2	...	...	11 12	11 12	13 8	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Jubbulpore	14 0	13 12	...	...	11 8	12 0	15 4	15 4	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	...	...	13 12	13 8	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Mandla	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	32 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	14 15	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	17 1	18 6	...	...	11 13	13 2	16 9	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	25 3	...	...	16 4	17 8	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 13	22 6	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 3	...	...	17 13	17 13	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 8
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	21 5	22 7	...	...	12 5	13 8	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 6	24 6	...	...	25 7	25 7	*	80 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 9	12 9	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	10 14	10 15
Sambalpur	15 10	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	17 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	2 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	17 13	17 5	...	...	8 10	8 *	11 2	11 8	26 0	21 5	...	2 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	16 13	17 5	83 0	81 0	9 13	9 12
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	15 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	27 8	27 8	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	26 0	128 0	128 0	10 13	10 12
Amráoti	14 12	15 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	25 8	28 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 10	...	...	17 0	17 3	93 0	93 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	17 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	32 9	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	13 8	13 3	...	...	7 2	6 12	11 4	11 4	23 0	20 11	...	...	27 0	24 14	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	23 14	23 14	135 0	130 0	9 2	9 4
Boláram	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 12	8 0	11 1	11 1	24 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 10	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	12 0	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 4	13 0	11 8	21 8	19 8	20 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1891 —*concld.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thôr, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or Thôr, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																												
Malabar Coast—																												
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 14	10 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	27 0	24 0	21 14	21 14	15 0	14 0	13 8	11 8	20 0	20 8	...	...	18 0	20 0	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 2	9 10	...	...	11 14	11 2	12 13	12 13	**	**	**	**	27 0	27 0	19 5	19 5	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 4	9 4	...	...	16 8	16 8	128 13	128 13	14 3	14 3
South, central—																												
Coimbatore	11 2	11 2	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	**	**	**	**	30 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 4	11 8	...	...	16 8	18 8	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	9 14	10 11	...	...	8 13	9 8	9 10	9 10	18 8	17 11	16 13	16 13	32 0	32 0	17 5	16 10	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	274 3	274 3	12 0	10 2
Salem	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	11 5	20 14	20 14	21 5	21 5	29 0	29 0	24 13	24 13	44 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	16 8	18 0	186 10	186 10	14 3	13 8
Central—																												
Bellary	13 6	15 6	...	...	11 13	11 3	13 0	14 0	30 14	32 8	25 6	26 5	27 0	24 0	29 2	29 2	18 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	25 3	25 3	21 10	21 10	27 6	27 6	30 2	30 2	16 8	16 8	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	12 14	13 3	...	...	9 8	11 3	11 3	11 3	24 8	24 8	21 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	30 2	30 2	18 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 3	12 3	29 2	29 8	23 13	25 0	32 0	32 0	26 5	28 8	20 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																												
Ganjam	8 14	8 14	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	**	**	**	**	31 14	31 14	31 14	31 14	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	116 10	116 10	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	13 0	14 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	28 2	28 2	29 11	27 11	26 5	26 5	26 5	26 5	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	10 13	11 11	...	...	13 14	14 6	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	26 6	24 10	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 2	20 0	20 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	16 8	18 0	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																												
Kistna	11 14	11 14	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 13	13 13	19 0	19 0	18 13	18 13	29 13	29 13	29 13	29 13	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	16 8	18 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 10	10 10	20 10	20 10	18 13	18 13	19 3	19 3	19 3	19 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	16 8	18 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																												
Madras	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 14	10 14	19 6	19 6	17 13	17 3	22 10	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	16 8	18 0	108 14	108 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	16 8	18 0	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	10 3	10 3	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5	**	**	**	**	25 11	25 2	25 2	25 2	21 14	21 14	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	16 8	18 0	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	11 13	10 6	12 5	11 6	**	**	**	**	19 2	19 2	19 2	19 2	21 14	21 14	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	16 8	18 0	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	12 8	12 8	*	*	**	**	**	**	24 3	22 11	22 11	22 11	21 14	21 14	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	16 8	18 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	11 14	10 14	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 13	12 0	18 14	18 3	19 11	19 2	21 0	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 14	21 14	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	16 8	18 0	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 13	19 6	17 10	17 10	21 11	20 14	20 14	20 14	21 14	21 14	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	16 8	18 0	121 8	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																												
Mysore	10 8	11 0	9 0	10 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 4	25 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	24 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	18 0	20 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	8 12
Bangalore	11 14	11 10	11 8	11 1	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	21 6	...	...	27 6	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	11 8	11 12	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Tumkûr	12 0	12 0	11 8	14 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	8 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 9	12 10	29 6	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	9 7	10 8
Chitaldroog	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Coorg—																												
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	9 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	11 0	16 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	19 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 6th, 1891.

A very steady distribution of pressure has been experienced during the present week. Readings have been steadily highest in the extreme south, while two well-marked depressions have been shown, one lying over the western desert; the other over a region which comprised West and South-West Bengal, the North Circars, the east of the Central Provinces, and the south-east of the North-Western Provinces. Between these two depressions there ran a trough of relatively low pressure. Hence the general distribution of pressure was briefly as follows:

Readings were highest in the extreme south and relatively high along the line of the hills; readings were low within a trough running north-west and south-east between the Circars and the Punjab, and lowest within two depressions which occupied the ends of this trough. Over Guzerat, Central India, and Rajputana pressure was relatively to places lying to the east and west high, and hence a shoulder or prominence of high readings was shown over this region. This shoulder is of importance, as in years of deficient rainfall it has been noticed that the falling off in the rainfall of North-Western India has been accompanied with the development of this shoulder.

The wind directions have over the greater part of the country been as steady as the distribution of pressure. North-westerly and westerly winds have prevailed over the central parts of India and the west and centre of the Peninsula, south-westerly to southerly winds over the Bay area and Burma, and easterly winds up the Gangetic plain. Over nearly the whole of the Indian region the force has been fresh to strong, and at the central stations strong gales have prevailed. On the West Coast, though the force has been fresh, it has on no occasion quite equalled the normal average strength of the month. Generally it may be said that the monsoon current has been felt throughout the week over the extreme south of the Peninsula, over the whole of the Bay area, and to a limited extent up the Gangetic plain; but that an abnormal north-westerly wind has blown over the northern part of the West Coast and the adjacent inland districts. More or less heavy rain has fallen on each day of the week in the south of the Peninsula, in Burma, and in Bengal and Assam, while showers were reported from some central stations on the 1st and 2nd, from the Gangetic plain on the 4th, and from some central stations again on the 5th and 6th.

Temperature.—In Bengal and Assam and the North-Western Provinces, where the rainfall has been unusually heavy for the time of year, the mean temperature of the week has been below the normal average, but in all other Provinces, the rainfall having been more or less slight, the temperature has been excessive.

The following table shows the variation of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	May	June						Mean variation for week.
	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·3	+0·3	+1·9	+3·1	+2·0	+1·2	+0·8	+1·1
Bengal and Assam . . .	—0·9	—0·1	—1·6	—1·2	—3·8	—3·4	—3·0	—2·0
North-Western Provinces .	+0·9	+2·8	+2·5	+0·2	—7·1	—9·9	—8·4	—2·1
Punjab	+0·7	+1·1	+1·9	+5·0	+4·4	+1·8	+2·4	+2·5
Bombay	+1·4	+2·0	+2·7	+2·4	+2·5	+2.6	+2·3	+2·3
Berar and Central Provinces .	+4·2	+4·7	+4·6	+4·6	+5·3	+2·9	+0·3	+3·8
Guzerat and Central India .	+1·9	+2·6	+2·8	+4·2	+1·4	—1·6	—2·2	+1·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	+3·4	+3·7	+4·1	+5·8	+4·3	+3·0	+2·4	+3·8
Madras	+3·5	+3·1	+2·7	+0·5	—2·4	—3·2	—0·5	+0·5
Mean for whole India .	+1·5	+2·2	+2·4	+2·7	+0·7	—0·7	—0·7	+1·2

The above table shows that the general temperature of the Indian region was above the normal on 31st May; that this excess increased up to the 3rd June, when it amounted to nearly 3°; that it fell quickly on the 4th, and was below the average on the 5th and 6th. The concluding column of figures shows that, with the exception of Bengal, Assam, and the North-Western Provinces, all the Provinces had a higher temperature than usual, the greatest excess being in the Central Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana, where it amounted to nearly 4°. In the North-Western Provinces, to which region rain extended during the latter half of the week, the mean temperatures of the 5th and 6th were very largely below the normal.

The following is the record of the highest temperature recorded on each day throughout the week:

On the	31st May	Jacobabad	reported	119·0°
	1st June	ditto	„	117·1°
	2nd „	ditto	„	119·5°
	3rd „	ditto	„	122·0°
	4th „	ditto	„	122·0°
	5th „	Multan	„	118·3°
	6th „	Jacobabad	„	120·5°

These figures show that the hottest region throughout has been the extreme north-west of India, and that the heat there has been excessive.

Rain has fallen in all parts of India, except some of the north-western divisions, where the weather has been fine throughout. The divisions in which there has been absolutely no rain are the Punjab (South, Central, Hill, and North-Western Divisions), Khandeish, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, and Rajputana. In addition to these divisions, the following had less than one-tenth of an inch as the total rainfall for the week:—The North-Western Provinces (Central and West), the Punjab (West), Berar, Central India (East), and Hyderabad (South). The region over which there was either no rain or no effective rain thus comprised the greater part of North-Western India, and ran southward across Khandeish and Berar into the Konkan and the Deccan. In all other parts of India effective rain fell, but it was only at a few divisions in North-East India that the amount received considerably exceeded the normal average. The third column of the concluding table shows that thirteen of the divisions into which India is divided for rainfall purposes have had more than the normal amount of rain during the week, and that the remaining thirty-six divisions have had less. In the case of Behar, where the normal rainfall of the week is only 0·63″, the excess is very large, the actual rain received being 3·95″, and in the case of the North-Western Provinces (Submontane), where the normal rainfall is 0·43″ and the actual is 1·92″, the excess is considerable; but in the remaining divisions the excess is generally moderate or small. The greatest deficiency of rainfall is reported from the Konkan, and is as much as 5½″. This deficiency is due to the non-advance of the monsoon current beyond Malabar. The other divisions in which considerable deficiencies exist are Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra), North Bengal, Malabar, and Coorg. As with the existing table a new rainfall season is commenced, the figures in the three last columns of the table are only a reproduction of the information shown in the first three columns, but the percentage values given in the final column show clearly the very large excess of rain which has fallen in parts of North-East India and the large deficiency on the West Coast.

The following important large falls are recorded in the table of maximum falls:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Tenasserim . . .	Tavoy	Sudder . . .	8·43
Upper Burma . . .	Upper Chindwin . .	Ditto . . .	11·42
East Bengal . . .	Mymensingh . .	Netrakona . . .	8·71
Assam	Khasia Hills . .	Cherrapunji . . .	13·60
Bengal	Midnapur . . .	Tamluk . . .	8·30
	Pubna	Serajganj . . .	7·30
Behar	Durbhanga . . .	Samastipur . . .	11·20
North-Western Provinces .	Ghazipur . . .	Sudder . . .	6·05
	Gorakhpur . . .	Paraura . . .	13·90
Malabar	Calicut . . .	Ponnani . . .	16·93
	Travancore . . .	Quilon . . .	8·75
Central Provinces . .	Balaghat . . .	Behir	14·69
Madras	Vizagapatam . .	Arokapalli . . .	3·40
	Bellary . . .	Harpanahalli . .	1·80
	North Arcot . .	Vellore . . .	3·43
	Tinnevelly . . .	Tinkasi . . .	2·55

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 6th, 1891.			Rainfall data from May 31st to June 6th, 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, May 31st to June 6th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inohes.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	6·84	8·23	— 1·39	6·84	8·23	— 17
	Lower Burma	3·62	4·23	— 0·61	3·62	4·23	— 14
	Central Burma	2·39	3·56	— 1·17	2·39	3·56	— 33
	Upper Burma	2·16	?	?	2·16	?	?
	Arakan	4·36	8·65	— 4·29	4·36	8·65	— 50
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·39	4·43	— 1·04	3·39	4·43	— 23
	Assam (Surma)	7·13	7·33	— 0·20	7·13	7·33	— 3
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·33	3·52	— 2·19	1·33	3·52	— 62
	Deltaic Bengal	2·61	2·39	+ 0·22	2·61	2·39	+ 9
	Central Bengal	2·18	1·93	+ 0·25	2·18	1·93	+ 13
	North Bengal	1·18	4·88	— 3·70	1·18	4·88	— 76
	Orissa	0·71	1·15	— 0·44	0·71	1·15	— 36
	Chota Nagpur	1·78	1·02	+ 0·76	1·78	1·02	+ 75
	Behar (South)	3·48	0·39	+ 3·09	3·48	0·39	+ 792
	Do. (North)	4·42	0·87	+ 3·55	4·42	0·87	+ 408
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·68	0·21	+ 0·47	0·68	0·21	+ 224
	Oudh (South)	0·15	0·22	— 0·07	0·15	0·22	— 32
	Do. (North)	0·61	0·36	+ 0·25	0·61	0·36	+ 69
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·04	0·18	— 0·14	0·04	0·18	— 78
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·03	0·19	— 0·16	0·03	0·19	— 84
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	1·92	0·43	+ 1·49	1·92	0·43	+ 347
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·20	— 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·22	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0·18	0·26	— 0·08	0·18	0·26	— 31
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·59	— 0·59	0	0·59	— 100
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·18	— 0·18	0	0·18	— 100
	Do. (West)	0·01	0·07	— 0·06	0·01	0·07	— 86
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	7·33	8·95	— 1·62	7·33	8·95	— 18
	Madras (South Central)	1·41	0·88	+ 0·53	1·41	0·88	+ 60
	Coorg	2·50	6·65	— 4·15	2·50	6·65	— 62
	Mysore	1·44	1·02	+ 0·42	1·44	1·02	+ 41
	Konkan	0·10	5·66	— 5·56	0·10	5·66	— 98
	Bombay Deccan	0·36	1·70	— 1·34	0·36	1·70	— 79
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	1·37	— 1·37	0	1·37	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·04	0·92	— 0·88	0·04	0·92	— 96
	Central Provinces (West)	0·18	1·00	— 0·82	0·18	1·00	— 82
	Ditto (Central)	1·01	0·60	+ 0·41	1·01	0·60	+ 68
	Ditto (East)	0·54	0·91	— 0·37	0·54	0·91	— 41
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·61	— 0·61	0	0·61	— 100
	Kattiawar	0	0·21	— 0·21	0	0·21	— 100
	Sind	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·04	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·05	0·74	— 0·69	0·05	0·74	— 93
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·16	0·56	— 0·40	0·16	0·56	— 72
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·18	— 0·18	0	0·18	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·75	0·66	+ 0·09	0·75	0·66	+ 14
	Ditto (*a*)	1·20	?	?	1·20	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·04	0·84	— 0·80	0·04	0·84	— 95
	Madras (Central)	0·19	1·16	— 0·97	0·19	1·16	— 84
	East Coast (Central)	0·15	0·68	— 0·53	0·15	0·68	— 78
	Ditto (South)	0·56	0·38	+ 0·18	0·56	0·38	+ 47
	Madras (South)	0·29	0·36	— 0·07	0·29	0·36	— 20

SIMLA, *11th June, 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 6th June.*—Rainfall good in parts of Vizagapatam, Godavari, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Salem, South Canara, and Malabar; fair in parts of Ganjam, Chingleput, and Tinnevelly; no rain in Madras; slight rain elsewhere. Condition in North Arcot and Chingleput unchanged. Prices rising in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, and South Canara; falling in Godavari, Kistna, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Salem; and nearly stationary in other districts. Coolies employed on works on last day of the week—8,353 in Chingleput, 5,064 in the Wandiwash taluk, 1,828 in the Kalahasti zemindari, 803 in Tinnevelly, and 414 in Coimbatore. Number fed in kitchens—166, including 55 women and 68 children, in Chingleput; 734, including 123 women and 570 children, in the Wandiwash taluk; and 750, including 598 children, in the Kalahasti zemindari.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Rain in parts of eight districts, generally slight. Standing late crops damaged by locusts or blight in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad; otherwise good. Preparations for the ensuing season progressing generally.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th June.*—Rain over the whole Province, and in some parts excessive. Rain is retarding cultivation. General prospects of crops good. Early rice and jute still being sown in some districts and coming on well. Sowing of *bhadoi* crops and late rice progressing. Sugarcane flourishing and indigo prospects satisfactory. In Patna and Sarun locusts were reported last week to have done slight injury to crops. Prices of common rice have slightly risen in a few districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Weather generally unsettled; heavy rain has fallen in Gorakhpur, Ballia, and Lucknow, and light showers in most other districts. Sugarcane and cotton in good condition. *Kharif* operations going on. Markets well supplied and prices stationary; the latter show a tendency to rise in Gorakhpur and Partabgarh. Export continues from Moradabad and Meerut. Locusts passed over Fyzabad, Kumaon, and Meerut; slight damage reported from Fyzabad.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th June.*—No rain, except a slight fall in Shahpur. Prices unsettled in Delhi; falling in Peshawar, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of *rabi* in progress. Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* going on; rain wanted for *kharif* in Hissar. Condition of extra *rabi* and *kharif* reported good in certain districts. Locusts are reported to have appeared in most districts, and slight damage has been done by them in some. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Hissar and Delhi, where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Weather hot, with frequent clouds and showers of rain in places. Land being prepared for

monsoon sowings. Rice sowings commenced in Jubbulpore, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur. Flights of locusts passed over Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur districts, but did no damage.

Burma.—*For week ending 6th June.*—Reaping of dry-weather paddy practically finished, and ploughing for the wet-weather crop begun in several districts. The price of paddy has fluctuated very little.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for late and sowing of early rice continue. Tea and other crops doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Rain reported throughout the Mysore State. Standing crops good, except in parts of the Kolar, Mysore, and Shimoga districts, where more rain is needed. Ploughing operations generally in progress; outturn of harvests fair. Prices slightly fallen in the Kolar district.

Rainfall good in Coorg during the week. The south-west monsoon has set in. Weather favourable for rice cultivation. Ploughing and preparation of nurseries in progress. Prospects generally good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Rainfall moderate in the Wun and Ellichpur districts during the week. Weather hot. Land is being prepared for ensuing *kharif* crops. Water deficient in the Murtazapur taluk and Wun district. Fodder insufficient in the Amraoti, Ellichpur, and Chikhli taluks and in the Wun and Akola districts. Prices almost stationary.

Rainfall slight in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *tabi* crops still continues. Prices—wheat 12½, coarse rice 12¼, white *juar* 20¼, yellow *juar* 21, and *tur* 18¾ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Slight rain, except in Bundelkhand, Bhopawar, and Neemuch.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Slight rain in three States; moderate at Dholepur. Locusts have appeared in some districts of Marwar and at Dungarpur. Cattle dying in Todgarh district and in poor condition at Bikanir and Kishangarh. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States and at Deoli and Ajmere-Merwara. Prices steady generally. 44,518 acres affected by scarcity in Ajmere-Merwara. 5,939 persons employed on relief works. Gratuitous relief given to 62 persons who are unable to work.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Rain general. Weather cloudy. Indian-corn damaged by rain. Early rice progressing; late rice being sown.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VII 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 24th May 1890. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Week ending 23rd May 1891. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th May 1890. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 23rd May 1891. Total.	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.
30th May 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	8,53,371	559	1,526	11,08,711	727	71,80,656	610	82,48,308	714	10,67,652	
30th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,333	146	57	10,389	182	76,503	174	89,463	207	12,960	
23rd ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	98,059	151	712	1,15,120	162	7,77,044	155	8,88,460	165	1,11,416	
23rd ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly Section)	141	10,265	73	199	10,943	55	67,260	62	87,942	58	20,682	
30th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*c*)	563	85,787	152	831	1,33,799	161	6,25,313	152	11,67,029	185	5,41,716	
23rd ditto	Indian Midland (*d*)	752	71,341	95	752	1,09,934	146	5,98,034	103	8,61,230	151	2,62,596	
30th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,90,283	233	1,672	4,64,000	278	29,68,627	230	34,00,617	269	4,31,990	
23rd ditto	Southern Mahratta(*e*)	979	96,950	99	1,073	1,02,443	95	7,13,738	95	8,23,497	102	1,09,759	
23rd ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	18,585	63	296	30,500	103	1,47,932	65	1,98,034	88	50,102	
23rd ditto	South Indian (*f*)	737	1,15,781	157	901	1,53,987	171	9,09,115	160	11,27,165	165	2,18,050	
	TOTAL	7,372	17,48,755	237	8,019	22,39,826	279	1,40,64,822	248	1,68,91,745	279	28,26,923	
	State Lines worked by the State.												
30th May 1891	North-Western (*g*)	2,399	4,40,155	183	2,395	5,00,237	209	38,87,128	210	41,05,773	226	2,18,645	
23rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,44,331	209	692	2,14,155	309	12,51,798	234	16,52,269	334	5,00,471	
30th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,68,023	225	777	1,92,740	248	13,72,882	238	16,17,715	275	2,44,833	
30th ditto	Bengal Central (*h*)	125	11,421	91	125	13,410	107	93,886	97	1,10,662	117	16,776	
30th ditto	Nalhâti	27	1,527	57	27	1,780	66	13,630	65	11,694	57	...	
23rd ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	220	31	8	264	33	1,721	32	2,515	42	794	
23rd ditto	Jorhât	25	991	40	25	881	35	6,203	29	6,891	32	688	
23rd ditto	Burma (*i*)	553	1,01,814	184	556	96,193	173	8,59,350	201	8,81,511	209	22,161	
	TOTAL	4,575	8,68,482	190	4,605	10,19,660	221	74,86,598	212	84,89,030	244	10,02,432	
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
23rd May 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	1,492	9,04,630	606	1,492	12,93,438	867	78,26,354	680	1,01,50,946	899	23,24,592	
30th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	481	3,09,203	792	481	3,09,002	792	28,75,748	869	27,15,815	777	...	
23rd ditto	Madras	840	1,62,148	193	840	1,76,892	211	13,01,021	201	13,14,879	205	1,858	
	TOTAL	2,793	14,32,041	513	2,793	18,35,331	657	1,20,03,123	557	1,41,65,040	670	21,62,917	
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,740	40,49,278	275	15,417	50,94,817	330	3,35,54,543	296	3,95,45,815	339	59,91,272	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,33,397	125	1,66,09,242	142	23,75,845	
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,21,146	171	2,29,36,573	197	36,15,427	
	Assisted Companies.												
30th May 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	19,684	122	...	...	1,39,593	130	1,39,593	
30th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	5,041	230	22	6,072	276	53,190	313	55,248	331	2,058	
23rd ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's Section)	67	8,227	123	67	7,377	110	63,562	123	67,660	133	4,098	
16th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*k*)	...	(*l*) 69,225	132	(*m*) 61,526	120	...	
	TOTAL	89	13,268	149	251	33,133	132	1,85,977	144	3,24,027	138	1,38,050	
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
23rd May 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	52,214	147	354	50,721	143	4,14,834	152	3,97,575	148	...	
30th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	4,625	79	72	5,020	78	41,282	91	39,391	72	...	
30th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,928	36	69	6,600	53	9,463	45	31,968	61	21,805	
30th ditto	The Gaekwar's Patlad	14	1,453	52	13	1,450	139	(*n*) 3,492	52	11,479	117	7,987	
	TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
30th May 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	11,922	111	108	13,216	122	70,260	84	1,29,812	159	59,552	
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
30th May 1891	Jodhpore	124	7,162	58	188	8,300	45	67,780	71	69,525	51	1,745	
[illegible] ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	339	44,601	134	334	38,576	115	3,77,662	147	2,94,973	117	...	
[illegible] ditto	Morvi	94	8,243	88	94	7,302	77	61,656	85	57,910	81	...	
	TOTAL	550	60,006	109	616	54,278	88	5,07,098	119	4,22,408	92	...	[illegible]

(*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 the [illegible] is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Amarpur-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the [illegible] Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the [illegible] State Railway.
(*f*) Includes the [illegible] Central State Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*h*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*i*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension.
(*j*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
(*k*) Return not received.
(*l*) Total receipts from 1st April to 17th May 1890.
(*m*) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th May 1891.
(*n*) Total receipts from 5th to 24th May 1890.

F. B. HEBBERT.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1891-92, and of the twenty preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWO MONTHS, APRIL AND MAY.																YEAR.
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BURMA.			TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.	
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	1,66	11,62	16,79	1,46	4,93	7,27	18	15	24	57	2,06	5,51	25	73	6,01	6,99	23,61	13,52	37,13	1871-72
1872-73	2,17	9,94	16,32	91	7,09	8,98	18	16	72	66	2,19	5,08	67	87	8,22	9,76	24,84	16,36	41,20	1872-73
1873-74	1,57	9,48	13,72	98	5,94	7,78	15	9	22	78	2,11	5,71	62	80	9,04	10,46	22,52	15,50	38,02	1873-74
1874-75	1,64	10,45	14,30	1,16	5,08	7,12	22	8	22	56	2,39	5,08	74	1,10	6,95	8,79	23,42	12,34	35,76	1874-75
1875-76	1,67	12,73	17,35	1,23	6,50	10,04	18	20	54	63	2,33	5,79	79	71	11,94	13,44	23,42	20,53	47,50	1875-76
1876-77	2,28	10,33	14,34	1,41	6,75	8,54	23	9	7	95	2,13	4,31	97	92	8,50	10,39	26,06	11,99	38,05	1876-77
1877-78	2,61	12,61	17,42	1,89	8,17	10,49	45	15	12	92	1,41	2,34	98	1,08	7,14	9,20	30,27	10,23	40,50	1877-78
1878-79	2,31	12,38	16,67	1,55	7,80	9,84	39	9	8	56	1,02	2,82	1,45	1,21	7,94	10,60	30,05	11,31	41,36	1878-79
1879-80	1,75	11,13	14,25	1,75	6,38	8,68	46	11	7	64	1,38	2,73	1,31	94	9,82	12,07	26,06	12,54	38,60	1879-80
1880-81	2,26	8,39	11,67	1,68	7,60	9,72	88	16	7	111	1,67	4,68	85	1,29	9,10	11,24	25,73	12,31	38,04	1880-81
1881-82	2,52	9,27	13,76	1,89	7,56	9,96	84	22	10	116	1,64	3,55	1,30	1,30	11,24	13,84	27,29	15,37	42,66	1881-82
1882-83	2,55	4	4,85	2,07	—36*	2,16	62	2	16	80	...	67	86	1	13,64	15,45	7,61	17,18	24,79	1882-83
1883-84	2,51	...	5,60	1,99	12	2,40	74	...	12	86	...	1,00	84	4	13,49	15,18	7,89	17,99	25,88	1883-84
1884-85	2,17	7	3,83	2,01	11	2,55	89	2	13	104	3	1,42	89	3	9,27	10,81	7,73	12,84	20,57	1884-85
1885-86	2,16	3	4,24	2,03	12	2,38	82	...	19	101	1	38	92	1	11,15	12,33	7,27	14,00	21,27	1885-86
1886-87	2,20	3	4,23	2,00	12	2,47	73	2	25	100	1	86	1,14	1	13,64	15,45	7,87	14,25	22,12	1886-87
1887-88	1,96	7	4,22	2,73	10	3,25	98	2	19	119	...	86	1,50	...	11,51	13,78	9,63	15,17	24,80	1887-88
1888-89	2,39	64	6,00	2,72	1,11	4,28	91	17	16	124	15	75	1,66	...	6,91	8,85	11,69	11,24	22,93	1888-89
1889-90	2,27	1,15	5,66	2,97	95	4,45	1,08	20	20	148	1,02	2,70	1,48	54	11,54	13,56	9,48	12,32	15,53	27,85	1889-90
1890-91	2,37	90	6,06	2,89	1,87	5,21	1,19	8	25	152	2,08	2,99	1,63	1	12,74	14,38	10,16	13,17	16,99	30,16	1890-91
1891-92	2,73	1,15	6,24	3,10	1,57	4,97	96	38	19	153	1,66	2,61	1,43	17	12,06	13,66	9,88	13,53	15,48	29,01	1891-92

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 16th June 1891.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Legislative Department,—No. 1134, dated the 18th June, 1891.

Read the following paper:

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 14, dated 14th May, 1891.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Despatch No. 11, dated the 8th of April, 1891, transmitting an authentic copy of the Law noted in the margin, which has been passed by the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, and to which Your Excellency has signified your assent.

Act [No. X of 1891] to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

2. I have to inform you that I have considered the Act in Council, and that it will be left to its operation.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that the above despatch be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official Gazettes for general information.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for publication in the local official Gazettes, and to the Chief Commissioners of Ajmere-Merwara and British Baluchistan for information.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 13th, 1891.

With one important exception, the general conditions over India have been fairly similar to those reported last week. Pressure has been highest in the extreme south and lowest over Northern India, and the intervening gradients have been fairly steep. The difference in the pressure distribution of the two weeks has laid in the difference of the position of the trough of lowest pressure. During last week this trough stretched south-east and north-west between the Circars and the south of the Punjab. In consequence moist winds from the Bay passed freely round the eastern end of the trough, and penetrated to a considerable distance north-westward into the Gangetic plain. Quite at the commencement of the week under review this trough began a northerly movement, and by the close of the week the chart showed it pressed closely against the foot of the hills. In consequence, during a large part of the week, there were no gradients for easterly winds up the Gangetic plain, and dry westerly winds from the Western desert and the dry regions beyond blew across Northern India, and the weather was dry and very hot. Between the 7th and the 9th the barometer fell rather briskly over North-West India, and a small depression was formed over the south of the Punjab. This depression gave duststorms and thunderstorms to North-West India, but the amounts were not large. In Malabar very variable winds were experienced, and the rain was heavy on most days. In other parts of the Peninsula and over the central parts of the country a very strong westerly wind prevailed, while over the Bay area and Burma a strong steady monsoon has blown. In Northern India the directions were variable at first, but, as the trough of lowest pressure approached the hills, strong westerly winds set in down the Gangetic plain.

The daily distribution of rain was as follows:—On the 7th rain was falling in the west and south of the Peninsula, in Burma, Bengal, and North-West India, and one or two showers were reported from the Central Provinces. On the 8th the rain had practically ceased in North-West India, but the area of fall was little changed elsewhere. On the 9th the only alteration was the increased heaviness of the rainfall in parts of Burma and Bengal. On the 10th rain had again extended into North-West India, and continued in the other regions mentioned above. The fall was very heavy in Lower Burma and moderately heavy in Malabar. On the 11th there was no change, but on the 12th rain had ceased in North-West and Central India and the greater part of Bengal, and was practically confined to Malabar, Burma, and Assam. Similar conditions prevailed on the 13th.

Temperature has for the whole of India been slightly lower than usual for the first four days of the week. On the 11th the mean temperature exactly equalled the normal, and on the final two days was between 1° and 2° above. An area of exceptionally high temperature was shown over the Peninsula on the

7th, the greatest excess of temperature being 6° at Secunderabad. This area gradually extended northward until it embraced really the whole of the Indian region. By the 12th the maximum excess was 9½° at Nagpur, and on the 13th was 11½° at the same station.

The following table shows the variation of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	June							Mean variation for week.
	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·7	−0·7	−1·7	−2·8	−3·2	−3·7	−1·6	−1·9
Bengal and Assam	−1·7	−2·4	−1·8	−1·6	−1·8	+0·1	+1·6	−1·1
North-Western Provinces	−8·4	−6·8	−3·5	−3·7	−3·6	−0·8	+1·6	−3·6
Punjab	−0·3	−0·8	+0·6	−0·4	−0·9	−3·3	−0·4	−0·8
Bombay	+3·3	+3·3	+3·0	+2·1	+2·9	+3·1	+4·0	+3·1
Berar and Central Provinces	+0·6	+0·8	+1·5	+2·6	+3·0	+6·6	+6·8	+3·1
Guzerat and Central India	−1·4	−0·7	−2·8	−1·3	−0·6	+2·7	+2·2	−0·3
Sind and Rajputana	−0·9	+0·5	+0·4	+1·7	+2·0	+3·0	+0·1	+1·0
Madras	+1·5	+2·0	+2·7	+1·9	+1·9	+2·3	+2·8	+2·2
Mean for whole India	−0·7	−0·5	−0·2	−0·2	0	+1·1	+1·9	+0·2

The above figures show that Burma, Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Central India had a lower temperature than usual, the greatest deficiency being 3½° in the North-Western Provinces. On the other hand, Bombay and the Central Provinces (from which region the normal rainfall held off) had a mean temperature of 3° and Madras a mean temperature of 2° above the average.

The absolute maximum temperatures on each day were as follows:

7th	June	Jacobabad	...	...	120·5°
8th	,,	ditto	...	...	120·0°
9th	,,	ditto	...	...	120·0°
10th	,,	ditto	...	...	119·0°
11th	,,	ditto	...	...	120·0°
12th	,,	ditto	...	...	119·5°
13th	,,	ditto	...	...	114·2°

The absolutely hottest region has hence been Sind throughout the week, but relatively to the normal the maxima reported from parts of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country have been higher than those reported from North-West India.

Rain.—The concluding table of the present summary shows that during the week under review rain has fallen in all the divisions of India, except Khandeish, Berar, Kattiawar, Sind, and Rajputana (West). In addition to the divisions where there has been absolutely no rain must be included the following divisions, which received less than one-tenth of an inch—*viz.*, the Punjab (West), Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces (West), Guzerat, the East Coast (North and Central), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central). Combining these two lists, it appears that the extreme north-west of India, the west of the central parts of the country, and the greater part of the Peninsula, except the West Coast, had either absolutely or practically no rain. In all other parts of India effective rain fell. The largest amounts were received by Tenasserim and

Lower Burma, which recorded an average fall for the district of over 16 inches. These were followed by 10 inches in Arakan, 9 inches in Assam (Surma), and 8¾ inches in Malabar. Except that Tenasserim and Lower Burma had more and Arakan less than usual, the distribution of rainfall with respect to its ordinary distribution throughout the different divisions of India was fairly normal. The third column of the table shows that the total rainfall of the week has been considerably less than usual, the only divisions exhibiting any excess being Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, Behar (North), the Punjab (Central and Submontane), and Madras (South Central). Of these seven divisions, it was only the two first that had any important excess, the rainfall in the other five being only very slightly more than the normal. The greatest actual excess was in Lower Burma, where more than three times the average fell. The most marked cases of deficiency were North Bengal, where only half the normal was received, and the Konkan, where only one-fourth was received. In several other divisions the deficiency relatively to the normal was as great, or even greater; but the ordinary rainfall in these divisions was lighter, and hence the deficiency was less marked, and was probably less important. In the eastern half of the Peninsula the normal average rainfall for all divisions for the past week is about half an inch and the actual average was only one-tenth inch, so that only about one-fifth of the usual fall was received.

The final column of the table shows that throughout nearly the whole of the Indian region the rains so far have been very deficient, or have not commenced at all. Southern Burma, Behar, the submontane districts of North-West India, and parts of South Madras are the only divisions in which there has been any excess. In nearly all other places there is considerable deficiency.

It is only in North-East India and the south-west of the Peninsula that falls of any magnitude are reported this week. The following are the more important:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Sudder	18·69
Lower Burma	Bassein	Ditto	23·31
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	12·06
Upper Burma	Magok	Sudder	5·91
Arakan	Akyab	Ditto	18·54
East Bengal	Mymensingh	Kishoreganj	12·12
Assam	Sylhet	Sudder	26·70
North Bengal	Darjeeling	Ditto	8·77
Malabar	South Kanara	Kasaragod	15·17
Madras	Nilgiris	Devala	6·21
Konkan	North Kanara	Bhatkal	15·38

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 13th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Rainfall data from May 31st to June 13th, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to June 6th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	16·42	9·60	+ 6·82	24·19	17·82	+ 36
	Lower Burma	16·31	4·50	+11·81	19·92	8·72	+ 128
	Central Burma	4·66	4·64	+ 0·02	7·05	8·20	— 14
	Upper Burma	2·53	?	?	4·68	?	?
	Arakan	10·15	12·30	— 2·15	12·86	20·95	— 39
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	4·74	5·64	— 0·90	8·13	10·06	— 19
	Assam (Surma)	9·32	9·50	— 0·18	16·45	16·84	— 2
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·00	4·00	— 1·00	4·33	7·52	— 42
	Deltaic Bengal	1·87	2·82	— 0·95	4·48	5·22	— 14
	Central Bengal	1·74	2·65	— 0·91	3·91	4·58	— 15
	North Bengal	3·10	6·35	— 3·25	4·28	11·23	— 62
	Orissa	0·55	1·68	— 1·13	1·26	2·82	— 55
	Chota Nagpur	0·76	1·85	— 1·09	2·54	2·86	— 11
	Behar (South)	0·87	1·57	— 0·70	4·35	1·96	+ 122
	Do. (North)	2·43	2·37	+ 0·06	6·84	3·24	+ 111
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·43	0·97	— 0·54	1·11	1·19	— 7
	Oudh (South)	0·12	0·80	— 0·68	0·27	1·02	— 74
	Do. (North)	0·29	0·94	— 0·65	0·90	1·30	— 31
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·36	0·74	— 0·38	0·40	0·92	— 57
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·47	0·51	— 0·04	0·49	0·70	— 30
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	1·00	1·02	— 0·02	2·92	1·45	+ 101
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·15	0·17	— 0·02	0·15	0·36	— 58
	Do. (Central)	0·46	0·24	+ 0·22	0·46	0·46	0
	Do. (Submontane)	0·55	0·36	+ 0·19	0·73	0·62	+ 18
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·56	0·89	— 0·33	0·56	1·47	— 62
	Do. (North-West)	0·14	0·29	— 0·15	0·14	0·47	— 70
	Do. (West)	0·05	0·12	— 0·07	0·06	0·19	— 68
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	8·86	9·46	— 0·60	16·19	18·41	— 12
	Madras (South Central)	1·11	0·62	+ 0·49	2·52	1·50	+ 68
	Coorg	4·47	7·15	— 2·68	6·97	13·80	— 49
	Mysore	0·08	0·86	— 0·78	1·52	1·88	— 19
	Konkan	1·68	6·96	— 5·26	1·78	12·62	— 86
	Bombay Deccan	0·08	1·28	— 1·20	0·44	2·98	— 85
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	1·43	— 1·43	0	2·80	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	1·84	— 1·84	0·04	2·76	— 99
	Central Provinces (West)	0·02	1·52	— 1·50	0·20	2·53	— 92
	Ditto (Central)	0·40	1·73	— 1·33	1·42	2·33	— 39
	Ditto (East)	0·26	1·97	— 1·71	0·81	2·87	— 72
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·01	0·93	— 0·92	0·01	1·54	— 99
	Kattiawar	0	0·49	— 0·49	0	0·70	— 100
	Sind	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·09	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·11	1·27	— 1·16	0·16	2·01	— 92
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·15	0·70	— 0·55	0·30	1·26	— 76
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0	0·39	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·06	0·27	— 0·21	1·14	1·45	— 21
	Ditto (α)	0·10	?	?	1·30	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·02	0·88	— 0·86	0·06	1·72	— 97
	Madras (Central)	0·08	0·68	— 0·60	0·26	1·84	— 86
	East Coast (Central)	0·03	0·41	— 0·38	0·18	1·08	— 63
	Ditto (South)	0·27	0·34	— 0·07	0·82	0·72	+ 17
	Madras (South)	0·14	0·35	— 0·21	0·45	0·71	— 37

Simla, 18th June, 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 13th June.*—No rain in Nellore and Madras; good in South Canara, Malabar, and Travancore; fair in Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, and the Nilgiris; and slight elsewhere. Prices slightly rising in Ganjam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Coimbatore, South Canara, and Malabar; falling in Kistna, Anantapur, and Madura; and nearly stationary elsewhere. Recent rains have slightly improved pasture, but otherwise situation in Chingleput and North Arcot remains unchanged. Coolies employed on works on last day of the week—7,816 in the Chingleput district, 4,873 in the Wandiwash taluk, and 2,631 in the Kalahasti zemindari, 800 on twenty-eight minor irrigation works in Tinnevelly, 452 in Coimbatore, and 297 in the Rayachoti taluk in Cuddapah. Number fed at kitchens—209, including 81 women and 71 children, in Chingleput; 752, including 124 women and 586 children, in the Wandiwash taluk; and 782 including 614 children, in the Kalahasti zemindari, North Arcot.

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Rain in eleven districts, but very slight and insufficient for sowing purposes. Standing crops injured by blight, locusts, or other insects in parts of Sind; otherwise good. Preparation for the season progressing in most districts, but retarded in parts for want of rain.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th June.*—Rain less as week advanced, and has now ceased generally. Weather hot and oppressive. A break in the rains has facilitated cultivation and improved the young rice, jute, and sugarcane plants, which have suffered from the late excessive rain. Sowings are in rapid progress, and in some districts transplanting of winter rice seedlings has begun. Indigo is doing well, and the *cheena* and *mung* crops are being harvested. Flights of locusts passed over Birbhum, Murshidabad, Dinajpur, and Lohardugga, doing but little damage to the crops. Prices of common rice continue stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Weather hot and cloudy, with storms and slight rain in most districts. In Ballia, Gorakhpur, Farukhabad, and Saharanpur only has the fall been over 1 inch. Preparations for *kharif* going on. Supplies ample and prices generally steady, but show a tendency to rise in Benares, Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, and Kumaon. Export continues from Meerut. Flights of locusts reported from ten districts; in Kumaon only was a little injury done to young millets.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Prices rising in Delhi; falling in Shahpur and Peshawar; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of *rabi* crops nearly over; ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* in progress; more rain wanted in Hissar. Condition of extra *rabi* crops is reported good from certain

districts. Locusts in most districts; they are disappearing from Rawalpindi. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Hissar and Delhi, where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Weather generally cloudy and hot, with showers in places. Land being prepared for monsoon sowings. Rice is being sown in some districts. Water-supply deficient in Raipur and Nimar. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th June.*—In Lower Burma ploughing for the wet-weather crop has commenced in some districts, but not as yet generally. In Upper Burma ploughing for cotton and sesamum is in progress. The price of paddy has risen in six and fallen in five districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of early rice over; ploughing for and sowing of late rice progressing. Planting of sugarcane continues. Prospects good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Rainfall general; good in the Malnad taluk. Standing crops in good condition. More rain still wanted in parts. Ploughing operations in progress and outturn of harvests fair. Prices risen slightly in Bangalore.

Rainfall good in Coorg. Ploughing of rice fields continues. Prospects good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Weather hot in Berar. No rain. Land under preparation for next *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in three taluks and in the Wun and Akola districts. Water deficient in the Murtazapur taluk and the Wun district. Prices slightly risen in the Amraoti and Kelapur taluks.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Reaping of *tabi* crops concluded. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Slight rain, except in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Rain much wanted in Bhopal and Bhopawar. Pasturage scarce in Barwani.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Slight rain in three States; moderate rain in Ulwar and Bikanir. Agricultural operations progressing in five States. Locusts passed over Ajmere district from north to south. Cattle dying in Todgarh district for want of fodder, and in poor condition at Bikanir, Kishengarh, and Kherwara; elsewhere in fair condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States and at Deoli, Kherwara, and Ajmere-Merwara. 44,518 acres affected by scarcity in Ajmere-Merwara; about 5,979 persons on relief works. Gratuitous relief given to 90 persons who are unable to work. Prices of foodgrains steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th June.*—Weather cloudy, but less showery than last week. Sun wanted for paddy and Indian-corn. Prices very high, inferior rice and wheat flour selling at 7 seers per rupee.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VIII 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 31st May 1890.			Week ending 30th May 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st May 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th May 1891.		Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
		Total mean length open.	*Receipts.* Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	*Receipts.* Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
6th June 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	8,30,497	544	1,526	10,41,552	683	80,11,153	602	92,89,860	710	12,78,707	
6th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,031	141	57	8,911	156	84,534	170	98,374	201	13,840	
30th May 1891	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	94,224	145	712	1,01,080	142	8,71,268	154	9,85,540	163	1,18,272	...
30th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Lucknow - Bareilly Section)	141	10,273	73	199	10,644	53	77,533	63	99,054	58	21,521	...
6th June 1891	Bengal-Nágpur (*c*)	584	79,290	136	831	1,45,855	176	7,04,603	149	13,12,884	184	6,08,281	...
6th ditto	Indian Midland (*d*)	752	68,503	91	752	1,09,110	145	6,67,107	102	9,71,279	151	3,04,082	...
6th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,81,027	228	1,672	4,75,566	284	33,49,655	230	38,80,194	271	5,36,539	...
30th May 1891	Southern Mahratta(*e*)	979	1,05,137	107	1,073	1,10,109	103	8,18,875	96	9,29,542	102	1,10,667	...
30th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	22,446	76	296	33,617	114	1,70,378	66	2,28,994	90	58,616	...
30th ditto	South Indian (*f*)	737	1,36,204	185	901	1,48,827	165	10,45,319	163	12,76,601	165	2,31,282	...
	TOTAL	7,393	17,35,692	235	8,019	21,84,705	272	1,58,00,515	247	1,90,82,322	278	32,81,807	...
	State Lines worked by the State.												
6th June 1891	North-Western (*g*)	2,399	4,74,383	198	2,395	5,76,600	241	43,61,511	209	46,82,373	228	3,20,862	...
6th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,49,851	217	692	2,12,462	307	14,01,649	232	20,24,257	341	6,22,608	...
6th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,96,230	263	777	1,80,910	233	15,69,112	241	17,45,772	262	1,76,660	...
6th ditto	Bengal Central (*h*)	125	18,527	148	125	12,200	98	1,12,413	103	1,21,052	114	9,239	...
6th ditto	Nalháti	27	2,695	100	27	2,030	75	10,325	09	14,049	61	...	2,276
30th May 1891	Cherra-Companyganj	7	170	24	8	267	33	1,891	29	2,782	41	891	...
30th ditto	Jorhát	25	1,341	54	25	1,353	54	7,544	31	8,244	37	700	...
30th ditto	Burma (*i*)	553	1,03,967	188	556	1,06,150	191	9,63,317	200	9,87,661	207	24,344	...
	TOTAL	4,575	9,47,164	207	4,605	10,91,972	237	84,33,762	211	95,86,790	243	11,53,028	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
30th May 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	1,492	8,96,260	601	1,492	12,07,502	809	87,22,614	671	1,13,64,685	889	26,42,071	...
6th June 1891	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,37,333	732	461	3,63,000	787	32,13,681	800	30,62,717	775	...	1,50,364
6th ditto	Madras	840	1,94,682	232	840	1,85,297	221	14,05,703	204	14,86,400	206	...	9,297
	TOTAL	2,793	14,28,275	511	2,793	17,55,799	629	1,34,31,398	552	1,59,13,808	665	24,82,410	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,761	41,11,131	279	15,417	50,32,476	326	3,76,65,675	294	4,45,82,920	338	69,17,245	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,93,784	125	1,87,24,826	142	27,31,042	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,16,71,891	169	2,58,58,094	196	41,86,203	...
	Assisted Companies.												
30th June 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	17,849	110	...	...	1,77,142	128	1,77,442	...
6th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	6,469	294	22	5,177	235	59,659	311	60,425	320	766	...
30th May 1891	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's Section)	67	7,627	114	67	6,116	91	71,189	122	74,072	129	2,883	...
3rd ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*k*)	...	(*l*) 78,135	130	(*m*) 71,048	120	...	7,087
	TOTAL	89	14,096	158	251	29,142	116	2,08,983	144	3,82,987	130	1,74,004	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
30th May 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	49,828	140	354	51,993	147	4,64,662	151	4,49,568	148	...	15,094
30th June 1891	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	4,296	73	72	6,030	84	45,579	89	47,167	76	1,588	...
30th ditto	The Gaekwar's, Mehsána	27	1,115	41	68	4,100	60	10,578	45	36,185	62	25,607	...
30th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	13	1,374	106	13	1,320	102	(*n*) 4,866	95	12,646	114	7,780	...
	TOTAL	453	56,613	125	507	63,443	125	5,25,685	135	5,45,566	126	19,881	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
30th June 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	11,922	111	108	13,216	122	82,182	87	1,43,028	135	60,845	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
30th June 1891	Jodhpore	124	7,244	58	188	8,700	46	75,024	69	81,327	66	6,303	...
30th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	45,844	138	334	34,282	103	4,23,506	146	3,28,796	115	...	94,710
30th May 1891	Morvi	94	8,196	87	94	7,381	79	69,852	85	64,533	80	...	5,319
	TOTAL	550	61,284	111	616	50,363	82	5,68,382	119	4,74,656	91	...	93,726

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur 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 Kanaool-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Kolhapur State Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*h*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*i*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension.
(*j*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*k*) Return not received.
(*l*) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th May 1890.
(*m*) Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd May 1891.
(*n*) Total receipts from 5th to 31st May 1890.

SIMLA, *the 19th June, 1891.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF STATE RAILWAYS FOR, AND TO END OF, THE YEAR 1890.

Railways.	I. Length of line open to traffic on 31st December 1890.	II. Mean length of line open during 1890.	III. Length of line under construction on 31st December 1890.	IV. Length of line under survey on 31st December 1890.	V. Total Capital expenditure on open lines up to 31st December 1890.	VI. Total Capital Outlay to end of 1890. a. On works including actual payments for land.	b. On stores in stock.	c. On other suspense accounts.	d. Total of a, b & c.	e. Deduct Receipts on Capital account.	f. Total Capital outlay.	VII. Traffic Earnings brought to account in 1890.	VIII. Working Expenses for 1890.	IX. Net Receipts for 1890.	X. Indirect Charges for 1890. a. Interest on Capital outlay.	b. Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	c. Leave and pension allowances.	d. Total of a, b & c.	XI. Net charge to the State for 1890.	XII. Net Receipts from commencement of operations to end of 1890.	XIII. Indirect Charges from commencement of operations to end of 1890. a. Interest on Capital outlay.	b. Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	c. Leave and pension allowances.	d. Indirect establishment charges.	e. Total of a, b, c & d.	XIV. Net charge to the State from commencement of operation to end of 1890.
STATE.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Patna-Gya	57·20	57·20	...	...	43,46,743	43,48,114	...	...	43,48,114	1,371	43,46,743	5,17,487	2,37,388	2,80,099	1,73,823	...	...	1,73,823	—1,06,276	27,43,743	19,36,295	5,506	85,319	921	20,28,041	—7,20,707
Tirhoot ...	322·53	294·75	15·00	...	2,12,83,462	2,20,10,751	2,56,184	—1,13,221	2,20,83,714	89,549	2,20,94,165	23,92,977	10,71,180	13,27,819	9,14,207	9	15,205	9,29,421	—3,98,398	62,73,752	77,09,985	23,743	4,67,648	4,973	82,06,349	19,32,597
Bareilly-Pilibhit ...	36·00	36·00	...	...	15,37,682	15,41,826	...	...	15,41,826	4,144	15,37,682	1,19,450	78,929	34,670	61,493	640	...	62,043	27,373	1,55,303	4,29,572	21,324	9,074	...	4,59,970	3,04,577
Bhopal-Itarsi (British Section) (§) ...	13·00	13·00	...	...	12,85,077	12,85,077	...	...	12,85,077	...	12,85,077	87,765	1,04,337	—16,572	50,351	...	...	50,351	66,923	—27,155	4,40,851	2,981	53,931	...	4,97,763	5,24,918
Rajputana-Malwa ...	1,571·33	1,571·83	...	...	13,00,07,510	12,54,59,105	47,90,374	20,171	13,02,69,650	2,72,040	13,00,07,510	1,74,23,231	94,43,707	73,41,744	52,61,184	...	...	52,61,184	—25,83,560	7,85,20,691 (a)	6,41,65,720	2,12,981	32,63,058	20,745	6,76,62,504	—1,11,58,187
Dhond and Manmad ...	115·50	115·50	...	...	1,09,93,448	1,09,97,314	11,853	...	1,10,09,167	15,719	1,09,93,448	10,61,316	7,93,182	2,68,134	4,39,629	...	...	4,39,629	1,76,495	21,46,018	55,28,660	57,566	1,55,350	8,953	57,50,529	36,04,511
Bezvada Extension ...	21·47	21·47	...	...	13,90,330	13,92,994	...	...	13,92,994	2,164	13,90,830	74,731	58,413	16,318	54,530	...	...	54,530	38,212	32,644	1,57,892	13,414	...	...	1,71,306	1,38,662
Villupuram-Guntakal ...	42·50	5·24	324·75	...	...	1,16,33,502	46,93,378	3,58,526	1,67,85,406	13,120	1,67,27,286	19,918	13,476	6,512	4,55,067	38,699	56,329	5,50,095	5,43,553	6,512	6,41,538	2,21,175	92,103	...	9,54,821	9,48,309
Ditto Nellore Branch ...	82·92	82·92	...	...	63,07,383	62,35,317	77,634	3,531	63,16,482	9,599	63,07,383	2,42,601	1,90,240	52,361	2,56,078	3,508	1,305	2,57,891	2,05,530	63,933	12,53,611	47,885	65,485	...	13,66,981	13,03,048
Godhra Rutlam ...	...	...	24·00	...	...	9,621	...	...	9,621	230	9,391	...	...	...	94	...	...	94	94	...	94	...	...	...	94	94
Mayavaram-Mutupet ...	...	...	29·00	...	...	9,483	43,005	9,021	61,509	...	61,509 (c)	...	...	...	1,230	12,418	...	13,648	13,648	...	1,230	12,418	...	...	13,648	13,648
North-Western ...	2,239·01	2,319·47	...	...	(b) 39,63,24,635	38,36,19,399	1,18,17,165	7,78,847	39,92,15,411	23,90,776	39,68,24,635	2,72,66,821	1,71,41,434	1,05,84,881	1,83,77,420 (d)	3,875	1,81,690	1,85,62,984	79,78,113	6,91,62,821	21,83,72,040 (d)	3,72,481	50,62,524	41,181	22,38,48,226	15,46,85,405
Jammu-Kashmir (British Section) ...					2,74,190	2,74,190	...	...	2,74,190	...	2,74,190															
Amritsar-Pathankot ...	64·79	64·79	...	...	56,13,433	56,83,922	6,730	...	56,90,652	76,619	56,13,433	1,12,214	...	1,12,214	2,24,653	...	...	2,24,653	1,12,489	5,14,338	16,85,738	53,437	25,637	...	17,70,807	12,56,449
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	692·55	692·55	...	...	9,27,39,280	9,04,18,818	23,53,825	11,642	9,27,89,280	...	9,27,89,280	73,81,396	36,26,918	36,82,109	44,23,109	1,525	28,654	44,53,288	7,71,179	81,55,429	3,36,06,583	2,617	57,368	...	3,36,66,568	2,55,11,139
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau ...	104·59	104·59	...	...	36,41,069	35,66,160	53,234	23,824	36,43,218	2,149	36,41,069	3,37,238	2,45,471	91,987	1,55,746	—1,27,574	4,240	32,412	—59,575	3,22,964	6,93,263	52,724	30,826	...	7,81,812	4,58,848
Eastern Bengal ...	763·90	757·58	13·43	...	(b) 9,81,57,276	9,36,72,975	33,98,620	—57,786	10,10,08,809	5,15,700	10,04,93,109	1,14,73,332	54,03,059	60,60,468	(d) 49,10,200	1,651	71,589	49,83,500	—10,76,968	3,47,77,892	4,21,00,372 (d)	1,83,892	13,06,061	16,432	4,36,06,757	88,28,865
Nalhati ...	27·25	27·25	...	...	3,36,203	3,28,947	14,027	1,261	3,44,235	8,027	3,36,208	1,00,823	73,653	22,662	13,536	...	2,089	15,625	—7,037	3,25,942	2,33,759	...	47,188	1,673	2,87,620	—38,322
Wardha Coal ...	45·00	45·00	...	...	70,06,181	71,04,376	1,85,551	—2,41,390	70,48,531	42,350	70,06,181	9,33,326	6,58,325	2,66,410	2,81,296	...	5,999	2,87,285	20,875	20,61,146	40,57,510	4,390	1,45,574	2,835	42,10,309	21,49,163
Cherra-Companygunj ...	7·50	7·50	7·50	...	3,51,203	7,73,330	...	...	7,73,330	355	7,72,975	17,490	20,346	—5,330	30,771	...	274	31,045	36,375	—75,856	1,60,667	...	274	...	1,60,941	2,36,797
Jorhat ...	28·40	27·28	...	...	7,42,351	7,24,967	17,036	3,464	7,45,467	3,116	7,42,351	61,967	55,805	5,680	29,610	...	1,139	30,749	25,069	—38,223	1,75,463	...	10,125	...	1,85,588	2,18,611
Burma ...	336·00	334·40	...	...	3,02,17,418	2,95,57,456	7,87,700	20,214	3,03,65,368	1,47,950	3,02,17,418	36,49,863	20,58,994	15,73,744	12,02,987	1,235	29,447	12,33,709	—3,40,035	1,05,42,072	1,22,77,549	1,11,604	9,38,720	10,012	1,33,37,885	27,95,813
Tounghoo-Mandalay ...	220·00	220·00	...	60·00	2,10,83,962	2,05,82,440	5,15,756	13,236	2,11,11,432	22,470	2,10,88,962	18,21,569	10,64,247	7,57,322	8,43,124	...	18,276	8,61,400	1,04,678	9,54,232	24,73,782	1,18,125	1,35,339	...	27,27,246	17,73,014
Sind-Pishin, Chaman Extension ...	...	...	32·00	...	...	1,38,54,600	9,87,913	1,60,053	1,49,72,566	25,270	1,49,47,296	...	...	...	5,05,274	...	18,882	5,24,156	5,24,156	...	9,05,647	...	65,847	...	9,71,494	9,71,494
Do. Petroleum Operations ...	...	...	...	...	...	18,376	1,21,926	57,260	1,97,462	...	1,97,462	...	...	...	7,168	...	324	7,492	7,492	...	10,386	...	524	...	10,910	10,910
Mianwali-Mari ...	...	...	27·00	...	...	6,02,040	1,05,763	—30,422	6,78,380	314	6,78,066	...	...	...	13,561	665	2,495	16,721	16,721	...	13,561	665	2,495	...	16,721	16,721
East Coast ...	...	...	250·00	254·00	...	2,96,523	39,912	43,245	3,79,710	220	3,79,490	...	...	...	7,590	...	28,045	35,635	35,635	...	7,590	...	28,045	...	35,635	35,635
Mu Valley ...	...	...	151·00	170·00	...	20,39,211	17,99,494	5,11,495	43,20,200	4,284	43,15,916	...	...	...	89,197	...	...	89,197	89,197	...	89,076	...	...	...	89,076	89,076
Umaria Colliery ...	...	...	...	...	9,09,570	8,09,254	1,41,459	—41,052	9,09,661	91	9,09,570	3,64,293	2,58,842	72,094	35,117	...	1,394	36,511	36,511	85,596	1,43,809	...	13,627	...	1,59,196	92,950
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,02,713	...	...	3,02,713	263	3,02,450	...	...	...	12,098	...	...	12,098	12,098	...	97,601	...	13,272	...	1,10,873	1,10,873
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ...	Transferred to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on the 1st April 1887																									
Katni-Umaria ...	Ditto Ditto on the 1st April 1888																									
Bellary-Kistna ...	Ditto Southern Mahratta Railway on the 1st January 1890																									
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur ...	Ditto East Indian Railway on the 1st January 1889																									
Sindia ...	Ditto Indian Midland Railway on the 1st March 1889																									
TOTAL ...	7,005·94	6,928·32	873·73	484·00	33,51,03,916	34,61,37,633	3,21,59,983	15,41,919	38,08,39,575	36,48,490	37,71,91,085	7,54,89,967	4,26,12,906	3,30,33,326	3,88,27,083	—63,342	4,88,814	3,92,51,555	81,97,727	22,13,20,375	41,01,34,104	16,87,678	1,98,34,963	1,11,416	42,45,18,061	20,81,07,636

LINES LEASED TO COMPANIES.

	Capital subscribed including Advances by the Secretary of State. In England.†	In India.	Total.																						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.																						
Bengal-Nagpur ...	8,97,75,151	...	8,97,75,151	556·01	545·35	245·57	...	6,54,54,910	7,93,35,719	38,56,375	2,20,128	8,34,02,222	19,35,460	8,14,66,762 (e)	28,64,578	23,17,115	4,89,795	33,88,852	...	...	33,88,852	28,99,057	17,08,863	99,96,761 (m)	...	...	...	98,96,761	81,87,898
Indian Midland ...	8,60,76,455	...	8,60,76,455	677·35	677·35	...	...	8,92,79,427	7,79,10,967	42,43,035	1,79,896	8,33,33,893	54,471	8,32,79,427 (l)	31,24,365	25,24,585	5,31,120	36,09,286	...	...	36,09,286	30,78,166	15,33,577	1,25,87,998 (m)	...	...	...	1,25,87,998	1,10,54,421
Southern Mahratta ...	7,84,07,470	1,01,928	7,85,09,393	1,043·70	1,013·22	...	...	9,32,85,015	9,10,18,821	21,79,841	1,51,184	9,33,49,846	64,800	9,32,85,015 (l)	44,71,035	35,26,395	(k) 9,12,652	31,39,444	...	...	31,39,444	22,26,792	(k) 45,04,157 (f)	1,91,23,764 (n) (g)	...	...	...	1,91,23,764	1,46,19,607
Do. Mysore Section	1,63,83,000	...	1,63,83,000	296·00	293·00	15·30	...	1,45,21,533	1,43,02,513	4,72,934	—40,048	1,47,35,449	23,839	1,47,11,610	11,80,316	9,77,449	(n) 2,08,869	6,48,733	...	...	6,48,733	4,39,864	6,81,818	32,73,411	...	...	...	32,73,411	(p) 25,96,593
Bengal Central ‡ ...	(h) 24,75,842	...	34,75,842	125·01	125·01	...	...	q) 96,88,212	95,95,078	93,552	—518	96,88,212	...	96,88,212	6,67,804	4,80,889	(r) 1,90,050	4,39,962	...	...	4,39,962	2,49,912	(r) 5,88,708	24,85,950	...	...	...	24,85,950	(s) 18,97,542
Lucknow-Bareilly ...	...	13,55,073	13,55,073	...	...	53·00	...	...	11,68,600	14,007	1,73,057	13,55,664	591	13,55,073	...	...	...	13,550	13,550	...	13,550	13,550	...	...	...	...	13,550	13,550
TOTAL STATE LINES LEASED TO COMPANIES				2,723·07	2,657·23	313·87	...	36,62,29,133	37,43,21,693	1,05,39,294	6,83,699	38,55,65,291	20,79,191	38,37,86,100	1,23,14,160	96,33,486	23,33,496	1,12,39,327	...	...	1,12,39,827	89,07,341	90,17,123	4,78,86,434	...	...	...	4,78,86,434	3,33,69,311

NATIVE STATES.

Khangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,99,230	8,66,[illegible]	4,990	...	4,90,764	244	4,90,520	55,288	20,196	26,092	19,627	...	...	19,627	—6,465	3,79,119	4,19,446	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amraoti ...	...	...	...	...	...	5·50	5·50	...	...	4,45,155	[illegible]	...	4,45,155	...	4,45,155	1,01,502	55,248	46,254	17,815	...	...	17,815	—28,659	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhopal Itarsi § (Native State Section) ...	...	...	...	...	...	44·11	44·11	...	...	50,00,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	1,96,596	2,52,691	—70,200	15,74,967	...	...	...	15,74,967	16,45,167
His Highness the Gaekwar's Dabhoi ...	...	...	...	...	...	71·66	65·80	...	...	17,53,817	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,53,817	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	67,763	—6,902	6,42,070	7,12,196	...	...	...	7,12,196	70,126
Ditto ditto Mehsana ...	...	...	...	...	...	27·73	27·73	64·90	...	9,19,835	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	70,519	47,211	65,892	1,53,112	...	...	...	1,53,112	82,920
Ditto ditto Petlad ...	...	...	...	...	...	13·35	8·81	...	...	6,47,922	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,47,922	...	6,47,922	32,649	11,779	20,870	16,962	...	...	16,962	—4,908	20,870	32,924	...	...	...	32,924	5,954
Jodhpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	124·00	124·00	...	...	22,73,333	[illegible]	...	22,73,333	...	22,73,333	3,10,935	1,74,838	1,36,097	99,946	...	...	99,946	—1,05,246	10,63,005	5,49,088	...	...	...	5,49,088	—7,87,245
Jammu-Kashmir (Kashmir Section) ...	...	...	...	...	...	15·92	15·92	...	...	12,37,071	[illegible]	16,553	12,37,071	...	12,37,071	45,667	31,897	13,770	44,604	...	...	44,604	30,634	13,770	89,207	...	...	...	89,207	44,603
Rajpura-Bhatinda ...	...	...	...	...	...	107·94	107·94	...	...	65,00,534	[illegible]	41	65,05,581	5,047	65,00,534	5,82,946	3,11,220	2,55,126	2,57,661	...	...	2,57,661	2,585	3,76,639	6,11,500	...	...	...	6,11,500	3,53,839
TOTAL NATIVE STATES						417·71	407·31	64·90	...	1,92,68,192	2,03,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,09,02,159	9,402	2,08,92,757	17,28,195	11,36,106	5,92,089	7,32,200	...	...	1,82,200	1,32,111	39,86,194	44,66,341	4,996	3,804	...	[illegible]	[illegible]

(a) Working expenses include charges of [illegible] Railway Company, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and [illegible]
(b) Includes Rs. 11,36,75,261 [illegible] Company's undertaking purchased by the late East Indian Railway Company on [illegible]
(c) Excludes outlay on Bolan temporary line charged to the Military Department, amounting to Rs. 34,54,457.
(d) Includes annuity charges.
(e) Includes Rs. 48,53,870 expended by Government on the Katni-Umaria Railway up to the 31st March 1338.
(f) Excludes the net receipts accruing to the Mysore State to 30th June 1886, amounting to Rs. 7,33,628.
(g) Excludes charges affecting the Mysore State to 30th June 1886, amounting to Rs. 12,61,970.
(h) Excludes £750,000 amount paid up and withdrawn by the Company under the old contract, prior to 1st July 1885. The [illegible]
(i) Loss to the State under the terms of the new contract. The amount does not include interest advanced to the Company [illegible]
(k) Working expenses include surplus profits and contribution to Provident Fund paid to the Company, during 1890 Rs. [illegible]

§ This line is the joint property of the British Government and the Bhopal State.

[illegible] this amount Rs. 16,65,769 was incurred on account of land for the Railway while in the hands of the Company and charged to Capital Account.
[illegible] the contract rates of exchange.
[illegible] convenience classed among State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company, Limited.
[illegible] has contributed Rs. 12,85,077 towards construction; the balance being found by the Bhopal State. The net earnings are [illegible] between the British Government and the Bhopal State in the proportion of [illegible]
[illegible] to end of 1890, Rs. 34,18,107. [illegible] has contributed Rs. 1,65,59,558 expended by Government on the [illegible] to 31st December 1890.
[illegible] of 31st December 1885. (m) Includes Rs. 20,405 on account of interest on overdrawn Capital [illegible]
(n) Working expenses include surplus profits and contribution to Provident [illegible]
(o) The net charge for interest on Capital outlay since date of transfer [illegible] Railway is [illegible] State by Government on account of land charges prior to 1st July 1885, on which the capitalised value [illegible]
(p) [illegible] does not take to account a sum of Rs. [illegible] Company during 1890, Rs. 58,992.

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OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
R. No.....
1 - JUL 91
OF REGISTRATION, MADRAS.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 26.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 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 MAY 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	...	...	...	...	10 15	11 1	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	7 5	7 5
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 6	11 3	13 4	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	16 2	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	16 8	10 3	11 15	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	16 10	16 10
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 13	9 9	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
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	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 8	11 1	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	12 7	13 13	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 10	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	11 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	320 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	13 6	...	...	11 11	12 11	13 2	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	245 0	245 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	14 8	12 14	...	...	9 10	9 4	10 8	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 8	23 0	22 0	8 4	8 4	65 0	65 0	15 3	15 3
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	22 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	28 0	28 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	13 9	14 6	14 9	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	19 8	18 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	18 0	18 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	*	*	...	...	12 6	11 12	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Cachar	8 0	7 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 6	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 6	8 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	15 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	10 0
Kámrup	8 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	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	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	6 8	6 8
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	11 6½	11 6½	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	(a)
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	2 12	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 13	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	14 8½	14 8½	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong	12 8	12 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	17 2	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	11 12	10 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 5	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 11	9 11
Dacca	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 12
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 8	11 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	...	...	11 4	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 8
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	12 12	12 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	13 4	13 4	...	...	14 0	14 8	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 8	11 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 5	12 4	20 2	18 14	9 0	9 2	13 7	13 12	20 0	18 14	11 7	10 14	...	...	11 6	10 11	16 10	16 10	...	...	15 13	15 4	90 0	90 8	10 12	10 10
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	14 14	14 14	22 14	22 14	13 5½	13 5½	15 4	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 11	22 14	...	...	17 12½	17 12½	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	12 0	11 8	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	20 0	19 0	22 0	29 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	10 4	10 4
Burdwan	12 8	12 12	40 0	33 0	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	11 3	10 9½
Beerbhoom	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	16 8	17 4	...	...	7 0	7 5	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 12	...	...	18 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	13 8	15 0	26 4	26 4	13 8	13 8	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 8	...	...	19 3	19 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	17 4	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	10 5	10 10	...	...	10 8	9 6	13 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	13 8	12 12	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	10 0
Darjeeling	9 0	12 0	10 8	8 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	15 12	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	10 8	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	...	...	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	16 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhoom	11 0	12 0	12 8	28 0	14 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 14
Lohardugga	{ 7 8 to 13 0	7 8 to 13 0	†	24 0	14 0	14 0	{ 15 12 to 17 0	15 8 to 17 8	...	...	35 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	{ 15 0 to 16 0	13 12 to 16 0	...	...	{ 17 0 to 21 0	18 0 to 20 0	150 0	150 0	9 4	9 4
Hazáribágh	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	17 0	21 0	16 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

(a) Not stated. * Not procurable. † Not sold. ‡ Khesari, husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 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.
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	16 4	16 0	26 8	25 8	10 12	10 8	13 14	15 0	16 13	17 0	...	...	...	17 0	12 9	21 0	24 0	21 0	14 12	16 0	17 9	18 0	170 0	164 0	10 8	10 8
Gya	14 0	14 8	24 0	22 0	10 8	9 12	15 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Patna	14 8 to 16 0	14 12 to 15 12	22 8	22 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	130 0	120 0	10 14	10 12
Shahabad	15 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	14 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	115 0	115 0	9 8	9 8
Bhágalpur	16 6	15 2	25 4	25 4	13 14	13 4	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	20 3	20 3	18 15	18 15	164 0	164 0	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	16 8	14 0	26 0	23 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	10 0	12 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 4
Saran	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	16 4	16 0	16 6	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Chumparun	16 8	15 0	26 8	24 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	18 8	17 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 11	12 3	17 5½	17 5½	9 8	9 3	13 13	15 3	15 7	15 11½	...‡	14 10	...	...‡	12 8	13 4	17 9	17 5½	16 8	16 8	19 0	18 7	110 0	110 0	10 6½	10 2
Ghazipur	12 14	14 3	18 0	19 5	7 1	7 1	11 0	11 0	15 7	15 7	16 12	16 12	25 12	20 10	10 5	12 14	19 5	19 5	...	...	18 0	16 1	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	13 8	13 4	18 12	18 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	18 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	170 0	170 0	11 0	11 0
Allahabad	13 12	12 11	18 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	14 8	15 0	...	15 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	16 4	...	...	20 0	19 4	165 0	165 0	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bánda	17 8	17 c	21 0	20 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	18 0	16 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	14 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 8
Fatehpur	15 12	15 12	20 4	20 4	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamírpur	18 4	17 0	19 8	19 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	...	...	22 8	22 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 0
Jalaun	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	21 0†	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	17 0	...‡	21 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	22 0	21 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 8	15 8	19 4	19 2	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	18 4	18 12	18 0	18 12	17 0	17 0	15 8	16 0	17 12	18 2	21 0	19 2	22 0	21 2	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 12
Farukhabad	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	5 13	5 12	8 6	8 0	...	18 8	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	20 0	18 12	19 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Mainpuri	16 0	16 4	19 0	19 8	4 8	4 8	9 8	7 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	18 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 2	17 4	22 4	22 4	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 4	12 4	16 4	16 4	10 4	10 4	16 4	16 4	...	...	14 12	15 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	16 12	16 12	24 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	19 0	22 0	22 0	11 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Jhánsi	16 12	16 3	21 0	22 14	7 0	7 12	13 4	13 4	19 4	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 6	...	...	21 4	...	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 4	14 0	19 8	19 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	18 8	18 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	15 8	15 0	22 0	21 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	9 0	19 0	19 8	14 0	15 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 8	20 0	...	...	20 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12. 0
Aligarh	15 8	14 0	22 4	23 8	5 0	5 4	8 8	9 0	18 c	18 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	23 4	21 0	19 0	20 8	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	17 0	17 0	23 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	9 10	10 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	120 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	15 8	14 8	21 0	20 8	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	19 4	18 8	17 0	17 0	21 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 7	15 8	20 4	20 10	8 12	9 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	14 0	14 12	20 0	18 8	8 14	8 14	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	6 9	17 11	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Goralchpur	13 15	13 15	19 12	19 12	9 7	9 7	13 8	13 15	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	7 8	7 3	18 14	18 14	15 4	15 4	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	24 8§	24 8§	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 8	10 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	17 0	17 0	24 0	22 12	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 8	...	...	23 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	11 4	12 0
Budaun	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 8	20 8	18 4	18 4	25 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	16 14	15 5	22 8	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 3	21 4	...	...	20 0	...	150 0	150 0	10 15	10 15
Bareilly	15 0	15 0	19 15	18 12	7 10½	7 8	9 11	9 11	...	16 4	...	10 0	...	...	6 14	11 14	18 3	17 13	...	18 7	20 9	19 6	137 8	137 8	10 5	10 10
Moradabad	16 4	16 4	22 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	19 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 8	20 8	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Tarái	16 4	15 10	25 0	23 12	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	17 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 8	20 0	20 0	18 12	20 0	17 8	25 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	16 0	15 10	24 3	24 14	7 14	9 0	10 2	...	...	...	12 6	12 15	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 4	...	...	25 14	22 8	135 0	135 0	10 13	10 14
Muzaffarnagar	15 9	14 9	22 0	21 8	6 9	6 9	10 9	9 15	13 4	17 9	14 5	14 5	11 0	11 0	6 9	6 9	20 6	19 3	15 7	17 9	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	10 14
Saháranpur	17 0	15 0	22 8	16 0	7 8	6 6	10 12	12 12	16 0	15 0	10 12	16 0	21 8	21 4	18 4	32 8	21 8	19 4	16 0	16 0	12 12	12 12	172 0	160 0	10 12	11 0
Dehra Dún	15 0	14 4	22 0	18 0	7 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	19 8	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0.
Kumaun	10 0	9 8	13 0	10 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	10 0	...	...	8 0†	8 0†	200 0	200 0	7 c	7 0.
Garhwál	11 4	9 0	16 0	14 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 0	8 10	9 0	13 10	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	20 8	...	...	15 5	14 0	147 0	150 0	9 10	9 14
Sultanpur	15 4	15 8	20 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	15 4	15 0	18 4	19 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	13 0	19 8	19 6	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 12	14 12	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 8	19 8	17 0	17 0	12 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 14	14 8	19 12	19 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 0	16 0	16 0	21 4	20 6	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 10
Hardoi	17 0	17 0	23 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 12	13 10	20 0	19 6	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	19 8	18 12	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 8	14 4	21 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	14 8	15 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	20 6	19 8	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	15 12	15 8	22 0	22 2	12 4	12 4	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	9 0	21 0	20 8	18 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	16 8	16 0	23 0	22 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Sitapur	16 4	16 8	23 8	23 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	18 8	15 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	10 8	8 0	23 8	23 0	14 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 12	16 8	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	15 0	21 4	21 14	7 8	8 2	8 12	10 0	20 0	20 0	13 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 4	25 0	27 0	...	...	12 9	15 1
Bánswára	16 9	18 12	18 12	...	8 12	8 9	14 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	35 0	35 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	10 10	10 5
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	12 14½	18 12	19 2½	10 2½	10 2½	10 15	10 15	18 12	19 14½	14 1	15 10	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	13 12	13 4½	18 12	19 8½	10 8¾	10 8¾	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	13 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	...	19 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	10 8	10 c	8 0	160 0	100 0	11 8	12 0
Erinpura	15 0	15 0	24 3	24 3	...	...	8 6	8 6	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	13 8	14 0	18 8	19 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	80 0	90 0	12 0	13 0
Abu	10 14	10 12	19 8	19 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	21 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	*	*	11 0	11 0
Kishenguth	14 0	13 12	19 8	19 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	19 12	19 8	17 8	17 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	16 4	19 4	19 0	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	20 0	20 0	28 8	28 8	10 0	12 8	10 0	10 8	28 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 c	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	18 8	18 0	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	27 8	27 8	18 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	16 5	15 15	18 0	25 1	8 14	8 14	11 12½	11 12½	24 3	26 7	18 0	18 0	...	...	21 2½	23 3	16 6	16 11	27 0	27 0	12 14	12 14	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	16 0	15 12	22 4	21 8	8 8	8 12	9 8	9 12	23 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	20 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 4
Jeypore	15 8	15 8	21 12	21 4	5 0	5 0	8 4	8 4	21 8	21 8	17 0	17 8	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	15-8 to 18 0	15-8 to 17 8	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	115 0	117 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 4	15 10	21 4	21 4	11 4	10 0	11 14	11 10	21 4	20 10	17 8	18 12	...	...	16 4	18 12	20 1	21 4	...	...	25 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	14 4	13 12	18 13½	18 0	8 7	8 7	10 10	10 11	18 7½	17 13	16 11½	16 5	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 5¾	17 7	...	...	12 5	21 6	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8½
Bhurtpore	16 2	15 14	21 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	8 12	19 0	19 0	14 2	14 14	...	...	11 12	11 12	19 12	19 8	18 0	18 0	19 8	21 0	260 0	260 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	16 3	15 11	21 8	21 5	8 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	19 3	19 4	16 0	16 8	...	...	13 13	13 0	20 9	20 8	19 0	20 3	27 8	26 10	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	14 10	14 9	20 0	20 4	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	22 8	16 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 15	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	7 12	7 12	8 12	8 12	19 8	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 10½	19 0	18 10½	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 8	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 0
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	13 0	14 0
Anádra	14 6	13 8	20 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	20 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	22 8	21 12	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	12 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	14 1	13 12	18 12	18 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 6	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jeysulmere	11 4	11 6	...	...	8 6	8 4	10 10	10 10	18 4	18 12	16 6	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 10½	10 8	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 8	14 2	...	...	...	...	14 5½	13 6½	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 12	13 0	17 0	17 0	8 9	8 9	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	16 4	28 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	13 8	12 10	23 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	23 4	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	24 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	17 4	17 8	22 8	23 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 12	...	...	23 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Goona	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	19 0
Gwalior	14 14	14 9½	17 12½	17 8½	7 7	7 11½	9 9	9 9½	17 12½	17 10½	16 1	15 14½	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 4½	13 13	18 1	18 4½	11 15	12 3½	170 0	170 0	12 1	11 15¼

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1891 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	17 0	15 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	‡	†	‡	†	24 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	‡	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Ferozepore	16 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	†	†	18 0	16 0	23 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	105 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	17 0	13 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	280 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	16 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	16 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	15 0	11 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	140 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	18 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	8 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	‡	†	13 0	13 0	24 0	21 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	110 0	12 12	12 8
Jullundur	18 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	†	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	‡	*	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	18 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	105 0	110 0	12 14	13 0
Gurdáspur	18 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	16 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	22 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	8 7	8 7
Kángra	17 0	15 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	10 0	120 0	100 0	10 8	10 0
North-western—																										
Shahpur	15 0	15 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	18 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	17 0	14 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	‡	†	85 0	85 0	13 8	13 0
Gujrát	17 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	12 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	*	140 0	240 0	14 0	13 0
Jhelum	16 0	13 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	*	†	20 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	*	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	†	90 0	85 0	13 4	13 8
Hazára	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	12 0	14 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	21 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	†	100 0	100 0	41 0	41 0
Kohát	15 0	14 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	19 0	‡	‡	30 0	30 0	18 0	17 0	23 0	20 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	17 0	14 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	8 0	†	220 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	14 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Bannu	20 0	19 0	38 0	41 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	28 0	27 0	29 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	70 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	16 0	16 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	29 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	23 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	94 0	100 0	37 0	38 0
Muzaffargarh	14 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	15 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
D. G. Khan	15 0	14 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	20 0	20 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 8	10 8	18 0	18 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	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 8	10 8	19 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	19 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 4	12 12	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 4	12 2	17 10	18 1	7 11	7 14	10 0	10 0	18 6	18 4	29 14	26 9	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 6	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	11 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	...	...	9 7	9 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 8	15 8	14 8	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 12	9 12	11 8	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	11 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 4	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	213 5½	213 5½	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 14	11 14	16 14	18 3	14 11	14 11	18 13	18 13	...	...	11 14	12 8	...	...	13 15	13 10	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 7	9 6	...	...	7 6	7 6	11 3	11 3	...	...	12 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 9	...	...	8 2	9 10	83 0	83 0	15 0	15 0
Bombay	9 12	9 13	14 15	14 15	6 9	6 9	11 10	11 2	17 7	17 7	13 15	14 6	15 5	14 14	13 12	14 14	14 0	14 5	16 15	17 6	10 5	10 5	64 11	67 3	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	10 5½	10 5½	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 7½	9 7½	...	...	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)	15 6	17 9	...	...	9 11	10 7	10 2	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	14 0	14 12	34 0	36 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	14 8	14 12	...	...	12 8	13 0	89 0	83 0	14 0	14 0
Sátara	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	8 14	8 14	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 10	19 6	18 2	18 11	18 11	19 6	19 6	15 9	18 3	20 6	20 6	15 2	15 2	120 0	120 0	13 2	13 2
Sholapur	16 7	16 7	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 5	11 5	29 10	27 12	24 6	24 6	...	...	...	...	18 11	19 2	...	...	19 8	19 8	80 0	73 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	16 5	16 5	...	...	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	15 5	15 5	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	21 12	21 12	16 2	16 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	...	21 10	21 10	67 7	67 7	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 14	13 14	...	...	7 9	7 9	9 1	9 1	25 6	25 6	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	27 5	27 5	100 0	100 0	12 11	12 11
Násik	15 13	15 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 2	20 2	23 12	23 12	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	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 11	26 11	19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	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	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	90 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	12 12	13 0	...	...	8 14	8 8	10 10	10 8	17 12	16 0	16 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	21 4	20 0	85 0	90 0	13 4	13 0
Kaira	14 7	17 7	26 0	26 0	7 4	7 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	17 6	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 7	14 7	23 12	23 12	21 5	21 5	107 0	107 0	13 4	13 4
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 2	11 9	11 9	6 4½	6 4½	9 2	9 2	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 0	12 9	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	26 4	26 4	...	...	14 6	14 6	26 4	26 4	10 5	10 5	160 0	160 0	12 2	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	12 3	13 3	21 0	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	145 0	145 0	11 3	13 0
Kattymar—																										
Rájkot	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	19 0	19 0	16 12	17 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	14 4	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	14 4	14 4	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	12 13	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	22 10	24 0	24 14	26 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	13 6	13 0	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 1	9 1	18 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	15 7	14 6	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	17 9	16 14	...	...	7 4	8 0	10 5	11 7	21 10	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 11	19 9	...	...	12 0	14 6	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Nágpur	16 14	15 10	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	23 12	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	18 12	...	...	16 14	16 4	120 0	120 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	16 0	17 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	18 7	...	...	20 0	20 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	20 6	...	...	13 10	13 10	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 3	13 6	...	...	9 7	8 15	9 12	9 12	13 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	18 4	17 2	...	...	12 0	11 12	12 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	14 12	14 0	...	...	10 12	11 8	14 4	15 4	15 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 4	13 12	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Mandla	19 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	28 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 0
Seoni	14 15	14 15	...	...	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	17 1	17 1	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	...	...	16 4	16 4	136 0	136 0	10 0	9 0
Bhandára	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	22 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 2	22 6	22 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 6	17 13	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 8
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	21 5	21 5	...	...	14 10	12 5	20 1	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 6	...	...	17 8	25 7	100 0	*	9 0	8 0
Raipur	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 9	12 9	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	10 14	10 14
Sambalpur	19 4	15 10	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Berar—																										
Buldána	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Basim	17 2	17 13	...	...	8 5	8 10	11 0	11 2	27 5	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	...	...	16 13	16 13	83 0	83 0	9 10	9 13
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	27 8	27 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	128 0	128 0	10 12	10 13
Amráoti	14 0	14 12	...	...	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	26 0	25 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	93 0	93 0	10 0	10 0
Wun	16 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	28 0	32 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 12	7 2	11 4	11 4	23 0	23 0	27 0	...	28 4	27 0	...	...	17 4	17 12	...	...	23 14	23 14	135 0	135 0	9 0	9 2
Boláram	15 11	14 0	...	...	7 12	7 12	11 1	11 1	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	11 14	12 0	...	...	7 10	7 8	12 14	13 0	20 0	21 8	19 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1891 —*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thûr, 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.
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 8	10 8	10 14	10 14	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 2	11 14	12 13	12 13	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 2	11 2	...	...	10 13	11 5	11 5	11 13	19 10	19 13	20 11	20 11	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	18 8	18 8	15 6	16 13	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	10 2
Salem	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	11 5	20 14	20 14	21 5	21 5	25 11	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 6	...	...	11 0	11 13	11 10	13 0	32 8	30 14	25 6	25 6	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	25 3	25 3	21 10	21 10	30 2	30 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	12 2	12 14	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 13	11 3	24 2	24 14	*	21 0	25 8	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 3	12 3	29 2	29 2	24 6	23 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 14	8 14	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	*	*	31 14	31 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	116 10	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	14 0	13 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	28 2	28 2	29 11	29 11	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	10 13	10 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	28 3	26 6	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	11 14	11 14	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 13	13 13	19 0	19 0	*	*	29 13	29 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 10	10 2	11 11	10 10	21 10	20 10	22 10	18 13	21 2	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 5	11 10	...	...	9 13	9 14	10 13	10 14	19 6	19 10	18 3	17 13	22 6	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 14	11 5	*	*	17 3	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	10 8	10 3	...	...	9 11	10 5	11 5	11 5	20 14	*	17 5	*	24 13	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	11 5	11 13	12 5	12 5	*	*	20 0	20 0	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	2 8	12 8	*	*	*	*	23 3	23 3	24 3	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	11 3	11 14	...	...	10 13	11 8	11 2	11 13	19 10	18 14	19 2	19 11	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 10	12 10
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 3	11 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	9 13	10 2	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	19 6	19 13	17 10	17 10	21 5	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 0	10 8	8 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 4	24 0	25 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	27 0	12 0	15 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	12 0	11 14	10 8	11 8	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	29 0	27 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 0	16 8	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	144 0	120 0	9 8	9 4
Túmkúr	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	14 0	72 0	72 0	8 8	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	480 0	480 0	9 7	9 7
Shimoga	9 7	12 10	...	...	9 7	10 8	11 9	29 11	29 6	...	...	...	30 7	31 8	...	...	12 10	13 10	...	...	18 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chitaldroog	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	42 0	44 0	44 0	13 0	14 0	...	...						
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	11 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.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 20th, 1891.

The charts of the past week show no important change in the distribution of pressure or the winds. The chart of the 14th showed a high pressure area over Malabar, Ceylon, and the south of the Bay, and a narrow trough of low pressure pressed closely against the foot of the hills in the north. Between these two regions the gradients were moderate. There was a very large excess of pressure as compared with the normal over the Bombay Presidency—more particularly over Guzerat and the North Konkan. Hence abnormal gradients for north-westerly winds were shown over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula. The wind was variable on the West Coast and north-westerly and westerly over other parts of the Indian region, except the Bay area, where the direction was south. These conditions continued during the 15th, but on the 16th a slight modification was introduced by a rapid barometric fall taking place in the north-west, and the production of a slight depression over the south of the Punjab. On the 17th the chart exhibited no change of importance, but on the 18th a barometric rise set in, which was felt all over the country, but was most brisk in the north. Hence both the depression in the South Punjab and that lying along the foot of the hills commenced a move southward, and a high pressure area was established in the north-west of the Punjab. At the same time the wind became more northerly than before. These conditions lasted during the 19th and 20th.

Owing to the distribution of pressure above described, conditions have been most unfavourable for the proper advance of the monsoon current. In Northern India, owing to the position of the trough of low pressure, there have been no gradients for south-easterly winds, and dry westerly winds have blown right across Northern India up to the hills. On the other hand, all over Central and Southern India the distribution of pressure has favoured north-westerly instead of the normal south-westerly winds, and there has hardly been any sign of the monsoon over the Indian Peninsula. In the Bay conditions have been more favourable. Southerly winds have prevailed at the head of the Bay and south-westerly winds over Burma. The former appear to have been a continuation of the westerly current crossing India, so that the only moisture they carried was the small amount collected during their passage over the head of the Bay, and the rainfall was consequently small. Burma seems to have been the only place where anything approaching real monsoon weather was experienced, and there the rain was general and fairly heavy.

Temperature.—Owing to the continued absence of rain, the temperature of the week has been higher than usual. The amount of this excess has varied according to the liability of the different divisions to have heavy rain during the present week. Thus the Central Provinces, Central India, and the West Coast, where under ordinary conditions heavy rain would have been experienced, the excess has been large; while, on the contrary, in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana,

where under ordinary conditions comparatively little rain would have fallen, and where a cool northerly wind has been experienced instead of an excess, there has been a deficiency.

The following table shows the variation of temperature from the normal average on each day for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	June							Mean variation for week.
	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·4	—1·6	+1·3	+1·0	+2·2	+1·7	— 0·3	+0·8
Bengal and Assam	+1·8	+2·5	+2·2	+3·1	+2·8	+3·3	+ 4·1	+2·8
North-Western Provinces	+2·8	+2·2	+0·3	+0·3	+2·0	+2·0	+ 3·3	+1·8
Punjab	—0·6	—3·1	—3·9	—4·6	—3·0	—3·2	— 0·3	—2·7
Bombay	+3·4	+3·7	+3·8	+4·4	+4·5	+4·8	+ 4·8	+4·2
Central Provinces	+7·0	+6·1	+6·2	+5·8	+7·3	+4·3	+10·8	+6·8
Guzerat and Central India	+2·6	+1·7	+1·8	+2·2	+2·7	+3·9	+ 4·2	+2·7
Sind and Rajputana	—0·8	—2·2	—1·3	—0·3	—1·5	—0·9	+ 1·9	—0·7
Madras	+4·0	+3·4	+3·7	+3·7	+1·5	+2·6	+ 1·9	+3·0
Mean for whole India	+2·4	+1·4	+1·6	+1·7	+2·1	+2·1	+ 3·4	+2·1

The above figures show that on the mean of the week there was a deficiency of $2\frac{1}{2}°$ in the Punjab and of $\frac{1}{2}°$ in Sind and Rajputana. In all the other Provinces there was an excess, which ranged from nearly 1° in Burma to nearly 7° in the Central Provinces. For the whole of India there was an average excess of 2°. The warmest day was the 20th, when the excess for the whole of India amounted to $3\frac{1}{2}°$. The excess in the maximum values in the Central Provinces on this day was very remarkable, as the following figures show:

	Max.	Excess.		Max.	Excess.
Akola	111·6	+14·7	Nagpur	111·8	+15·5
Amraoti	111·8	+16·2	Seoni	107·2	+14·6
Khandwa	109·7	+12·7	Jubbulpore	108·0	+12·7
Hoshangabad	110·5	+13·8	Raipur	110·3	+15·5

The absolute maximum temperatures on each day were:

On the 14th 112·4° at Sirsa.
„ „ 15th 114·1° „ Rajahmundry.
„ „ 16th 110·7° „ Masulipatam.
„ „ 17th 112·7° „ Jacobabad.
„ „ 18th 111·2° „ Masulipatam.
„ „ 19th 111·4° „ Allahabad.
„ „ 20th 112·7° „ Jacobabad.

The varying regions from which these absolute maxima were reported show the uniformity of the heat throughout the Indian region.

Rain.—The rainfall of the past week has been lighter and less extensive than during the week before. Combining the divisions in which there has been absolutely no rain with those in which the total average rainfall of the week has been less than one-tenth of an inch, it appears that the whole of the Gangetic plain and its neighbourhood from Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Behar, north-westward through the North-Western Provinces to the north-west of the Punjab, the whole of the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Sind, Central India, Rajputana, Khandeish, and the Circars had no effective rain. On the other hand, North-Eastern India (including Burma, Assam, and Lower Bengal), the west of the Peninsula, and a large part of Madras received effective rain. The heaviest rainfall received was 17 inches in Tenasserim: this was followed by $7\frac{1}{3}$ inches in Assam (Surma), by 5 inches in Lower Burma, and by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Arakan and Malabar. In the other divisions the amounts were smaller. The third column of the concluding table shows the general deficiency of the rainfall during the week. In only seven divisions did the average actual rainfall exceed the normal average. These divisions were Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Madras (South-Central, South and Central), Mysore, and Sind. In Tenasserim the excess was large, in Mysore considerable, and in the remainder moderate or small. The most marked deficiencies were $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in the Konkan and $5\frac{1}{3}$ inches in North Bengal, but many other divisions have relatively to the average quite as deficient an amount. The final column of the table displays the same general characteristics as did the figures of last week, *viz.*, a large seasonal deficiency over by far the greater part of the country. The figures refer to the period from May 31st to June 20th. During that period there has been more rain than usual in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, and Arakan, in Behar, in the Submontane division of the North-West Provinces, in Madras (South-Central and South), and in Mysore. In all the other divisions the fall has been short. In many divisions only two or three per cent. of the normal amount has fallen, and in nearly all the amount of defect is large.

The following is the record of the heaviest falls registered, which are nearly all reported from North-Eastern India or the south-west of the Peninsula:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Tenasserim	Tavoy	Sudder	12·72
	Moulmein	Ditto	19·73
	Amherst	Ditto	19·73
Lower Burma	Bassein	Ditto	8·42
Assam	Sylhet	Ditto	13·60
	Shillong	Cherrapunji	16·20
Malabar	Travancore	Kottayam	8·23
Mysore	Chitaldrug	Davengiri	7·65

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 20th, 1891.			Rainfall data from May 31st to June 20th, 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, May 31st to June 20th.	Excess or defect (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	17·39	9·64	+ 7·75	41·59	27·46	+ 51
	Lower Burma	5·11	4·23	+ 0·88	25·03	12·95	+ 93
	Central Burma	3·34	4·33	— 0·99	10·39	12·53	— 17
	Upper Burma	1·49	?	?	8·03	?	?
	Arakan	4·47	7·18	— 2·71	21·11	17·65	+ 20
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·30	5·01	— 2·71	10·43	15·08	— 31
	Assam (Surma)	7·32	10·29	— 2·97	23·77	27·12	— 12
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·06	3·56	— 1·50	0·39	11·08	— 42
	Deltaic Bengal	0·30	2·70	— 2·40	4·78	7·92	— 40
	Central Bengal	0·50	2·97	— 2·47	4·41	7·56	— 42
	North Bengal	1·89	7·28	— 5·39	6·17	18·51	— 67
	Orissa	0·04	2·36	— 2·32	1·30	5·18	— 75
	Chota Nagpur	0	2·56	— 2·56	2·54	5·42	— 53
	Behar (South)	0	1·67	— 1·67	4·35	3·63	+ 12
	Do. (North)	0·03	2·96	— 2·93	6·87	5·87	+ 17
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	1·18	— 1·18	1·11	2·36	— 53
	Oudh (South)	0	1·19	— 1·19	0·30	2·21	— 86
	Do. (North)	0	1·40	— 1·40	0·90	2·70	— 67
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·98	— 0·98	0·40	1·89	— 79
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·85	— 0·85	0·50	1·55	— 68
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	1·37	— 1·37	2·92	2·82	+ 4
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·04	0·52	— 0·48	0·19	0·88	— 78
	Do. (Central)	0·02	0·71	— 0·69	0·48	1·17	— 59
	Do. (Submontane)	0·03	0·84	— 0·81	0·76	1·46	— 48
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·02	1·80	— 1·78	0·68	0·27	— 82
	Do. (North-West)	0·16	0·42	— 0·26	0·29	0·89	— 67
	Do. (West)	0·02	0·19	— 0·17	0·08	0·38	— 79
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·60	6·18	— 1·58	20·80	24·59	— 15
	Madras (South Central)	1·02	0·51	+ 0·51	3·54	2·01	+ 76
	Coorg	2·01	4·51	— 2·50	8·98	18·31	— 51
	Mysore	2·23	0·48	+ 1·75	3·74	2·36	+ 58
	Konkan	0·54	6·24	— 5·70	2·32	18·86	— 88
	Bombay Deccan	0·40	0·79	— 0·39	0·84	3·78	— 78
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·08	0·82	— 0·74	0·08	3·62	— 98
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	1·81	— 1·81	0·04	4·57	— 99
	Central Provinces (West)	0	2·19	— 2·19	0·20	4·72	— 96
	Ditto (Central)	0·01	2·69	— 2·68	1·43	5·02	— 72
	Ditto (East)	0·04	2·70	— 2·66	0·85	5·57	— 85
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·02	1·64	— 1·62	0·03	3·18	— 99
	Kattiawar	0·03	0·95	— 0·92	0·03	1·64	— 98
	Sind	0·05	0·04	+ 0·01	0·05	0·13	— 62
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·01	1·65	— 1·64	0·16	3·66	— 96
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·01	0·79	— 0·78	0·31	2·05	— 85
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·51	— 0·51	0	0·90	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·04	1·71	— 1·67	1·18	3·17	— 63
	Ditto (a)	0·05	?	?	1·40	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·43	1·12	— 0·69	0·49	2·84	— 83
	Madras (Central)	0·75	0·10	+ 0·65	1·02	1·94	— 47
	East Coast (Central)	0·18	0·90	— 0·72	0·36	1·98	— 82
	Ditto (South)	0·41	0·43	— 0·02	0·99	1·15	— 14
	Madras (South)	0·44	0·14	+ 0·30	0·89	0·84	+ 6

Simla, *25th June, 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 20th June.*—No rain in Kistna, Madras, and Tanjore; fair in Bellary, Anantapur, parts of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Salem, South Canara, and Malabar; and slight elsewhere. Rainfall generally deficient in the affected tracts, and prospects continue unfavourable in Chingleput and North Arcot. Prices are rising in thirteen districts, namely, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Salem, South Canara, and Malabar; falling in South Arcot; and stationary in other districts. Over 8,700 coolies employed on works on last day of the week in the Chingleput district, 4,900 in the Wandiwash taluk, 2,170 in the Kalahasti zemindari, 805 in three taluks of Tinnevelly, 253 in Coimbatore, and 357 on sixteen minor irrigation works in the Rayachoti taluk in Cuddapah. Number fed in kitchens—205, including 72 women and 83 children, in four taluks of Chingleput; 752, including 126 women and 586 children, in the Wandiwash taluk; and 741, including 568 children, in the Kalahasti zemindari.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Moderate rain throughout the Karnatic and in parts of the Deccan and Kathiawar, and scanty in Gujarat, Konkan, and Sind. More rain wanted urgently throughout the Presidency for sowing and fodder and water-supply. Crops damaged by blight, locusts, and other insects in parts of Sind. Sowings retarded in places for want of sufficient rain.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd June.*—Slight rain in North and East Bengal; elsewhere dry and very hot. More rain now required in parts, but prospects are generally good. Early rice, jute, and sugarcane are in good condition. Cultivation and sowings of late rice and *bhadoi* crops are proceeding in some districts. Transplanting of late rice seedlings is in progress. *Cheena* and *mung* crops are being harvested with fair outturn. Indigo is doing well, and is being cut in some districts. Locusts appeared in several parts, and did slight injury to the crops. Prices stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Weather very sultry and dry; rain much needed. Irrigation of sugarcane, indigo, and other summer crops continues, and fields are being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Locusts are reported from all districts, except Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Farukhabad, Bareilly, and Moradabad; they did some damage in Kumaon, and injured sugarcane in Ballia and Partabgarh and indigo in the last-named district. Markets are well supplied, but prices have risen in Benares, Fyzabad, and Bareilly, and tend upwards in Sitapur; elsewhere they are steady. Export continues from Meerut.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Delhi, Umballa, Amritsar, Sealkote, and Mooltan. Prices unsettled in Delhi; falling in Peshawar; stationary elsewhere. Threshing and cleaning of *rabi*

crops going on. Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally reported good. More rain is wanted at Hissar. Outturn of *rabi* is reported above average in Shahpur. Locusts are reported from most districts, and crops have been damaged in some of them. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Hissar and Delhi, where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Weather very hot, with occasional clouds. Rain much wanted, especially in districts where rice sowings have commenced. Fodder and water getting scarce in places, especially in Nimar. Prices inclined to rise.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Ploughing for the wet-weather crop has commenced in most districts and sowing in a few. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Thayetmyo and Mandalay; slightly in Rangoon, Thongwa, Bhamo, and the Lower Chindwin; while it has declined slightly in Akyab, Pakokku, and Magwe.

Assam.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Weather dry and sultry. Sowing and transplanting of late rice continue. Tea and other standing crops doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Rain throughout the Mysore State. Crops and prospects good. More rain still wanted in parts of four districts. Ploughing and manuring in active progress. No material change in prices.

Rainfall moderate in Coorg during the week. Ploughing of rice fields in progress; more rain wanted. Slight rise in prices.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Weather hot. Land ready for *kharif*, but sowings cannot be commenced for want of rain. Fodder insufficient in four taluks and in the Wun, Basim, and Akola districts. Water scarce in the Murtazapur taluk and the Wun and Basim districts. Prices rising in two taluks, and in the Akola and Ellichpur districts. Cotton crop unfavourable in Basim owing to delay in sowing. Locusts passed through Malkapur without causing damage.

No rain at Hyderabad during the week. Fields ready, but *kharif* not sown for want of rain. Tanks and wells getting dry. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Crops in Goona partly damaged by locusts. No other changes of importance since last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Slight rain in three States and at Ajmere. Locusts appeared in Marwar and Ajmere. Pasturage or fodder scarce in five States, and in Ajmere-Merwara, Deoli, and Kherwara. Cattle dying in the Ajmere and Todgurh tahsils; in poor condition at Kherwara, Harowti, Bikanir, and Kishengarh. Prices of food-grains steady in some places; fluctuating at others. 44,518 acres affected by scarcity in Ajmere-Merwara; 7,021 persons employed on relief works; gratuitous relief given to 90 persons unable to work.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th June.*—A much needed break has occurred in the rains. Prospects much improved. Prices still very high.

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 MAY 1891.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	S. S. "CONGELLA." Natal. Males.	Females	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	TOTAL. Males.	Females.	GRAND TOTAL.
Under 2 years	17	10	27	36·6 women per 100 men.	17	10	27
From 2 to 10 years	34	14	48		34	14	48
„ 10 „ 20 „	29	7	36		29	7	36
„ 20 „ 30 „	156	59	215		156	59	215
„ 30 „ 40 „	25	10	35		25	10	35
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	1	1		...	1	1
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	261	101	362		261	101	362

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	NATAL. Males.	Females.	Total.	TOTAL. Males.	Females.	GRAND TOTAL.
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	9	9	18	9	9	18
North-Western Provinces	166	59	225	166	59	225
Oudh	83	33	116	83	33	116
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal and Native States	3	...	3	3	...	3
Mixed, Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	261	101	362	261	101	362

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	39	19	58	39	19	58
Agriculturists	112	33	145	112	33	145
Artisans	21	4	25	21	4	25
Low castes	89	39	128	89	39	128
Musulmans	...	6	6	...	6	6
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	261	101	362	261	101	362

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	261	95	356
2. Musulmans	...	6	6
3. Christians	...	...	...
TOTAL	261	101	362

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of April 1891.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.													
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton, raw—													
Calcutta	...	2	...	6,880	18,653	3,558	3,495	53	257	4,210	...	...	37,088
Bombay Town	...	5,24,673	...	..	21,534	7,535	9,200	2,07,035	...	1,30,979	2	...	9,01,038
Karachi	...	...	41,666	...	1	8,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,538
Total	...	5,24,675	41,666	6,860	40,188	19,984	12,755	2,07,088	257	1,35,189	2	...	9,88,664
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	345,785	305,768	10,218	25,308	...	145	...	...	...	7,07,314
Bombay Town	...	5,91,982	...	...	14,167	1,042	14,10,693	1,73,083	...	1,72,549	667	...	23,64,183
Karachi	...	...	53,113	...	...	87,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,872
Total	...	5,91,982	53,113	345,785	3,19,935	99,019	14,36,091	1,73,083	145	1,72,549	667	...	32,12,369
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	468,596	2,21,641	...	17,351	...	3,174	66,455	...	...	7,77,217
Bombay Town	...	1,86,651	...	...	64,697	...	4,37,824	1,78,273	...	2,80,167	94,681	...	12,42,293
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,86,651	...	4,68,596	2,86,338	...	4,55,175	1,78,273	3,174	3,46,622	94,681	...	20,19,510
Indigo—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	55	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Bombay Town	31	117	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	13	...	...	107
Karachi	...	...	520	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	795
Total	31	117	520	55	29	281	...	...	...	13	...	...	1,046
GRAND TOTAL	31	13,03,425	95,299	8,41,296	6,46,190	1,19,284	19,04,021	5,58,444	3,576	6,54,373	95,350	...	62,21,589

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

DEPT. OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE;
Simla, the 23rd June, 1891.

No. 2650.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
STORES.

RELAXATION, AS A TENTATIVE MEASURE, OF THE EXISTING ORDERS PROHIBITING THE LOCAL PURCHASE OF ARTICLES OF IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE MADE UP FROM IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS.

Simla, the 25th June, 1891.

Read again the following papers:

(1) Resolution by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 185, dated 10th January 1883, consolidating the existing rules regarding the procedure to be employed in obtaining for the public service supplies of stores of other than Indian origin or manufacture.

(2) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 141 (Financial), dated 26th May 1887.

(3) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 191 (Financial), dated 26th July 1888.

(4) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 192 (Financial), dated 26th July 1888.

(5) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 52 (Military—Stores), dated 30th August 1888.

Read also—

(6) Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 65 (Accounts and Finance—Stores), dated 5th March 1889.

(7) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 161 (Financial), dated 25th July 1889.

(8) Letter from Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay, dated 8th July 1890, forwarding a memorial from the representative Manufacturing Engineers and Iron Founders of India regarding the restrictions imposed by the Government of India on Officers of the Public Works Department against the purchase of ironwork of local manufacture.

(9) Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 338 (Accounts and Finance—Stores), dated 15th October 1890.

(10) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 30 (Financial), dated 8th January 1891.

RESOLUTION.

1. In paragraph 28 of Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883, the policy of the Government of India in regard to the purchase in India of articles of local manufacture required for the public service was expressed in the following terms:

Para. 28.—The orders of the Secretary of State make it incumbent on all Officers of Government requiring stores of European manufacture to obtain them by indenting on the Secretary of State, and permit of the purchase in the local market of articles made in Europe or America only under the special circumstances mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Resolution. The Governor General in Council therefore desires again to invite the special attention of Local Governments to the expediency of supplying the wants of Government by the purchase in the local market of articles of *bonâ fide* local manufacture. The Government of India is desirous to give the utmost

C

encouragement to every effort to substitute for articles now obtained from Europe articles of *bonâ fide* local manufacture or of indigenous origin; and where articles of European and of Indian manufacture do not differ materially in price and quality, the Government would always be disposed to give the preference to the latter; and the Governor General in Council desires to remind all Officers of Government that there is no reason why articles manufactured in India should not be obtained locally even although the raw material necessary to their manufacture may have been originally imported from Europe. It is most desirable to bear in mind the distinction between articles of European manufacture and articles produced or worked up in India from imported material; the former should not, save in exceptional cases, be purchased in the local market, while the latter should by preference be purchased locally whenever the quality is sufficiently good, and the price not higher than the cost of laying down the imported article. There are many articles which may not be immediately obtained in the local market, but which can be made in the event of Government encouraging the manufacture.

The special circumstances mentioned in paragraph 3 of the same Resolution (as amended by Financial Resolution No. 2586, dated the 23rd May 1890), in which the purchase in the local market of articles made in Europe or America is held to be permissible, are as follows:

1st, when for any special reason it may be more economical to do so;

2nd, when stores indented for from England have not arrived, or when a sudden emergency has arisen, and in either case only if serious inconvenience to the public service would be caused by waiting for the stores from England;

3rd, when the articles are perishable.

2. Some misconception appears to have arisen regarding the application of paragraph 28 of Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883, to manufactured articles of iron and steel. The term "raw material" used therein, the import of which from Europe for the purpose of being worked up into finished articles was declared to be unobjectionable, was held in some quarters to apply to the bars and plates of iron and steel which are made up into bridges, roofs, and other finished engineering structures. This, however, was not the intention of the Resolution. It was considered by the Government of India in regard to manufactured articles of iron and steel that they were classes of stores to which the objections to local purchase applied in the highest degree mainly on the grounds (1) that much of the material imported into India was of inferior quality; (2) that the delays that unavoidably occur even in England on account of the rejection of material would be aggravated in India with consequences ruinous to the contractor and most injurious to Government; (3) of the absence in India of the necessary mechanical and chemical appliances required for testing iron and steel; and (4) of the loss of the economical advantage secured by free competition, which could not be obtained in India owing to the limited number of capable firms.

On these grounds the purchase in India for the public service of manufactured articles of iron and steel was prohibited, except under the special circumstances mentioned above.

3. Having regard, however, to the representations contained in the memorial read above, and with the view of encouraging local industries and the development of technical education, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has now resolved to modify, as a tentative measure, the existing orders prohibiting the local purchase of manufactured articles of iron and steel made up from imported materials. In so doing the Governor General in Council desires it to be clearly understood that this relaxation of existing rules is sanctioned solely in the hope of thereby effecting economy in the public administration, both by actual saving in the cost of articles purchased locally, and by avoiding the delays that are sometimes inevitable when the articles have to be procured by indent on England. It is not intended to sanction thereby a procedure in any degree of a protective nature, and firms that may obtain orders under this Resolution must be distinctly warned that no claim for compensation of any sort will be admitted in the event of its being found necessary to discontinue the practice of inviting tenders in India.

4. In the annexure to this Resolution is a list of articles, tenders for which may, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be invited in future from local firms. It is not necessary that there should be an absolutely rigid adherence to the items specified. Tenders for any articles of the nature indicated in the list may be invited, but it should be understood that articles on which very little labour in India is required can be best procured through the Secretary of State. It is also intended that the relaxation of the rules regarding local manufacture shall be limited to the less important supplies: *e.g.*, bridges and roofs of *small* span required for the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department, and for Municipalities and District Boards. In the case of railways under construction, the whole of the necessary supplies, as far as can be foreseen, will continue as heretofore to be procured by indent on the Secretary of State. The relaxation of the rules will refer only to articles the certain want of which could not be anticipated, and delay in the supply of which would involve loss in some respect.

5. The following restrictions must also be rigidly enforced in all cases in order to ensure—

(1) that the articles locally supplied are not imported into India in a finished or partly finished state;

(2) that the price is not in excess of that at which similar articles could be obtained by indent on the Secretary of State; and

(3) that the quality is not inferior to that of English supplies.

I.—*Firms that may be permitted to tender.*—It is evident that a most careful selection must be made of the firms allowed to tender, and only firms of recognised standing, and whose shops are fitted with the necessary plant, will be considered eligible. Local Governments and Administrations are therefore directed to furnish the Government of India with a list of the firms within their jurisdiction that they consider should be entitled to the privilege of tendering. The lists should state the principal machines in the shops of each firm, and the means possessed for testing both the raw material and the finished product.

II.—*Checks to ensure that the articles are manufactured in India from the raw material.*—Raw material may be understood to mean wrought-iron and steel in the form of plates and bars, cast-iron in the shape of pig, and steel forgings in the shape of bars and ingots. Local manufacture from raw material imported in these shapes may be permitted, but the contracts for all local supplies of articles of iron and steel should contain a clause insisting that the articles, with the exception of the raw material thus defined, must be made wholly in India. A certificate from the firms to which orders may be given should also accompany the delivery of each order to the effect that this clause of the contract has been complied with. With this object in view Local Governments and

Administrations should also arrange for periodical or other inspections of the Government orders under execution by the selected firms.

III.—*Check as regards the relative prices of English and Indian supplies.*—The best check will be furnished by a comparison of the tenders received from Indian firms with the quarterly rate-lists issued by the Director General of Railways. In cases of doubt Local Governments and Administrations might ask the Director General of Stores at the India Office by telegram* for approximate rates, including the prevailing rates of freight.

* Either direct or through the Government of India according to the rules regulating the despatch of Foreign State messages.

IV.—*Testing of the raw material employed and, when necessary, of the finished product.*—With the system of careful selection that is prescribed, the Government of India is convinced that the selected firms would be careful to employ material of none but the best quality. To ensure this, however, the contracts should also provide for the employment of steel in the majority of cases in preference to wrought-iron, and it should be insisted that Siemens, Martin or Bessemer steel of English make should be used, and the use of Indian steel and of foreign steel or iron in any form should be prohibited. In the case of articles of any importance, it will be necessary, however, to test the material employed. It is believed that some of the engineering firms interested in local manufacture either possess or are prepared to erect the necessary testing plant. This should be insisted upon so far as possible. Another means of testing the raw material will be by sending samples for the purpose to the Railway workshops which exist in all the large centres, and which are generally provided with some testing plant. Enquiry will be made by the Government of India in what railway shops the necessary tests could be carried out, and the scale of fees that would be charged. Such fees would be payable by the manufacturing firms in all cases. The tests will invariably be carried out in the presence of a competent officer of the Public Works Department, and all specifications for articles to be locally supplied will specify the tests which the material employed is to undergo. To assist Local Governments and Administrations in preparing such specifications and in the carrying out of the tests, they will be furnished with copies of Professor Unwin's handbook on "The Testing of Materials of Construction." Should it subsequently be found necessary, Government will be prepared to arrange for the erection of adequate testing machinery at selected centres.

In cases where structures, such as roofs and bridges of small span, are locally manufactured, the contract should in all cases provice for the efficient testing of the finished structure before delivery, either in the shops of the manufacturer, or else in those of the nearest Railway Company.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Mysore, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Military and Public Works Departments, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

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

Annexure to Resolution No. 2650 of 1891.

Appendix.

List of articles which may be made up in India from imported raw materials, subject to the restrictions specified in paragraph 5 of the Resolution.

ROOFING.

Roof trusses under 30 feet span with purlins, &c.
Ironwork for timber trusses.
Cast-iron columns of small size.

BRIDGE-WORK.

Bridges of simple design and of small span; also bridges of which only a small number of such spans of similar design are required.
Well-curbs.
Suspension rods and bond rings for wells.
Straps and bolts for timber bridges.
Pile shoes and rings.
Cast-iron cylinders and screw piles.
Petty ironwork, such as holding down bolts, &c., sizes of which cannot be known until works are started.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cast-iron sleepers.
Cast-iron pipes, special lengths, such as are required for closers, special bends, &c.
Wrought-iron signals.
Signal winches.

PLANT.

Workshop stores, except tool, steel, and varnishes.
Trolly wheels and axles.
Ironwork for trollies.
Mining tubs and buckets.
Ironwork for tip wagons.
Asphalt boilers.
Iron cisterns.
Dobbin carts.
Hand pile driving engines (all necessary ironwork).
Grapnels.
Small mortar mills.
Concrete skips.
Wall boxes for shafting.
Small cupolas.
Hand foundry ladles.
Cold and hot sets or chisels.
Snaps for rivetting.
Fire buckets for rivetting.
Dollies.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IX 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 7th June 1890.			Week ending 6th June 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th June 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 6th June 1891.		Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
13th June 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	8,00,096	524	1,526	10,28,968	674	88,11,249	594	1,03,72,226	710	15,60,977	...
13th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,816	137	57	8,142	143	92,350	167	1,10,565	203	18,215	...
6th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	93,290	144	712	1,00,950	142	9,64,558	153	10,90,490	160	1,25,932	
6th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Lucknow - Bareilly Section)	141	10,194	72	199	10,668	54	87,727	64	1,09,022	57	21,295	...
13th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*c*)	584	62,842	108	831	1,29,377	156	7,67,445	144	14,59,800	184	6,92,355	...
13th ditto	Indian Midland (*d*)	752	65,101	87	752	1,05,687	141	7,33,715	100	10,84,239	151	3,50,524	...
13th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,72,492	223	1,672	4,52,000	270	37,22,147	229	43,56,649	272	6,34,502	...
6th ditto	Southern Mahratta	979	1,01,447	104	1,044	94,079	90	9,20,323	97	10,14,532	102	94,210	...
6th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	22,287	75	296	28,512	96	1,92,665	67	2,53,711	90	61,046	...
6th ditto	South Indian (*e*)	737	1,34,296	182	901	1,40,133	156	11,79,615	165	14,18,154	164	2,38,539	...
	TOTAL	7,393	16,69,861	226	7,990	20,98,516	263	1,74,71,793	244	2,12,69,388	278	37,97,595	...
	State Lines worked by the State.												
13th June 1891	North-Western (*f*)	2,399	4,94,968	206	2,395	6,87,127	287	48,56,479	208	53,69,500	234	5,13,021	...
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,32,705	192	692	1,82,067	263	15,33,355	228	22,10,639	334	6,76,284	...
13th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,96,405	263	777	1,76,840	228	17,65,517	243	19,22,612	259	1,57,095	...
13th ditto	Bengal Central (*g*)	125	13,688	109	125	12,960	104	1,26,101	104	1,34,612	112	8,511	...
13th ditto	Nalhátí	27	2,054	76	27	1,600	59	18,379	70	15,649	61	...	2,730
6th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	236	34	8	261	33	2,127	29	3,043	40	916	...
6th ditto	Jorhát	25	1,074	43	25	1,212	48	8,618	32	9,456	38	838	...
6th ditto	Burma (*h*)	553	93,477	169	596	94,737	170	10,56,794	197	10,82,398	203	25,604	...
	TOTAL	4,575	9,34,607	204	4,605	11,56,804	251	93,68,379	211	1,07,47,909	244	13,79,539	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
6th June 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	1,492	9,42,588	632	1,492	11,71,720	786	96,05,202	667	1,25,43,003	841	28,77,821	...
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,18,902	692	461	3,48,000	755	35,31,983	789	34,22,583	776	...	1,09,400
6th ditto	Madras	840	1,85,247	221	840	1,68,277	200	16,80,950	206	16,77,938	209	...	3,012
	TOTAL	2,793	14,46,737	518	2,793	16,87,998	604	1,48,78,135	548	1,76,43,544	660	27,65,409	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,761	40,51,205	274	15,388	49,43,318	321	4,17,18,298	292	4,96,60,841	337	79,42,543	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,81,88,685	127	2,12,38,895	144	30,50,210	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,35,29,613	165	2,84,21,946	193	48,92,333	...
	Assisted Companies.												
13th June 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	15,241	94	...	...	1,98,587	128	1,98,587	...
13th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	6,294	286	22	5,558	253	65,953	309	65,650	312	...	303
6th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's Section)	67	6,592	98	67	5,900	88	77,781	119	84,140	131	6,359	...
30th May 1891	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*j*)	...	(*k*) 88,828	131	(*l*) 80,383	120	...	8,445
	TOTAL	89	12,886	145	251	26,699	106	2,32,562	143	4,28,760	136	1,96,198	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
6th June 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	47,383	134	354	54,763	155	5,12,045	149	5,04,331	149	...	7,714
13th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	4,863	83	72	4,310	60	59,441	88	51,641	75	1,200	...
13th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,271	47	68	4,200	62	11,849	45	41,686	64	29,831	...
13th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	13	1,596	123	13	1,410	108	(*m*) 6,462	101	14,366	116	7,904	...
6th ditto	Kolhapur	...	...	...	29	4,851	167	...	...	(*n*) 18,431	94	18,421	...
	TOTAL	453	55,113	122	536	69,534	130	5,80,797	134	6,30,449	125	49,652	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
13th June 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	13,074	121	108	13,216	122	95,256	91	1,56,244	151	60,988	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
13th June 1891	Jodhpore	124	7,979	64	188	9,000	48	83,003	69	90,825	52	7,822	...
13th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	39,647	119	334	34,463	103	4,63,153	144	3,61,782	113	...	1,01,371
6th ditto	Morvi	94	9,614	103	94	7,877	84	79,466	87	73,279	81	...	6,187
	TOTAL	550	57,240	104	616	51,340	83	5,25,622	117	5,25,886	90	...	99,2

(*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 Amla-Chhindwára section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*d*) Includes the [illegible] State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the [illegible] State Railways.
(*f*) Includes the [illegible] and Jeypore-Rayagada 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 [illegible] State Railways.
(*j*) Return not received.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st May 1890.
(*l*) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th May 1891.
(*m*) Total receipts from 5th May to 7th June 1890.
(*n*) Total receipts from 21st April to 6th June 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,